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R E P O R T S
FROM
C O M M I S S I O N E R S :
SEVENTEEN VOLUMES.

— (8.) —

CANTERBURY CITY.

Session
4 November 1852 — 20 August 1853.

47
VOL. XLVII.

1852-53.

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REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1852-53.

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the foot of each Report ; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for *The House of Commons*.

CANTERBURY CITY :

- [1658.] REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to inquire into the existence of CORRUPT PRACTICES in the City of *Canterbury* ; together with the MINUTES of EVIDENCE - - - - - p. 1

CANTERBURY CITY:

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| LIST OF WITNESSES | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 475 |

R E P O R T
OF
T H E C O M M I S S I O N E R S
Appointed under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual
TO INQUIRE INTO THE
EXISTENCE OF CORRUPT PRACTICES
IN THE
C I T Y O F C A N T E R B U R Y ;
TOGETHER WITH
THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



L O N D O N :
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1853.

THEOREM

Let $f(x)$ be a function of x which is continuous in the interval $a \leq x \leq b$.

Then $f(x)$ is integrable in the interval $a \leq x \leq b$.

Proof. Let $\epsilon > 0$ be given. Since $f(x)$ is continuous in the interval $a \leq x \leq b$, it is uniformly continuous in this interval.

Let $\delta > 0$ be such that

whenever $|x - y| < \delta$, we have $|f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$.

Let

COMMISSION.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, To our trusty and well-beloved Frederick William Slade, Thomas Chisholm Anstey, and Thomas Borrow Burcham, Esquires, Greeting.

Whereas the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, have, by a joint Address, humbly represented unto Us, that a Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to try a Petition complaining of an undue election and return for the City of Canterbury, have reported to the House that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the last election and at previous elections for the City of Canterbury, and have humbly prayed that We will be graciously pleased to cause inquiry to be made, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Parliament passed in the sixteenth year of our reign, intituled “ An Act to provide for more “ effectual inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at elections for members to serve in Parliament,” by the appointment of you the said Frederick William Slade, Thomas Chisholm Anstey, and Thomas Borrow Burcham, as Commissioners for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of such corrupt practices.

Know ye that We, in compliance with the prayer of the said joint Address, have authorized and appointed, and do by these presents, in pursuance of the power vested in us by the said Act, authorize and appoint you, the said Frederick William Slade, Thomas Chisholm Anstey, and Thomas Borrow Burcham, to be Commissioners for the purpose of making inquiry under the said Act into the existence of the corrupt practices in the said joint Address referred to.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the ninth day of May one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, in the sixteenth year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,

PALMERSTON.

REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

WE, the Commissioners appointed by warrant under Your Majesty's royal sign manual to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices at the last election and at previous elections for the city of Canterbury, humbly beg leave to submit this our Report to Your Majesty.

We proceeded to execute the duties intrusted to our charge with all possible despatch; and although we were unable to conclude our inquiry as early as we could have wished, a period of eleven days only was actually occupied in the examination of witnesses.

The Commission was opened on the fourteenth day of May in the Town Hall of Canterbury, from which no one was excluded, and every facility was afforded to all persons implicated in any degree, however remote, in the practices into which we had to inquire, of denying or explaining the share they were stated to have taken in the transactions.

We thought it right to adhere to the precedent set by the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament to inquire into the existence of bribery at Saint Alban's, and in accordance therewith we declined to hear counsel, who claimed a right to appear and examine or cross-examine witnesses called by us for the purpose of the inquiry, and we therefore assumed to ourselves the exclusive duty of examining the witnesses. With this exception, we studiously permitted to every one the opportunity of denying or explaining any act of bribery or corruption imputed to him, and we are not aware of any instance of a party being so implicated who had not the fullest opportunity of explanation afforded to him.

We had power under our Commission to inquire whether any corrupt practices had existed at the last election for the city of Canterbury, in relation to which the Committee appointed to try the merits of such election had reported to the House of Commons that corrupt practices had extensively prevailed, and we were also empowered, in the event of our finding that corrupt practices had been committed thereat, to make the like inquiries concerning the latest previous election for the said city, and upon so finding to proceed and inquire concerning the election immediately previous to that, and so in like manner from election to election as far back as we might think fit; but we were prohibited from making inquiry concerning any previous election, if upon inquiry into any election we did not find corrupt practices to have existed thereat; in other words, we had full power to investigate the proceedings at any election as far back as we thought fit, until we came to an election at which we did not find corrupt practices to have existed, beyond which our inquiries were not to extend.

We arrived in the course of our proceedings at an election which took place in 1850, at which there was no contest, and at which therefore it was improbable that any bribery or other corrupt practices would have occurred; and we were requested by a gentleman called Alderman Brent, chairman of the committee in the Liberal interest at all elections into which we particularly inquired, not to extend our inquiries beyond that date, but we considered that the word "election" in the Act of Parliament meant a contested election; a choice between two or more candidates; and we consequently determined upon extending our inquiries. This determination took the Liberal party completely by surprise; it was evident that they expected to stop the inquiry at 1850; and as their side had engaged in no illegal or corrupt practices in 1852, they anticipated that their own delinquencies in prior elections would be concealed, while those of their opponents in 1852 were exposed. It will, however, appear by the narrative, that this uncontested election of 1850 was not so pure as was represented, and that the vote and interest, in the event of a

contest, of an influential but most venal elector, were attempted to be secured by the payment of a fictitious claim through Alderman Brent himself, the very individual who called upon us to stop the inquiry.

We made a searching investigation into all the matters connected with the general election which took place in July 1852, as also into those which occurred in 1847; and we examined minutely into the circumstances connected with the election of 1850, which terminated without a contest. But we contented ourselves with a more general inquiry into previous elections, although we incidentally obtained evidence relating to the elections so far back as 1820, which proved to be important, as establishing the fact that the payment of colourmen, which will be found to have extensively prevailed at all elections in Canterbury, had been in that year expressly brought to the notice of the leaders of the red or Tory party as being illegal, and we have every reason to believe that the illegality of such payments was equally well known to the leaders of the Liberal party, although, as regards the recipients of such payments, we are of opinion that in many instances they were claimed and received as customary payments by parties who were above being bribed.

We had considerable difficulty in arriving at the truth of several of the transactions into which we felt it our duty to inquire. The practice which prevailed upon the Conservative side of destroying all papers connected with the accounts of contested elections deprived us as respected their share in corrupt practices of a ready means of ascertaining the truth, while it not unfrequently happened that we were referred for information to parties who were either dead or had left the country. We are compelled also to admit that we were not on all occasions or by all parties met with that candour which we considered we were entitled to expect, and which a dutiful obedience to Your Majesty's warrant, issued under the authority of an Act of Parliament, properly demanded. Attempts were made, and by those too whose position in life should have taught them better, to baffle the Commission; but a patient investigation, aided by the revelations of others whose interests were no longer identical, enabled us, in all cases, we believe, to arrive at the correct and proper conclusion.

A prominent feature in all elections at Canterbury was the system of colour tickets, which appeared to have prevailed at all elections in the city as far back as we could trace, and might be considered as a substitute for head-money.

Up to the year 1820, the voter himself was nominated a colourman, and was given a ticket, upon the production of which after the election he received a money payment of 5s. per day. The number of days varied, but from 10s. to 20s. was received, and no services were exacted or expected, although the more ardent partizans protected the colours. In that year it occurred to the leaders of the Tory party that such a system would not bear the scrutiny of a Parliamentary Committee, and Mr. Tindal, afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was consulted upon the matter, and was clearly of opinion that such a practice would be deemed bribery. It became necessary, therefore, to throw such a veil over the transaction as would give it the appearance at least of legality, and the following plan was suggested and adopted up to the time of our inquiry by both parties, with the exception of the Liberal party at the election of 1852, who had for the first time in 1850 professed to discover its illegality, and who then discontinued it.

Each elector was allowed the privilege of nominating two persons to be colourmen, and received two tickets, inscribed with the names of the nominees. Each ticket was worth 10s., and was the property, in every sense of the word, of the voter. It occasionally but very rarely happened, that the nominees were in no way related to the voter who obtained the tickets, and in those cases there was but a very slight inducement held out by giving the tickets; but in the great majority of cases the nominees were the children or some member of the family of the voter, and the money payment for the ticket went virtually if not actually into his pocket. In such cases it was no doubt a corrupt and most improper practice, highly blameable in those that gave, and illegal in those that received; but as the practice prevailed on both sides, and the value of the tickets was the same on both sides, we hesitated to find the recipients guilty of bribery, and have therefore not scheduled them as such. At the same time, we cannot too highly censure the conduct of those who, after having been made aware of the illegality of the practice of giving colour tickets,

exchangeable for money, to voters, virtually continued it under a different name, and thus, by familiarising the voters with the practice of money payments being inseparable from elections, led the way to the extensive system of direct money bribery which we found to have prevailed in all the elections into which we thought it necessary particularly to inquire.

The money bribery was on a large scale. The result was a general demoralization of the minds of all those who had anything to do with it; the ordinary distinction between *meum* and *tuum* was constantly confounded; and it was no uncommon thing to find a large proportion of the money destined to bribe a voter sticking by the way in the palm of the individual who was selected to give the bribe. We shall have occasion hereafter to give some notable instances of these practices.

The leaders of the parties did not themselves bribe. They were ready with the money for those who were ready with the voters. Electors met in a public house, and set their votes at so much a head; the lot or batch was then sold; and the agent between the voter and the briber generally netted a pretty sum out of the transaction—20*l.* or 30*l.* for the sale of a dozen votes was no uncommon sum for the go-between to pocket; and it not unfrequently happened that the names of parties were given in as ready to sell their votes, not only without their consent but without their knowledge; in those cases the agent pocketed not only his commission but the money for the votes also.

There was one family of the name of Styles who invariably voted together, but never employed an agent; they dealt directly with the principal; their price was always 10*l.* per head; the number in the family was from nine to ten; and they received from 90*l.* to 100*l.* each election for the votes of the family. In the year 1841, when there were two elections, they netted above 200*l.* by the sale of their votes.

We now proceed to state to Your Majesty more particularly what we have ascertained concerning the matters into which it was our duty to inquire.

The Parliamentary borough of Canterbury comprises, in addition to the city and its precincts, what is called the borough of Longport and parts of some other parishes. The city contains fourteen parishes, with a population of about 16,000; the other parishes, which make up the Parliamentary borough, add about 3,000 to this number; so that the whole population within the limits of the borough is about 19,000.

The constituency is composed of freemen who have acquired the right to vote by birth or servitude, and of 10*l.* householders under the Reform Act.

The number of voters upon the register for the electoral years 1851–1852 was 1,583, divided thus:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Freemen | - | - | - | - | - | 946 |
| Householders, deducting those more than once registered | - | - | - | - | - | 637 |

We found it difficult, if not impossible, in conducting our investigation, to pursue the order of events as they occurred at each election. Evidence relating to what took place at the general election of 1852 became mixed up with what had happened at the general election of 1847 and at other previous elections. In fact, many witnesses were examined who had taken an active part at several elections, and it was found to be more convenient and more likely to shorten the inquiry to examine them at once concerning what they knew of all the elections in which they had been engaged. We have, however, endeavoured to eliminate the main facts from the evidence, and to state them as they took place at each election, beginning with the election of 1852, and then proceeding to the previous elections in the order of their occurrence. It has been before said that we found it expedient as well as necessary to limit our investigation to the elections of 1852 and 1847. We ascertained beyond all doubt that the system which had been adopted at those elections had existed to a greater or less extent at all previous elections. In the absence of all documents and vouchers of expenditure, which in two instances at least had been destroyed under the apprehension of an inquiry before a Parliamentary Committee, and owing to the time which had elapsed since the elections of 1841 and those preceding them, we were satisfied that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to elicit a sufficient number of particulars to compensate for the length of time which a minute investigation would

occupy. In addition to this, we had the strongest grounds for believing that the previous elections might be considered as the types of those in 1847 and 1852, and we accordingly made the latter the subjects of a more minute and particular inquiry.

The candidates at the election of 1852 were the Hon. Henry Butler Johnstone and Mr. Gipps on the Conservative side, the Hon. G. Smythe, Liberal Conservative, and Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly on the Liberal side. The Hon. Mr. Johnstone was a stranger to the place. Mr. Gipps is a gentleman of property and influence residing a few miles from Canterbury, and had been an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of the city upon two previous occasions. The Hon. G. Smythe was first returned for the city in March 1841, upon a vacancy created by the resignation of Lord Albert Conyngham now Lord Londesborough, and had represented it from that time to the end of the last Parliament. Sir William Somerville is connected by marriage with Lord Londesborough and the Marchioness of Conyngham, who has a seat a few miles from Canterbury, and is stated to possess considerable influence in the city. Colonel Romilly had been returned without a contest in March 1850, upon a vacancy created by the elevation of Lord A. Conyngham to the peerage. Before that time he had had no connexion with Canterbury. The polling took place on the 8th of July 1852, and the numbers at its close were

| | | | |
|------------|---|---|-----|
| Gipps | - | - | 766 |
| Johnstone | - | - | 758 |
| Somerville | - | - | 570 |
| Romilly | - | - | 533 |
| Smythe | - | - | 7 |

The number of voters remaining unpolled was 243.

Mr. Smythe retired a short time before the election, and gave his influence to the Conservative candidates. Messrs. Johnstone and Gipps had appeared in the field about six weeks previous to the election. They coalesced, and had joint committees. The sum of 1,300*l.* was paid by Mr. Johnstone towards the expenses of the contest. Of this sum 700*l.* were paid by him to a Mr. Pout, an elector and upholsterer at Canterbury, who took an active part in distributing money to the agents of bribery, and in other matters relating to the election. The sum contributed by Mr. Gipps was 1,050*l.*; so that the whole sum for defraying the expenses of the election on the part of the Conservative candidates amounted to 2,350*l.*; a sum too large to admit of any doubt that it was intended to be applied to other than legal expenses. Of the sum contributed by Mr. Gipps, 800*l.* had been paid previous to the election to Mr. Pout, and the remaining 250*l.* to Mr. Kingsford, his legal agent, some time in the November following. We think it right to draw attention to the manner in which this sum of 800*l.* was paid. It was proved that 300*l.* of it were paid *in sovereigns* by Mr. Gipps into the hands of Pout. A short time after this, and two or three days before the election, "A gentleman," says Mr. Pout, "came into my house, and asked me if my name was Pout." I said, "Yes." "I have a parcel for you." I said, "Very well; what is it for?" "For the purposes of the election." "What name am I to say?" and he said, "Arbuthnot. It is no consequence." "When I undid the parcel there were five bags in it, and each bag contained 100 *sovereigns*." It was afterwards admitted by Mr. Gipps that the stranger who brought this money to Pout was employed by his solicitors in London, Messrs. Bridges and Mason, for that purpose *and with his knowledge*. It also appeared that besides these sums Pout received from Kingsford 200*l.* before the election, making in all 1,000*l.*, the greater part of which sum was expended under Pout's orders in direct money bribery. Mr. Butler Johnstone denied having any knowledge of money being spent in direct bribery, and it is but right to state that we have no reason for believing that he had. He admitted, however, he had no doubt at the time that colour tickets were distributed by his party; but he added he was not aware that such distribution was illegal, inasmuch as he had had very little experience in election contests, and as he had understood that it had been customary with both parties at previous elections. Mr. Gipps also stated he was not aware at the time that such a practice was illegal. Upon this statement of Mr. Gipps, we feel it very difficult to admit the supposition that Mr. Gipps was entirely ignorant of the way in which the 800 *sovereigns*

received by Pout were to be employed, considering the circumstances under which they were paid, the secret manner of their payment, and the avowal made by Mr. Gipps himself that the money was paid in sovereigns *to prevent the possibility of its being traced*. Of the sum of 1,000*l.* thus paid by Mr. Gipps, 500*l.* had been advanced by a bank in London upon the guarantee of Mr. Forbes M'Kenzie, the then political secretary to the Treasury, and was subsequently repaid by him to the bank.

The Liberal candidates, Sir W. Somerville and Colonel Romilly, also coalesced, and had joint committees. The whole sum expended by them was 436*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* That amount was paid in equal portions by each of the two candidates. An account was kept of all the monies received and spent, and we have no reason to believe that any illegal payments were made by them or on their behalf, either in colour tickets or direct money bribery. Indeed both those gentlemen had determined when they first came forward not to have any recourse to the colour ticket system, or any illegal means whatsoever, for the purpose of securing their return, and had openly expressed this determination to their supporters.

The expense incurred by Mr. Smythe in reference to this election was very small; he had no committee, made no regular canvass, and, as we stated above, withdrew from the contest before the day of polling.

We have before said that Mr. Pout was very active at this election on the part of the Conservative candidates. He appears to have been equally active at previous elections, and especially at the general election of 1847. He was chiefly concerned at the election of 1852 in the management of the accounts, in the receipt and expenditure of money, and in furnishing monies for the payment of colour tickets, and for direct money bribery. According to his statement, 1,700*l.* altogether passed through his hands, of which sum he had received 1,000*l.* before the election, in the manner and from the persons we have mentioned above, and 700*l.* from Mr. Butler Johnstone after the election. One of the persons he employed in bribery was one James Kelson, a builder in a large way at Canterbury. There was an understanding between him and Pout, that any bargains which he might make for the purchase of votes would be ratified by Pout, and the money would be forthcoming for that purpose. Kelson bought a number of votes at prices varying from 3*l.* to 8*l.*, and afterwards received from Pout the money to complete his contracts. Another person selected for this purpose was a Mr. Vincent, because, to use the words of Pout, "he was connected with the committee as canvasser, and likewise as a man having a great many men under his command as a builder." These two (Vincent and Kelson) are persons of substance and respectability, and do not appear to have undertaken the business with any expectation or desire of deriving any profit from it. In the course of the inquiry we met with similar instances, and we cannot but think that the fact of persons moving in a respectable station of life not hesitating to commit offences, which in the event of detection may be visited with consequences highly penal, is a strong proof of the extent to which bribery has been carried in this city, and of the indifference with which it is regarded. Thomas Munns was another person employed by Pout as a bribery agent. It appears that Munns had had the management of the family of the Styles at a previous election, and he was therefore requested to undertake the same office at this election. The votes of this family, consisting of eight electors, were accordingly bought by Munns. £80 or 10*l.* per head was the price he paid. Munns had bought them for the same price per head at the election of 1847. In 1841 there were two elections; one in March, a single-handed contest between Mr. Smythe and Mr. Henniker Wilson, and the other in July, upon the dissolution of Parliament. Within the space of four months in that year this family received as the price of their votes at two elections the sum of 208*l.* It did not appear that the members of this family were in poverty; on the contrary, they were said to be men "who earn a good deal of money." They were all freemen. One of them was selected to make the bargain, and to receive the money. They all held together, and by that means were enabled to command a larger sum from the party who wanted to buy them.

Henry Admans, a baker and a freeman, living at Whitstable, was another person employed by Pout to bribe. Whitstable is within the distance of seven miles from Canterbury, and, consequently, freemen residing there are entitled to vote at Parliamentary elections for the borough. To Admans was assigned

the task of managing the Whitstable voters. He was to "do the best he could with them," with this condition only, that he was not to give more than 10*l.* for a single vote. He bought, accordingly, many of these freemen at sums varying from 3*l.* to 10*l.* per head. The sum which he received from Pout for this purpose was, according to his own statement, 67*l.*; according to the statement of Pout, 80*l.* We believe that the latter sum is the true one. Upon this supposition he appears to have kept back 33*l.* for what he called "his own services." He charged, besides, 6*l.* 12*s.*, which he alleged that he paid for refreshments supplied to the voters whom he brought from Whitstable on the election day, and in the majority of instances he deducted 10*s.* as "commission money" from the sums which he had engaged to pay these men for their votes. So that in fact he received for his own share at least 40*l.*, or one half of the amount which Pout gave him for the purpose of bribery.

James Bligh, a master plasterer living at Canterbury, was another person who received money from Pout to bribe. For that purpose Pout gave him, a few days before the election, a 20*l.* note of the Canterbury bank. Bligh changed this note at the bank, and gave the change to a voter named Marsh, who bribed a man named Bean with 4*l.*, and a man named Sayer with 5*l.* Of the remaining 11*l.*, Marsh kept 4*l.*, under the pretence of "a trifle for himself for an outstanding debt," and 7*l.* he transmitted to one Ebenezer Masters, as the price of his vote, though Masters would not admit that it was a bribe, but merely that it was "a gift for telling whom he was going to vote for." This man, Bligh, was concerned in another act of bribery, which requires to be noticed, not only as affording a remarkable instance of the practice which we have reason to believe prevailed in Canterbury to a great extent, of what may not inappropriately be termed "sweating the bribe" on its way from the hands of the briber to those of the bribed, but also on account of the curious manner in which this change at the bank of the 20*l.* note given to him by Pout tended to implicate him in the fraudulent abstraction of the notes which will be afterwards mentioned. Bligh was in communication with a voter of the name of White, who had a father and a brother also voters (the latter resided at Ashford, a town about 14 miles distant from Canterbury). He agreed with White for the purchase of the three votes for 15*l.* and advanced him a sovereign to fetch his brother from Ashford. After the three had voted, Bligh told him that he would find a parcel at his (Bligh's) house. White accordingly went to Bligh's house, and received a parcel containing fourteen sovereigns, which, with the sovereign already advanced, made up the stipulated 15*l.* Bligh informed us that he told a Mr. Ward, who was and is the editor of a Conservative journal published in Canterbury, that he had arranged with the Whites for the purchase of their votes and should want the necessary money, but had not stated the exact sum which he had agreed to pay for them. Mr. Ward, on the other hand, declared that he gathered from what passed between Bligh and himself that a sum of 30*l.* was required by Bligh to carry out his contract with the Whites. Ward had no funds at his own disposal for the purposes of bribery, but a Mr. White Collard, who was chairman of a district committee in the Tory interest, had. Ward represented to Collard that 30*l.* was wanted by Bligh to purchase the votes of the Whites. This was told by Ward to Collard in a small room (where the two were alone) adjoining the general committee-room, and Collard thereupon placed that sum in notes, of which one was a 20*l.* note of a Canterbury bank, in an envelope, in the presence of Ward. This envelope was stated by Collard to have been an adhesive one, but Ward declared that it was fastened with wax, and was sealed by Collard in his presence. Collard, having placed the 30*l.* in the envelope, left it, and Ward also, in the room, while he went into the adjoining committee-room to fetch a man called Ashenden, a son-in-law of Ward's, who was to give it to Bligh; he was absent but a very few minutes, and sent Ashenden into the room where he had left Ward. The envelope was given to Ashenden by Ward, and he and Ward immediately quitted the room, and passing down the street, the envelope was dropped by Ashenden into Bligh's window. A little girl, a daughter of Bligh's, was on the watch, and she immediately carried it to her father, who opened it in the presence of his wife, both of whom stated to us that the envelope was an *adhesive* one, and that it contained, not 30*l.*, but 15*l.*, and of course, therefore, no 20*l.* note. We may here observe, that Ward stated

that Ashenden was never out of his sight from the time they quitted the committee-room together to the time when he saw him drop the envelope into Bligh's window. The fact, however, of Bligh having about that time changed a 20*l.* note tended strongly to corroborate the statement of Ward, and to fasten suspicion upon Bligh, but the examination of the banker's clerk by whom the note was changed proved to demonstration that that note never came from Collard. We were as far off as ever, therefore, from discovering the real offender, for either Ward was right, and the sealed envelope contained 30*l.* when dropped into Bligh's window, in which case Bligh was the delinquent, or Bligh was right, and the adhesive envelope, when delivered to him, contained only 15*l.*, in which case Ward had abstracted the 30*l.* and substituted the 15*l.* In this dilemma we had recourse to the brief prepared in defence of the seats of the sitting members which had been delivered to us by Mr. Kingsford, their solicitor, in obedience to our summons, and in that brief we found the proof of Mr. Ward, acknowledged by him to us to have been made by himself to Mr. Kingsford, in which proof Mr. Ward stated that he heard from Bligh that 15*l.* was wanted by him to purchase the votes of the three Whites, and that he informed Collard of this, who gave him the 15*l.* which he saw Ashenden drop into Bligh's window. Mr. Ward was examined by us as to the patent discrepancy between this statement and the one made before ourselves, and wholly failed in giving any satisfactory explanation. We are bound to add that very little doubt remains upon our minds as to the party into whose pocket the difference between the 30*l.* put into the envelope by Collard, and the 15*l.* found in the envelope by Bligh and his wife, had gone.

The chairman of the chief Conservative committee was Dr. Alfred Lochee, a physician of eminence in Canterbury. There was a transaction between him and a person named Charles Goodwin, a Maltster, into which we thought it right to make particular inquiry. About a month after the election this person received from Dr. Lochee, through the hands of a Mr. Delmar, the sum of 100*l.* The account given of it by Dr. Lochee is as follows: "At an early period of the election notice was given me that Mr. Goodwin had a claim on the Conservative party for services which had been rendered by him in conducting the municipal elections, and he sent in, perhaps in writing, if so, I did not see it, that claim, with the offer, *"If you will pay this I will become your active agent, and do everything I can to secure the success of the Reds."* That, I say, was the sort of proposition with which I became acquainted somehow at an early period of the election. I asked Mr. Kingsford, senior, about it. Mr. Kingsford said, 'If it be not real bribery, it will be construed as such, and you had better not have anything to do with it.' The consequence was, Charles Goodwin got an unfavourable answer to his request. I heard nothing further of it until a month after the election; it might be more. I will say it was at least a month, when Mr. Goodwin, whom I had spoken to then for the first time in my life, came to me at the hospital where I then was, and in a great state of excitement, and I may say anger, insisted on my paying him 100*l.* I told him I knew nothing at all of the matter, and, treating him rather cavalierly, perhaps, turned upon my heel, and left him; but finding, however, that he was talking a great deal about it, and apparently doing a great deal of mischief to the cause, by saying *the Conservative party had promised him payment of 100*l.*, and had not done it*, and seeing that the election was over, and seeing it could not possibly be said that the money had been used to buy votes, I took it upon myself to urge the two or three gentlemen who spoke to me on the matter, that it had better be paid. It was done probably with the concurrence of others. I wish you to understand, that if I had opposed it it would not have been paid at all." We have no doubt that this claim of Goodwin's for services rendered at the municipal elections was fictitious. Goodwin had been an active partisan of Mr. Smythe's from the time of his first election for the city in 1841. When Mr. Smythe coalesced with Lord A. Conyngham in 1847, Goodwin was engaged in the purchase of votes to secure their return. He had for some time before the election of 1852 stood aloof from what might be called the Conservative party. He supported Mr. Smythe till he withdrew from the contest, and then gave his vote for the two Conservative candidates. There was a section of the electors strongly attached to Mr. Smythe. With that section Goodwin was supposed to have considerable influence. It is difficult

to see what mischief could have been done to the Conservative party by their refusal to pay a large sum of money for alleged services, where no promise had been made nor service performed. We are therefore, under all the circumstances, led to the conclusion that previous to the election a large sum of money was promised to Goodwin by some influential member of the Conservative party, upon the understanding that he should give that party his vote and influence, and that 100*l.* was paid after the election by the direction of Dr. Lochee with full knowledge and in satisfaction of that corrupt agreement.

Thomas Friend was another of Pout's bribery agents. According to his account, he received from Pout 49*l.*, of which he expended 46*l.* 10*s.* in the purchase of votes; the remaining 2*l.* 10*s.* he stated he spent in treating, and that he was a loser by the transaction. At all events he was not a loser in another case. He went away with John White (the voter who had been bribed by Bligh), in order that he might not appear before the election committee; for this purpose he received 10*l.* from Pout, and 30*l.* in two subsequent payments from a Mr. Scoones, a clerk to the Messrs. Kingsford, who were then employed by Messrs. Butler, Johnstone, and Gipps to defend their seats. Of this he admitted that he kept 10*l.* as a remuneration for his services. There is now good reason to believe that he kept back a much larger sum.

Besides these persons, Pout was proved to have given 6*l.* 10*s.* to a tailor and woollen-draper named Holland, to bribe a voter, 5*l.* to Hornsby, a trainer of race-horses, and 7*l.* to a man named Cozens, for the same purpose.

It has been before stated, that of the 2,350*l.* paid by the Conservative candidates, 1,700*l.* passed through the hands of Pout. All the accounts Pout said he destroyed after the election, and as soon as a petition against the return of the sitting members was apprehended. He delivered an account, which he had made out from memory, of the sums of money which he had received and disbursed. "It was a statement of accounts," he said, "as near as can now be recollected." The sum disbursed by him appears to be 1,624*l.* 10*s.*, leaving a balance against him of 75*l.* 10*s.*, which he explained by saying "that it must have been expended in the payment of small bills which he could not then recollect."

The accounts which he destroyed were audited by a finance committee, consisting of three gentlemen, Dr. Lochee, Mr. Kingsford, senior, and Mr. Delmar. According to Pout, the bribery items appeared in this form: Confidential No. 1., J. Kelson 170*l.*; Confidential No. 2., Vincent 80*l.*, and so on. Dr. Lochee positively denied that the accounts which he examined contained any items of that sort, and Mr. Delmar did not appear to know anything about the matter. It seems to us that whether the sums expended in bribery were exhibited in a gross amount or with a greater particularity, there could have been no doubt upon the minds of the persons who examined them as to the purpose for which the money had been laid out. With respect to Dr. Lochee, it appeared that Mr. T. W. Collard had delivered to him an account of monies which he had expended at the election; that account contained items for illegal expenses, and among others the sum of 30*l.* as paid to Mr. Ward, and this item Mr. Collard pointed out to Dr. Lochee as one which would not bear inquiry. He was thereupon requested by Dr. Lochee to make out another account which should contain only legal payments. This amended account was manufactured for the purpose of deception, in the event of any inquiry being made before a Committee of the House of Commons into the proceedings at the election. Pout stated, "all the accounts had been destroyed." It is rather singular, that after this statement the original and amended accounts of Mr. Collard, which had been transmitted to Pout, were forwarded to Mr. Kingsford, junior, in an envelope, with the address in Pout's handwriting, and produced before us.

Mr. George Frederic Smith, a coachmaker in a large way of business, was employed in 1852, as he had been in many previous elections, in the distribution and payment of colour tickets on the side of the Conservatives. At this election he expended 365*l.* 10*s.* for colour tickets, and 59*l.* 10*s.* for refreshment tickets, making altogether a sum of 425*l.*, which was about half the sum expended in that way by the same person at the general election in 1847, and one fourth of the sum expended for the same purpose at the single-handed contest in 1841 between Mr. Smythe and Mr. Henniker Wilson. We have before said that the parties engaged in this practice were fully aware of its illegality. Of this a

strong proof is afforded by the admission of Mr. Smith, that at all the elections in which he has been engaged he took care to burn or destroy, as soon as the election was over, all memoranda relating to the distribution of these tickets, the names of the nominees, and of the voters by whom they were recommended. These tickets were marketable, and frequently sold by the voters themselves; and in several instances, voters, who had not sent in nominations previous to the election, received, after they had voted, 1*l.*, or a sum equal to that which colour tickets represented. It has been stated that 365*l.* 10*s.* were expended upon this head, exclusive of the sum of 59*l.* 10*s.* paid for refreshment tickets. This sum would represent 731 tickets, or 731 persons pretended to be employed in carrying and protecting the flags on one side only during the election. We have said that there was a much larger sum laid out upon these tickets in the elections of 1847 and 1841 than in that of 1852. The committee, however, of the Conservative candidates were prepared to issue, if it had been necessary, a much greater number; a fact proved by the following extract from the evidence of this witness:—Q. “To what extent, at the last election, were Mr. Gipps’ and “Mr. Johnstone’s committee prepared to issue colour tickets?” A. “That I “cannot say.” Q. “Supposing the whole constituency had applied for colour “tickets, would they have issued them?” A. “I think they would; they “were determined to win, and a colour ticket would not have stopped them.” Q. “And that was known?” A. “Oh, generally known; publicly known, and “issued publicly.” This evidence removes all doubt, if indeed any doubt could exist, respecting the real character and intent of this system.

The next previous election occurred in February 1850, and was occasioned by a vacancy in the representation, in consequence of Lord A. Conyngham being raised to the peerage. Colonel Romilly came forward in the Liberal interest, and was opposed by Mr. Vance, one of the unsuccessful Conservative candidates in 1847. After a short canvass, the latter gentleman retired, and Colonel Romilly was returned without a contest. As the withdrawal of Mr. Vance was unexpected by his friends, it was reported in Canterbury that he had retired in consequence of some negotiation into which he had entered with his opponent. We thought it due to the character of Mr. Vance to inquire into this circumstance, and we are satisfied that Mr. Vance, in declining the contest, was influenced solely by prudential motives. He found that he had no chance of succeeding without incurring great expense, and having recourse to the means which were employed in 1847, and this he determined not to do.

Colonel Romilly was introduced to Canterbury by Alderman Brent, who had previously had an interview with him in London, where the Alderman had gone in search of a candidate. At that interview there was some conversation upon the subject of expense, and a sum of between 400*l.* and 500*l.* was mentioned as being the probable cost in the event of a contest. Nothing, in fact, was paid by Colonel Romilly himself. A few days before the election the sum of 450*l.* was sent from London to a Canterbury bank to be placed to the credit of Alderman Brent. We were not able to ascertain from what particular fund that money was supplied. It undoubtedly came through the hands of Mr. Coppock, from a fund which Colonel Romilly, speaking from “conjecture” and “belief,” told us was supposed to be under the management of the gentleman who filled the office of Political Secretary to the Treasury, when the Liberals were in power, or acted in a similar capacity for the opposition when they were not in power. At the time when this money was furnished, the Liberals were in power, and Mr. Tuffnell was Political Secretary to the Treasury. The expenses of this election amounted to 210*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a balance of 239*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* in the hands of Brent. We were at first told by the Alderman that he paid over the balance to Colonel Romilly; but, when it appeared that Colonel Romilly had nothing to do with any money at the election, he corrected himself, and said that he paid over the difference to Mr. Coppock. The impression produced upon our minds was, that he had handed over to Mr. Coppock the whole of the balance; and the words which he used could not have had any other meaning than that which we attached to them. On a subsequent occasion, however, he stated that he did not think that he paid the exact balance. “I think,” he said, “I went up to town with the intention of paying 150*l.*, which would have been very nearly the balance, leaving a sum in my hands for extra contingencies; but I think, upon reflec-

tion, I only paid Mr. Coppock 100*l.*, and I retained 50*l.* for other contingencies, which I have in my hands still as a balance." There is a great difference between this statement and those which he had previously made. The explanation which he gave was so far from being satisfactory that it only raised a strong suspicion in our minds that he wished, for obvious reasons, to keep back in the first instance the real facts, and that it was under an apprehension of the truth coming out from some other quarter that he corrected what he had stated before. With the exception of a sum of about 37*l.*, which he paid to Goodwin under circumstances which will be herein-after mentioned, and of 30*l.* which he still retained, he was unable to give any account of the 139*l.* which remained after the payment of 100*l.* to Mr. Coppock. We believe that in all probability the balance thus remaining unaccounted for in his hands would have remained known to no other person save Alderman Brent himself, if the Commission of Inquiry had not issued.

The election immediately preceding was the general election in 1847. At that election the number of electors on the register was 1,624, and 168 of these did not vote. The candidates were Lord Albert Denison Conyngham and the Honourable George Percy Sydney Smythe on the Liberal side, and Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton and John Vance, Esq. (now M.P. for the City of Dublin) on the Conservative side. The Liberal candidates were returned by a large majority, as appears by the following Table :—

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|-----|
| Lord A. D. Conyngham | - | - | - | 808 |
| Honourable G. P. S. Smythe | - | - | - | 782 |
| John Vance, Esquire | - | - | - | 643 |
| Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton | - | - | - | 641 |

The expenses of the respective candidates are thus stated :—

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| Lord Albert D. Conyngham | - | - | 900 <i>l.</i> |
| The Honourable G. P. S. Smythe | - | - | 900 <i>l.</i> |
| John Vance, Esquire | - | - | 2,000 <i>l.</i> |
| Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton | - | - | 1,000 <i>l.</i> |

Previously to the election, the sum of 750*l.* was advanced to the committee of the Conservative candidates through the Right Honourable William Beresford, M. P. for North Essex, for election purposes. It appears, however, that Mr. Gurney Croasdill, the chairman of the Conservative committee, having, after the election, obtained possession of nearly 500*l.* of the candidates' money, decamped with it soon afterwards, leaving Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton and Mr. Vance to supply the deficiency. The history of these money payments is not uninteresting, for it illustrates the laxity in matters of account by which, as we have elsewhere noticed, all ranks in this constituency appear to be more or less affected.

Mr. Pout states that the money came to him from London, partly direct,—partly through Halford's Canterbury bank, to which it was brought or sent by a Mr. Gridley, the solicitor and friend of Mr. Vance. This money, he says, amounted to 1,600*l.* or 1,800*l.*, and he (Mr. Pout) was authorized by Mr. Gridley himself to draw for it under a feigned name, assumed to prevent the money being traced to its destination. This feigned name has been variously stated by Mr. Pout to have been "John Brown" and "John Thomas." Mr. Gridley, however, denies most explicitly the story in all its parts. He gave no authority to any one,—he sent down no money,—except a solitary remittance of 550*l.* to Mr. Walker after the election, which Mr. Vance had left with him for the purpose,—he never was in a Canterbury bank in his life,—he acted as the friend of Mr. Vance, and not as his solicitor,—“he was kept studiously in ignorance” of all the rest.

After the election, a sum of 500*l.* was remitted from London, for the purpose, says Mr. Pout, of paying off unliquidated claims to the amount of 200*l.* Suspicious of their chairman, Mr. Gurney Croasdill, the committee endeavoured to prevent the local bank where that money was lodged from paying it over to that gentleman; but the bank, menaced with proceedings, gave way; the money was handed over to Mr. Gurney Croasdill; and he, after discharging two bills, decamped with the rest of the money, leaving a vast number of unsettled accounts behind him, which, in part at least, were afterwards discharged by the two unsuccessful candidates.

The vouchers of the expenditure on the Liberal side, in 1847, were produced before us, so that we have been enabled to ascertain very nearly the actual amount of money expended by them in direct bribery. But the accounts on the Tory side had been destroyed. It appears, however, certain that the large sum of 3,000*l.* was actually expended at this election on their side. A very considerable portion of it went in direct bribery under the management of Mr. Pout. The persons most active in bribery, were a Mr. Smithson, at that time the editor of a conservative journal in Canterbury, and a Mr. Bennett, a wine and spirit merchant. Mr. Smithson had left this country, but we were enabled to procure the attendance of Mr. Bennett, although he had been away from Canterbury since the year 1848. He received from Pout 357*l.* for the purpose of bribery. He made out a list containing, as far as he could recollect, the names of the persons whom he bribed, and the amounts which each of them received. He himself bribed about 46 voters with sums varying from 3*l.* to 10*l.*, and he gave about 40*l.* or 50*l.* out of the 357*l.* to Kelson, and about 23*l.* to other agents to be laid out in a similar way. Smithson also received from Pout at least 300*l.* or 400*l.* for the same purpose. Admans was employed afterwards at the election of 1852 to buy the votes of the Whitstable freemen. The Styles' family, and the rest of the electors usually bribed, received their accustomed amounts; Mr. George F. Smith was again active in the circulation of colour tickets; every other kind of indirect corruption was as rife as in 1852; and yet, with all this, the two Liberal candidates, whose expenditure does not appear to have much exceeded the sum of 1,800*l.*, contrived, with the exception of the first two hours, to head the poll, and were at last returned by a very great majority.

It was proved to us that the Liberals at this election had expended nearly 500*l.* in direct money bribery; while a sum exceeding that by more than 200*l.* had been spent in the same way on the part of the unsuccessful candidates. The Honourable Mr. Smythe, speaking from an experience of more than 10 years, acquired in the elections of 1841 amongst the Conservatives and in 1847 amongst the Liberals, told us that he found no appreciable difference between them in regard to electoral purity. In 1841, when he stood on the Tory side, he certainly paid much more money for bribery than he was called upon, as a Liberal, to pay in 1847. He thinks it probable, as a general rule (and the evidence adduced before us confirms his view), that more money is spent at Canterbury elections by the "Reds" or Conservatives, than by the Liberals or "Blues." He accounted for this difference in the expenditure of the two parties by stating that, as far as his experience went, money is much more dexterously managed, and goes much further on the side of the Blues than the money of the Reds. He also stated that at the bye-election in 1841, when sixty persons were employed to bribe on the Tory side, he had reason to suspect that much of the money had "stuck by the way" in the hands of the Tory agents. He remembered that numerous complaints were made to him by bribed voters, at both elections in 1841, of their bribes having been "embezzled" on their passage, and that this had been done by many bribery agents, some of whom were similarly implicated by disclosures made with reference to the subsequent elections into which we more particularly inquired. At the by-election of 1841, the bribery on both sides was most extensive. The election cost Mr. Smythe nearly 7,000*l.*, while nearly 4,000*l.* were spent by the unsuccessful candidate, Mr. Henniker Wilson.

We see no reason to doubt that the success of the Liberal candidates in 1847, like that of the Conservative candidates in 1852, was mainly due to bribery and corruption. Stripped of its exaggeration,—not unnatural in the position of the narrator, an unsuccessful candidate, whose party had squandered 3,000*l.* in the hopeless competition of corruption,—there is something instructive in the following election anecdote:—"We," says Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton, "were at the head of the poll for nearly two hours. It was noised through all the town that a large sum had come down either from Lady Conyngham or Mr. Denison; they stated to the amount of 5,000*l.* I do not know what the sum was; but from about that time we gradually got lower upon the poll. After the election was over, when Mr. Vance's cousin and I and Mr. Gridley were standing on the balcony, when Mr. Smythe's and Lord Albert Conyngham's people were parading the town, a good many of them were rather drunk; and, as they passed our window, there was one man held up a bag,

“ either of sovereigns or shillings, I do not know what it was, but a bag of money; and he shook it up in our faces, and said, ‘ It was this that did it;’ and he said that ‘ they had no money yesterday;’ and he said, ‘ If you had ‘ the same money, you would come in; you shall come in next time.’” Being asked, however, whether he ever contemplated a petition against that return, his Lordship answered that “ he had not the slightest notion of it.” It is obvious that, in a constituency so circumstanced as we find Canterbury to be, a petition to the House of Commons impeaching any return on the ground of corrupt practices must be an event of very unfrequent occurrence.

The chairman of the Liberal committee in 1847 was Mr. Alderman Brent; their treasurer was a Mr. Rutter. The names of the principal bribery agents employed, and the sums with which they were intrusted, appear in the following lists, which were handed in to us by Mr. Alderman Brent, and identified by Mr. Rutter.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|-----|----|----|---|----|----|
| George Davey, per account | 48 | 0 | 10 | | | |
| Chas. Goodwin | 150 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| R. C. Cullen | 75 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| J. Jacobs | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| F. F. Cobb | 35 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| W. Pilcher | 12 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| B. Mutton | 6 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| M. Saunders | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| W. Smith | 6 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| J. Watts | 4 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Wm. Lepine | 7 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Jas. Holland | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |

OUT VOTERS.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----|---|---|
| W. Pilcher, per account | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Jacobs, ditto | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| A. Abrahams, ditto | 3 | 0 | 0 |

It will be observed that the names of Goodwin and Holland figure also in the records of preceding and subsequent elections, and in the same capacity, only not on the Liberal side. In Canterbury the influence of corruption appears to be much stronger than that of party spirit.

The following is the exact form in which what may be termed the balance sheet of the receipt and expenditure at this election was furnished to the candidates.

J. Rutter in account with Lord Albert Conyngham and the Honourable G. P. S. Smythe.

| <i>Dr.</i> | | | <i>Cr.</i> | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-------|----------------------------|-----|-------|
| | £ | s. d. | | £ | s. d. |
| The Honourable G. P. S. Smythe | 900 | 0 0 | Out voters | 463 | 10 4 |
| Lord Albert D. Conyngham | 900 | 0 0 | Committee rooms | 62 | 6 6 |
| | | | Band | 22 | 0 0 |
| | | | Clerk | 65 | 0 0 |
| | | | Tavern bill, treating, &c. | 1 | 19 0 |
| | | | The sheriff | 272 | 13 6 |
| | | | Messengers | 100 | 12 9 |
| | | | Poll clerks | 72 | 10 6 |
| | | | Gifts | 7 | 7 0 |
| | | | Flags, ribbons, &c. | 50 | 10 0 |
| | | | Horse-hire | 105 | 4 7 |
| | | | Printing, stationery, &c. | 8 | 1 6 |
| | | | Sundries | 30 | 12 9 |
| | | | Tickets, colourmen | 27 | 7 9 |
| | | | Registration, 1847 | 479 | 15 0 |
| | | | Balance | 16 | 0 0 |
| | | | | 14 | 8 10 |
| £ 1,800 | 0 0 | | £ 1,800 | 0 0 | |

The bribery agents received their monies from Mr. Rutter, and the accounts of their disbursements were rendered through him to Mr. Alderman Brent and the general committee, for audit and allowance. Mr. Alderman Brent at first led us to believe that this was not the case; that the general committee were completely

in the dark; that he himself knew nothing of the matter; that what was done illicitly was managed by "an under current" or secret committee, altogether independent of himself and the general committee, and beyond his or their control, and that these disbursements were made, and the accounts audited, by the sole authority of the Hon. G. P. S. Smythe. This attempt, to lay upon one candidate the undivided burden of responsibility for the acts of a committee indifferently representing both candidates, did not long succeed. Mr. Smythe repudiates the position thus assigned to him, and declares his entire ignorance of the particular appropriation of the sums paid by him for bribery purposes. But the subsequent examination of Mr. Rutter has made the matter perfectly clear. Amongst the vouchers received by him from the committee, and produced by him before us, there were found several which had been handed in by bribery agents named in the above lists, and which had received the written sanction of the committee; in some cases prospectively, in others by way of audit and allowance. The dockets endorsed are in the handwriting of Mr. Alderman Brent; they *are* signed by him in his capacity of chairman of the committee; and they relate to bribery payments.

Besides the accounts and vouchers, obtained from Messrs. Brent and Rutter, we were furnished with the private accounts of Mr. Pilcher, a steward in the service of the Marchioness of Conyngham at Bifrons. Mr. Pilcher states decidedly that, at none of the elections previous to that of 1847, was any bribery practised by Liberals in the Conyngham interest, nor, did he (Mr. Pilcher) "know a single act himself" of the briberies, practised by the Liberal party at large, although he admits "he had heard remarks of that kind," coupled with the election of 1835, and with the name of Alderman Henry Cooper, an active Liberal partisan at all former elections, who in his examination has also stated such facts as leave no doubt in our minds that the "remarks" had an ample foundation in justice. But the distinction attempted to be drawn, between the two bodies of Liberals, appears an improbable one, and the rather for the very reason which in 1835, according to Mr. Pilcher himself, first moved the Liberals to bribe. "It was so mortifying," he said, "that a perfect stranger (Mr. Villiers) should come into Canterbury." Mr. Pilcher, moreover, materially qualifies, in another part of his evidence, the strength of the foregoing denial by the following not unimportant admission. "We have been liberal; what I mean is, our party have, in charities and so on. Lord Albert Conyngham is liberal in his charities, giving a trifle in charities and so on after the election, but not to bring a man over to us that had a disposition to vote the other way. Up to 1847 there had been not a shilling spent in what we considered bribery. We met them only in the common way by liberalities in charities after the election was over." The election of 1847 itself, as will be presently seen, is not without instances of this suspicious kind of beneficence. But the issue is immaterial; and it is beyond all doubt that in 1847, at least, neither Lord Albert Conyngham, nor the friends of that nobleman, were in anywise distinguished from the Liberal party at large, with respect to the expedients then employed to ensure success. The blame ought, according to Mr. Pilcher, to be laid to the account of the coalition with Mr. Smythe. "When Mr. Smythe," he says, came over, "there was then quite another system. We knew it in an hour or two after the others commenced, and it was adopted in defence." But the same committee acted for both candidates; they had the same agents; and, above all, Mr. Alderman Brent, under whose eye all the bribery accounts came, had long been the political supporter, and, if we may believe his own assertions, the "most intimate and confidential friend," not of Mr. Smythe, but of Lord Albert Conyngham.

Mr. Charles Goodwin, the maltster, and Mr. Edward Spear Southee, a parchment maker, were two of the persons employed to purchase votes for Lord Albert Conyngham and the Honourable Mr. Smythe, and the purchase money, 150*l.* in all, was drawn by the former in the usual way from Mr. Rutter, the treasurer. The terms, on which this money is stated, by Goodwin, to have been paid to him, are very suggestive of the inducements as well as opportunities, offered by the Canterbury system to the bribery agent, to make his own profit of the corruption into which he leads the voter. Goodwin represents his contract to have been, that he was to bring up thirty voters to the poll, and

to receive for the lot the sum of 150*l.*, at the rate of 5*l.* per head. "It was," he says, "a *boná fide* contract, whether I lost or gained." We do not believe that he was a loser by the transaction, and we attach not the least importance to his rambling and inconsistent statement to that effect. Of the drove of voters, on whom he alleges himself to have expended the 150*l.*, "and a good deal more," in bringing them up to the poll in the Cattle Market, "he could not (at his first examination) recollect any more than eleven," leaving nineteen entirely unaccounted for. On a subsequent occasion he professed to recollect about fourteen more, including the dead and the absent. But his first statement of the amount, actually paid per head to the voters, is contradicted by his second statement, and by the evidence of at least ten of the number; viz., Jennings, Wilding, Gold, Attwood, Cockett, Austen, Ratcliffe, Edward Hayward, William Smith, and Bean, who have severally stated that they received from Goodwin only 3*l.* apiece for their votes; and by the Lintons, one of whom received 6*l.* for his vote, and the other nothing. There can be no doubt that the balance was treated by Goodwin as clear profit, within the terms of his alleged contract.

That the state of public opinion in Canterbury was not likely to deter him from such a course, if otherwise inclined to take it, we see every reason to affirm. How far the morality of the man was likely to sway his inclination, may be gathered from another circumstance, arising upon the same list.

Amongst the persons bribed, or to be bribed, the name of John Covell occurs; and there is no doubt that Goodwin, in this instance again, was allowed by Rutter the amount (5*l.*), with which he credited himself, as for the purchase of Covell's vote. At his first examination, however, he admitted that he had ascertained, soon after the transaction had taken place, that Covell was "beyond the taking of a bribe from any one," and had not received the money. But he also stated, that "his (Covell's) name was taken by some one, and, when he polled, they drew the 5*l.* from him (Goodwin); but, to save his life, he did not know who it was that had it." His subsequent examinations threw no further light on this suspicious transaction, until the very last day of our sittings at Canterbury, when Mr. Covell himself, a most respectable old man, having been examined at his own request, in order to be confronted with Goodwin, the latter reluctantly confessed, that the person, who had made that dishonest use of the old man's name, was a Mr. Jennings Southee, one of his own confederates,—that he believed so at the time, and continues to believe so,—that he questioned Southee about it at the time, and since,—and, lastly, that he (Goodwin) "cannot account for it." But it was, in confirmation of the evidence of Mr. Covell, further elicited from him, that he received a note from Mr. Covell, soon after the transaction, insisting on the money being returned to a Mr. Wootton, whom Mr. Covell treated as the representative of the Liberal candidates, and that he (Goodwin), notwithstanding that direction, "had no conversation with Wootton about it." No money, in fact, appears to have been repaid to the candidates, either in that or any other manner. Jennings Southee, who was also examined, admitted the receipt of 17*l.* from Goodwin after the election, but said it was his share of the balance of 34*l.* left of the 150*l.*, and that Goodwin took the other moiety; and that he (Southee) never received anything further from Goodwin, either for himself or for any other person. There can be, we think, but little doubt that, if the 5*l.*—falsely alleged to have been received for Covell—was not in fact shared by the two confederates, Goodwin got the whole of it.

But the balance of 150*l.*, however adjusted, was not in all probability the utmost limit of his gains. It is in evidence, that, after the election of 1847, a charge of 37*l.* 10*s.*, presented by him, "for two bills paid by me for the election of 1847, one at the Queen's Head, the other at the Victoria," were examined by Mr. Alderman Brent and the committee, and disallowed. The bills are said to have been for treating. But other bills, incurred for the same purpose at one of those houses at least, appear, from Mr. Rutter's account book, to have been allowed and liquidated. If these two bills were *boná fide* charges,—if they had been really incurred by Goodwin,—however objectionable the purpose might be,—it is difficult to suppose that a "confidential," like Goodwin, would have received so mortifying a refusal. If he had any hope of being able to substantiate his claim at law, his position in life was such as to justify him in

having recourse to that method, of working upon the gratitude of the party in whose cause the money was alleged to have been disbursed, or upon their fears of exposure. He did neither. He calmly awaited the next election. It came in 1850. Mr. Alderman Brent waited on Goodwin; but Goodwin refused to render any assistance or support to Colonel Romilly so long as the amount of the disallowed bills of 1847 remained unpaid. On the 1st March 1850, Mr. Vance took the field against Colonel Romilly, as the Protectionist candidate; and it was only between midnight of the 2d March and the following morning, that the retirement of that gentleman became public. About the same time Mr. Alderman Brent called at the house of a Mr. William Friend, a partisan of the Liberals, and left some money for Goodwin. Friend says that he did not know what it was for; that his daughter took it in; that he thinks it amounted to 34*l.* or 35*l.*; and that he gave it over to Goodwin. Brent says that it was paid after the election. Goodwin thinks so too, and says, that he left the receipt with Mr. Friend, for him to get the money, if possible; that he had an assurance from Mr. Friend, at the time he wrote the receipt, that he should have the money; that it might be in the expectation of having his vote for Colonel Romilly; and that he (Goodwin) "cannot have any doubt but what Alderman Brent would expect of course that would keep him, as he had been with Mr. Smythe and Lord Albert Conyngham; no doubt in his own mind." When Mr. Alderman Brent was asked as to the date of the transaction, he declared his inability to give it; he was not even sure whether it was before or after the election of 1850. But, at the very moment when Goodwin, in the course of his examination, had begun to refer to the receipt given by himself for the money, that document was put into our hands by Mr. Alderman Brent. It is a formal stamped receipt. It bears date the "2d March 1850," and it purports to have been given for "the sum of 37*l.* 18*s.*, by payment "of Mr. William Friend," for the two bills in question. Mr. Alderman Brent states himself, to have debited Colonel Romilly's election fund with this payment of bills—contracted at Lord Albert Conyngham's election, if contracted at all,—and he has made some attempt to give the authority of Lord Albert Conyngham himself to the transaction. But his Lordship has distinctly repudiated all knowledge of it, and all interest in the fund itself; nor has Alderman Brent thought proper to repeat his former statement, improbable enough already, from the errors and confusions of date with which it abounded. It should be added, that Friend had "always voted on the blue (Liberal) side, and never otherwise," according to his own account of himself; and it is fair to assume that, in making Friend the channel of communication with Goodwin in this business, Mr. Alderman Brent was not so much guided by the personal wishes of Goodwin, as by a consideration of what, on the whole, would most conduce to the success of the Liberal candidate.

It further appears that Goodwin, a Tory at nearly every contested election before 1847, and a Tory once more in 1852, had formed the intention of making a bargain of his vote, at the election of 1847, with Lord Albert Conyngham, and that too at a period antecedent to the coalition with Mr. Smythe, and indeed long before the possibility of that event had suggested itself to the mind of any one but himself. With that view he seems to have called upon Lord Albert Conyngham at Bifrons,—proposed a coalition,—and stated the terms upon which he was willing to give his vote and services to his Lordship. He was in difficulties, he said, with the Excise, about certain heavy penalties which he had incurred for a fraud on the revenue, and in respect of which process was then pending in the Exchequer. Mr. Smythe was unable to serve him with the party then in power;—Lord Albert Conyngham had influence with the Excise;—would his Lordship use that influence in his favour? The rest of the story must be given in Goodwin's own words:—"Lord Albert asked me distinctly,—'if he did that for me whether I would do all I could for him?' 'I said 'I would.' The bargain was struck. Lord Albert Conyngham performed his part, and I performed my part."

Lord Londesborough had been summoned at an early period of our inquiry, and we were in hopes that his Lordship would have been enabled to make his own statement of this transaction in the presence of his former constituents. But the critical state of his Lordship's health, and his inability to bear the fatigue and excitement of the journey, having been certified to us by his

medical adviser, we were compelled to postpone his Lordship's examination until after our final adjournment of the inquiry to Westminster.

We are happy to say that Lord Londesborough found himself at length able to attend us at Westminster for that purpose. We caused summonses to be served on Messrs. Goodwin, Friend, and Alderman Brent, to attend on the same day with his Lordship. The Honourable Mr. Smythe also attended; and all the parties were severally examined by us.

Lord Londesborough, who appeared to have a very imperfect recollection of some parts of the case, stated that, at the beginning of 1847, he was abroad, and only returned to this country to canvass the constituency for the uncontested bye-election of that year. After his election, when not engaged with his parliamentary duties, he continued to reside either at Ileden or Bifrons, until the general election of the same year, when he was returned with Mr. Smythe. His coalition with that gentleman on that occasion was arranged between themselves in the House of Commons, some time before the dissolution of the expiring Parliament. He has no recollection of any coalition having been previously suggested to him either by Goodwin or any one else. Down to some period in the month of June 1847, the state of his health was sufficiently good to enable him to attend to his political and general business; but, during the month of July and part of June, he was under surgical treatment, and quite unable to engage in the canvass or to appear on the hustings. Under these circumstances, his Lordship thinks it "unlikely" that he can have had any conversation with Mr. Goodwin on the subject of his Exchequer case shortly before the election;—the polling day being the 30th July 1847.

Being asked, however, whether he had any conversation on that case, with Mr. Goodwin in that year, "with reference to any election" expected to take place? his Lordship answers;—"I think it unlikely; still, if he swears to it, I should not like to swear I had not." His attention being drawn to the fact of "a distinct bargain" having been deposed to by Goodwin, Lord Londesborough, to some extent, questions that statement, and declares his belief that he could not have had "a distinct bargain; a thing he (Lord Londesborough) never had." He says again,—“I do not think it is very likely I should make a distinct bargain of that sort. It is very unlikely I should have had the sort of conversation. I recollect perfectly seeing Goodwin on the matter of this Exchequer business; but I cannot swear when it was. I should have been tempted to have sworn I had made no such bargain. My impression would have been so. But I should not like to swear it.”

Two cases of election charities occur, in which Mr. Pilcher is personally concerned. In an undated letter to Mr. Rutter, that gentleman writes:—"I promised Mrs. Stone that her husband should be considered under the charitable list; and if her sons were to have colour tickets, which will be 1l.—say, add 4l.—total 5l." Rutter paid the money according to that order, and,—having endorsed the letter, "Paid, 7th August 1847,"—laid it by amongst the other vouchers of his election accounts. The polling day was the 30th July preceding. The other letter, also kept as a voucher, is, like the last, undated; but Mr. Pilcher thinks it cannot have been written, or at all events, that it was not attended to, before the election. It runs thus:—"Pray give our friend Mr. Richard Beard 2l., for expenses incurred, and all will be right." Beard's receipt for the money by payment of Rutter is endorsed. Mr. Rutter thinks that it was given for charity, but is not quite sure that it was not a bribe. Mr. Pilcher, struck probably with the words "for expenses incurred," hazards the suggestion, that it may have been "for his expenses in coming seven miles to vote;" but, finding that the Beard in question lived in Canterbury, and not at Herne Bay, he falls back, like Rutter, upon the usual hypothesis of charity,—as "he was always very badly paid,"—and, moreover, remembers to have himself given him at the same election 2l. 10s., making, with the 2l. which he got from Rutter, the sum of 4l. 10s.;—which being received by him, "all would be right."

A Jew, named Abraham Abrahams, was, as he says, authorized by Mr. Alderman Brent, and by Mr. Pilcher also, to offer a bedridden paralytic, named Beckford, who is since dead, the sum of 3l. for his vote. Beckford was quite "childish" at the time, and long previously; and his daughter, who came un-

summoned and tendered her evidence in exculpation of her father, and who represents herself to have had the charge of him night and day for many years, accompanied him to the poll. The sum of 3*l.* was certainly paid by Rutter to Abrahams, and the latter states that he duly handed it over to Beckford. The evidence of the old man's daughter throws some doubt upon this part of Abrahams' statement; nor are we so well satisfied of the credit of this witness, as to rely with much confidence upon his unsupported testimony.

Upon the general system of demoralization which had so long pervaded the constituency, Mr. Alderman Brent, who was, perhaps, as competent as any one to speak, thus expressed himself:—"We knew," he says, "that it was a very wretched system, and we should be glad of anything to get out of it. We were aware of that. We found we were getting from bad to worse. We did not know what it would end in. We were going to decline. At last we should demoralize the whole constituency. We saw at last no one would vote unless he had some inducement for it. We saw that imminent, and therefore we deplored it." His whole conduct, however, at those elections into which we made a particular inquiry, previous to that of 1852, was sadly at variance with these opinions, although he appears to have successfully impressed upon his party the value of his services. "The Government," he states, "even as early as Lord Melbourne, had estimated his great services to Liberal candidates,—he has been lately appointed Deputy Lieutenant by the Lord Lieutenant of the county,—he considers that the appointment has not to do with any particular exertion of his; only he was known to be a friend of the Liberal cause." In addition to this honour, no small share in the dispensation of local patronage appears to have passed through his hands. Nor has the influence of his position been unattended with direct advantage to members of his own family.

If the malpractices of 1852 and 1847 attest the demoralization of all classes of the Conservative party in Canterbury, those of 1847 afford a not less sure indication of the morals of their opponents. We wish that we could satisfy ourselves that the professions of "purity of election," under which the Liberals conducted their share of the contest in 1852, were genuinely felt, and not simulated, with a view to a renewal of the contest at the bar of a Parliamentary Committee. But the date of 1847 is far too recent to permit us to entertain the belief in the sudden and general conversion. And the evidence of Mr. George Cooper, and Mr. Alderman Brent, leaves no doubt in our minds that, in 1852, the Liberals, anticipating a defeat in Canterbury, had, from the first, placed all their reliance on the chance of a good case whereon to ground their election petition in Parliament.

It is but just to add, that no motive of that kind seems to have influenced either Sir W. Somerville or Col. Romilly in their determination at the outset not to have recourse to any illegal means of securing their return. "I wish on my part," Col. Romilly stated, "to give an emphatic denial to the imputation of that being the object and reason for our not having recourse to corrupt practices in 1852. Our object was, that we considered it *wrong and illegal*. I had a communication with Sir William Somerville, very shortly after the time it was settled that he was to stand in conjunction with me, and it was decided that no practice of that sort should take place as far as we were concerned, and we would do as much as was in our power to prevent its taking place on the part of other persons; and, for that purpose, we thought we had better keep the control of the expenditure, as far as possible, in our hands, or in the hands of one person, who would be responsible to us for that expenditure; and that was the course we adopted with that object. I may say, we had very good prospects of success; we thought we should be successful, in the event of the opposite party not having recourse to corrupt practices; and we thought it not at all impossible, considering the course of events that had taken place since 1847, the actions of the Committees of the House of Commons in 1847 with respect to these elections, the exposure of St. Alban's, and, above all, the passing of the Act under which the Commissioners have authority at present, that it was probable persons would not, under such circumstances, have recourse to corrupt practices; and we thought, in the event of the opposite party not having recourse to those practices, that we had the best chance of success. And the course that we took then was not in reference to a petition."

It now only remains for us to report to Your Majesty that which we have specially found upon the matters submitted for our consideration.

We find that at the general election which took place in 1847 Lord Albert Denison Conyngham and the Honourable George Percy Sydney Smythe were returned members to serve in Parliament for the City of Canterbury, and that their return was obtained by direct money bribery to a large extent having been practised in their behalf.

We find also that such direct money bribery was practised with the knowledge and consent of the said Honourable G. P. S. Smythe, but we have no evidence of the same having been done with the knowledge and consent of Lord A. D. Conyngham.

We find that at the general election which took place in 1847 direct money bribery to a large extent was practised and had recourse to by the agents of Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton and Mr. John Vance, for the purpose of securing the return of those gentlemen to serve in Parliament for the City of Canterbury, but that no evidence was adduced before us to show that such bribery was practised with the knowledge or consent of Lord T. P. Clinton or of Mr. Vance, or of either of them.

We find that at the election which took place in 1850, in consequence of the elevation of Lord A. D. Conyngham to the peerage, a sum of 37*l.* 10*s.* was paid by Alderman Brent to Charles Goodwin for the purpose of corruptly inducing him to give his vote and influence, in the event of a contest to Colonel Romilly, but which was done without the knowledge or consent of Colonel Romilly.

We find that at the general election which took place in 1852, Henry Plumptre Gipps, Esq., and the Honourable Henry Butler Johnstone were returned members to serve in Parliament for the city of Canterbury, and that their return was obtained by direct money bribery to a large extent having been practised upon their behalf.

We find also that such direct money bribery was practised with the knowledge and consent of the said Henry Plumptre Gipps, but we have no evidence of the same having been done with the knowledge or consent of the said Honourable Henry Butler Johnstone.

We find that at the general election which took place in 1852, colour ticket were distributed among the voters to a large extent by the agents of Mr. Gipps and Mr. Johnstone, and with their full knowledge and consent.

We find that at the general election which took place in 1847, colour tickets were distributed amongst voters to a large extent by the agents of both parties, and that such distribution was done with the knowledge and consent of Lord A. D. Conyngham and Mr. G. P. S. Smythe, and also with that of Lord Thomas P. Clinton and Mr. Vance.

We find that the persons, being freemen of the city of Canterbury, whose names are included in the Schedule A. to this Report annexed, were bribed with money to give their votes at the election of 1852 for Messrs. Gipps and Johnstone.

We find that the persons, being householders within the city of Canterbury, whose names are included in the Schedule B. to this Report annexed, were bribed with money to give their votes for Messrs. Gipps and Johnstone at the election of 1852.

We find that the persons whose names are included in the Schedule C. to this Report annexed gave money to voters to give their votes for Messrs. Gipps and Johnstone at the election of 1852.

We find that the persons, being freemen of the city of Canterbury, whose names are included in the Schedule D. to this Report annexed, were bribed

with money to give their votes for Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton and Mr. John Vance at the general election of 1847.

We find that the persons, being householders within the city of Canterbury, whose names are included in the Schedule E. to this Report annexed, were bribed with money to give their votes for Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton and Mr. John Vance at the general election of 1847.

We find that the persons whose names are included in the Schedule F. to this Report annexed, gave money to voters to give their votes for Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton and Mr. John Vance at the general election of 1847.

We find that the persons, being freemen of the city of Canterbury, whose names are included in the Schedule G. to this Report annexed, were bribed with money to give their votes for Lord Albert Denison Conyngham and the Honourable George Percy Sidney Smythe at the general election which took place in 1847.

We find that the persons, being householders within the city of Canterbury, whose names are included in the Schedule H. to this Report annexed, were bribed with money to give their votes for Lord Albert Denison Conyngham and the Honourable George Percy Sidney Smythe at the general election which took place in 1847.

We find that the persons whose names are included in the Schedule I. to this Report annexed gave money to voters to give their votes for Lord Albert Denison Conyngham and the Honourable George Percy Sidney Smythe at the general election which took place in 1847.

And, finally, we find that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed in the city of Canterbury at the last election of members to serve in Parliament for the said city, and at previous elections.

All which we most humbly submit for Your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

FREDERICK WILLIAM SLADE.

THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY.

THOMAS BORROW BURCHAM.

Temple, July 23d, 1853.

SCHEDULE (A.)

LIST of PERSONS, being FREEMEN, who were bribed to give their Votes for Messrs. JOHNSTONE and GIPPS at the election of 1852, with the sum received by each person put opposite his name.

| | £ | s. | | £ | s. |
|------------------------------------|-----|----|---------------------------------------|----|----|
| Admans, Richard Mills William | | | 35 Jeanes, James (son of Dennis | | |
| Mayne - - - | 7 | 0 | Jeanes) - - - | 7 | 0 |
| Austen, Minter - - - | 4 | 0 | Josslyn, Thomas - - - | 5 | 0 |
| Austen, George (painter) - - - | 4 | 0 | Josslyn, Joseph (senior) - - - | 5 | 0 |
| Allwright, John - - - | 4 | 0 | Josslyn, Joseph (junior) - - - | 5 | 0 |
| 5 Barnes, Thomas (of Whitstable) | 10 | 0 | Josslyn, John - - - | 5 | 0 |
| Bean, James (butcher) - - - | 4 | 0 | 40 Lewin, John - - - | 2 | 0 |
| Boorman, Thomas (senior) - - - | 5 | 0 | Lemar, John - - - | 5 | 0 |
| Bradford, Edwin - - - | 7 | 0 | Lemar, Samuel Benjamin - - - | 5 | 0 |
| Bradford, Anthony - - - | 7 | 0 | Prett, Albert - - - | 6 | 10 |
| 10 Bradford, Henry - - - | 7 | 0 | Parsons, Charles - - - | 5 | 0 |
| Bradford, William Bowers - - - | 7 | 0 | 45 Parsons, John - - - | 5 | 0 |
| Brown, Thomas (upholsterer) - - - | 5 | 0 | Pond, Samuel James - - - | 5 | 0 |
| Brown, William (of Barham, | | | Pittock, Henry - - - | 4 | 0 |
| gardener) - - - | 5 | 0 | Styles, Thomas (senior) - - - | 10 | 0 |
| Broadbridge, George - - - | 5 | 0 | Styles, Thomas (junior) - - - | 10 | 0 |
| 15 Burt, John Twyman - - - | 7 | 0 | 50 Styles, John George (senior) - - - | 10 | 0 |
| Busher, James - - - | 3 | 0 | Styles, John George (junior) - - - | 10 | 0 |
| Crockford, Thomas - - - | 10 | 0 | Styles, George Henry - - - | 10 | 0 |
| Ells, George (shoemaker) - - - | 5 | 0 | Styles, William - - - | 10 | 0 |
| Evans, Charles Thomas - - - | 7 | 0 | Styles, Frederick (did not vote | | |
| 20 Ellis, George (shoemaker) - - - | 5 | 0 | at all) - - - | 10 | 0 |
| Finn, Thomas - - - | 5 | 0 | 55 Taylor, Thomas (junior, shoe- | | |
| French, Henry Richard - - - | 4 | 0 | maker) - - - | 4 | 10 |
| Friend, Richard (of Swale- | | | Taylor, Thomas (of Griffin Lane, | | |
| cliffe) - - - | 7 | 0 | hostler) - - - | 5 | 0 |
| Gardner, John (of Whitstable) | 3 | 0 | Terry, John, senior - - - | 5 | 0 |
| 25 Goodwin, John (butcher) - - - | 5 | 0 | White, John (of Bridge) - - - | 5 | 0 |
| Goodwin, Charles - - - | 100 | 0 | White, Charles (of Ashford, | | |
| Hadley, William - - - | 5 | 0 | shoemaker) - - - | 5 | 0 |
| Harris, Thomas (confectioner) | 5 | 0 | 60 White, Henry (blacksmith) - - - | 5 | 0 |
| Hayward, Edwin - - - | 4 | 0 | Wood, John (painter) - - - | 5 | 0 |
| 30 Jennings, Henry (junior) - - - | 5 | 0 | Wood, Charles (carpenter) - - - | 5 | 0 |
| Jennings, Edwin (butcher) - - - | 5 | 0 | Wood, William (carpenter) - - - | 5 | 0 |
| Jennings, John (bricklayer) - - - | 5 | 0 | Woollett, George - - - | 5 | 0 |
| Jeanes, Dennis - - - | 7 | 0 | 65 Woollett, James - - - | 5 | 0 |
| Jeanes, Edward (son of Dennis | | | Wille, James - - - | 5 | 0 |
| Jeanes) - - - | 7 | 0 | Watson, William (tailor) - - - | 7 | 0 |

SCHEDULE (B.)

A LIST of PERSONS, being HOUSEHOLDERS, who were bribed to give their Votes for Messrs. JOHNSTONE and GIPPS at the Election of 1852; with the Sum received by each Person put opposite his name.

| | £ | s. | | £ | s. |
|-------------------------|---|----|----------------------------------|---|----|
| Bourn, Edward - - - | 6 | 0 | Marsh, Thomas - - - | 4 | 0 |
| Cook, Richard - - - | 1 | 0 | Roberts, George - - - | 2 | 0 |
| Coombs, John - - - | 2 | 0 | Sayer, William - - - | 5 | 0 |
| Harnden, Edward - - - | 2 | 17 | 10 Wilson, George (tailor) - - - | 3 | 10 |
| 5 James, Thomas - - - | 5 | 0 | Wilkinson, Thomas - - - | 7 | 0 |
| Masters, Ebenezer - - - | 7 | 0 | Waind, William - - - | 3 | 10 |

SCHEDULE (C.)

A LIST of PERSONS who gave Money to Voters to give their Votes for Messrs. JOHNSTONE and GIPPS at the Election of 1852.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Admans, Henry (Whitstable). | Kelson, Charles. |
| Bligh, James. | Kelson, James. |
| Collard, Thomas White. | Lochee, Alfred. |
| Cogger, William, junior. | Marsh, Thomas. |
| Cozens, Thomas Foat. | Munns, Thomas. |
| Friend, Thomas. | Pout, John. |
| Hornsby, Charles. | Taylor, Thomas (turnkey). |
| Holland, James. | Vincent, John. |
| Irons, Mary. | Ward, Henry. |
| Johnson, Benjamin (miller). | |

SCHEDULE (D.)

A LIST of PERSONS, being FREEMEN, who were bribed to give their Votes for Lord THOMAS PELHAM CLINTON and Mr. VANCE at the Election in 1847, with the sum received by each Person put opposite his name.

| | £ | s. | | £ | s. |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|--------------------------------------|---|------|
| Admans, Richard Mills William | | | Horton, Edward | - | 5 0 |
| Mayne | 7 | 0 | Harris, Thomas | - | 10 0 |
| Allwright, John | 6 | 0 | Jennings, Henry, jun. | - | 3 0 |
| Austen, Minter | 6 | 0 | Jarman, Thomas | - | 5 0 |
| Austen, George | 6 | 0 | 40 Josslyn, Thomas | - | 5 0 |
| 5 Allwright, Henry (New Zealand) | 7 | 0 | Josslyn, William | - | 5 0 |
| Andrews, William (pensioner) | 5 | 0 | Knell, Edward | - | 5 0 |
| Anderson, William (fishmonger) | 8 | 0 | Lemar, William | - | 5 0 |
| Boorman, Thomas (senior) | 6 | 0 | Longley, Thomas | - | 4 0 |
| Bradford, Edwin | 7 | 0 | 45 Lucas, Stephen (dead) | - | 5 0 |
| 10 Bradford, Henry | 7 | 0 | Parsons, George | - | 6 0 |
| Bradford, William Bowers | 7 | 0 | Pierce, Edward | - | 4 0 |
| Blogg, William Waters | 10 | 0 | Palmer, William, junior (shoe-maker) | - | 2 4 |
| Barnes, Thomas (of Whitstable) | 10 | 0 | Parker, James Grey (dead) | - | 5 0 |
| Barber, George, junior (baker) | 5 | 0 | 50 Parker, William (soldier) | - | 5 0 |
| 15 Bailey, Edward, jun. (carpenter) | 3 | 0 | Ratcliff, John Hart | - | 7 0 |
| Bradford, Francis Hammond | 7 | 0 | Styles, Thomas, sen. | - | 10 0 |
| Bates, George (dead) | 8 | 0 | Styles, Thomas, jun. | - | 10 0 |
| Best, Joseph | 4 | 0 | Styles, John George, sen. | - | 10 0 |
| Beard, William, jun. (dead) | 5 | 0 | 55 Styles, John George, jun. | - | 10 0 |
| 20 Barton, George (dead) | 5 | 0 | Styles, George Henry | - | 10 0 |
| Barton, Robert | 5 | 0 | Styles, William | - | 10 0 |
| Burt, William | 13 | 0 | Styles, Frederick | - | 10 0 |
| Crouch, Thomas, jun. | 5 | 0 | Styles, Edmund (dead) | - | 10 0 |
| Crockford, Thomas | 10 | 0 | 60 Thomsett, John | - | 5 0 |
| 25 Callow, James | 5 | 0 | White, John (of Bridge) | - | 6 0 |
| Dernacour, James (dead) | 8 | 0 | Wood, James (labourer) | - | 5 0 |
| Ells, Richard | 7 | 0 | Wetherly, Matthew | - | 3 0 |
| Ells, Stephen | 8 | 0 | Wood, John (painter) | - | 6 0 |
| Evans, William (shoemaker) | 11 | 10 | 65 Wood, William (carpenter) | - | 6 0 |
| 30 French, Henry Richard | 10 | 0 | Wood, Henry (carpenter) | - | 5 0 |
| Friend, Richard (Swalecliffe) | 5 | 0 | Watson, William (tailor) | - | 3 0 |
| Finn, David | 5 | 0 | Weed, Thomas | - | 5 0 |
| French, Daniel | 7 | 0 | Weed, James | - | 5 0 |
| Fordred, Thomas, junior (dead) | 5 | 0 | | | |
| 35 Gardner, John (of Whitstable) | 3 | 0 | | | |

SCHEDULE (E.)

A LIST of PERSONS, being HOUSEHOLDERS, who were bribed to give their Votes for Lord THOMAS PELHAM CLINTON and Mr. VANCE at the Election in 1847; with the Sum received by each Person put opposite his Name.

| | £ | s. | | £ | s. |
|--------------------------|----|----|----------------------|---|----|
| Blinks, Samuel | 8 | 0 | Jackson, Jonathan | 4 | 0 |
| Bradley, William | 7 | 10 | Marsh, Edward | 7 | 0 |
| Charrison, Edward (dead) | 5 | 0 | 10 Moore, Richard | 5 | 0 |
| Coppins, James | 7 | 0 | Nickleson, Edward | 5 | 0 |
| 5 Daniels, John | 8 | 0 | Page, Henry James | 6 | 0 |
| Ellen, Michael (dead) | 3 | 0 | Price, Francis Horn | 5 | 0 |
| Goldsmith, Thomas | 10 | 0 | Stone, William Edwin | 4 | 0 |

SCHEDULE (F.)

A LIST of PERSONS who gave Money to Voters to give their Votes for Lord THOMAS PELHAM CLINTON and Mr. VANCE at the Election in 1847.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Adams, Denne (dead). | Harding, George. |
| Allwright, Henry (New Zealand). | Kelson, James. |
| Admans, Henry. | Marsh, Thomas. |
| Bennett, Edward. | Munns, Thomas. |
| Bligh, James. | Norris, Robert Hare. |
| Cozens, Thomas Foat. | Oakenfull, George. |
| Crotthall, George. | Pout, John. |
| Finch, John. | Ratcliff, John Hart. |
| Friend, Thomas. | Smithson, Willoughby Marshall. |

SCHEDULE (G.)

A LIST of PERSONS, being FREEMEN, who were bribed to give their votes for Lord ALBERT CONYNTHAM and the Honourable GEORGE PERCY SIDNEY SMYTHE at the Election in 1847, with the sum received by each person put opposite his name.

| | £ | s. | | £ | s. |
|--|---|------|---|---|------|
| Attwood, William | - | 3 0 | 30 Jeanes, James | - | 1 0 |
| Austen, William (St. Mildred's, shoemaker) | - | 3 0 | Jeanes, Edward | - | 1 0 |
| Busher, James | - | 4 0 | Jeanes, Thomas | - | 2 10 |
| Bowen, Thomas (dead) | - | 4 0 | Lemon, Edward | - | 3 0 |
| 5 Brown, William (of Barham, gardener) | - | 5 0 | Linton, John | - | 6 0 |
| Beer, Thomas Millen (dead) | - | 5 0 | 35 Mount, Thomas | - | 4 0 |
| Beard, Richard (dead) | - | 3 15 | Philpott, James | - | 4 0 |
| Barber, Thomas (dead) | - | 5 0 | Palmer, William Staines | - | 2 5 |
| Bailey, Edward (senior) | - | 3 0 | Pittock, Henry | - | 5 0 |
| 10 Bailey, John (parchment maker) | 3 | 0 | Parren, Samuel | - | 3 10 |
| Boorman, Thomas (junior) | - | 1 10 | 40 Parren, Henry | - | 3 10 |
| Beer, William, junior (dead) | - | 5 0 | Parnum, William | - | 3 0 |
| Boree, Charles | - | 2 0 | Royce, Henry | - | 5 0 |
| Bean, James | - | 3 0 | Stone, William Henry (dead) | - | 5 0 |
| 15 Cockett, William | - | 3 0 | Sheather, Thomas | - | 5 0 |
| Day, William Henry (dead) | - | 6 0 | 45 Stredwick, Henry | - | 5 0 |
| Dyason, John (dead) | - | 2 0 | Stredwick, Thomas (dead) | - | 3 0 |
| Eddenden, William (dead) | - | 2 0 | Simms, Joseph | - | 3 0 |
| Field, James | - | 5 0 | Sell, Richard | - | 1 0 |
| 20 Gruby, John Lavender | - | 5 0 | Taylor, Thomas, junior (shoemaker) | - | 6 0 |
| Gold, William | - | 3 0 | 50 Tookey, Thomas (gone to America) | - | 10 0 |
| Gosby, William Richard | - | 2 0 | White, Charles (corkcutter) | - | 6 0 |
| Hancock, William (dead) | - | 3 0 | White, John (late of Waltham, labourer) | - | 5 0 |
| Hayward, Edward | - | 3 0 | White, Thomas (baker) | - | 5 0 |
| 25 Holland, James | - | 10 0 | White, Thomas (shoemaker) | - | 6 0 |
| Hawkes, James (dead) | - | 5 0 | 55 Wilkinson, George | - | 3 0 |
| Jennings, George (bricklayer) | - | 3 0 | Wood, James (carpenter, of Maidstone) | - | 3 0 |
| Jennings, John (bricklayer) | - | 3 0 | | | |
| Jeanes, Dennis | - | 1 0 | | | |

SCHEDULE (H.)

A LIST of PERSONS, being HOUSEHOLDERS, who were bribed to give their Votes for Lord ALBERT CONYNTHAM and the Honourable G. P. S. SMYTHE at the Election in 1847, with the sum received by each person put opposite his name.

| | £ | s. | | £ | s. |
|-----------------------|---|-----|-----------------------------|---|-----|
| Barnet, James | - | 7 0 | Nathan, Moses | - | 5 0 |
| Beale, George William | - | 3 0 | 10 Roberts, John Henry | - | 5 0 |
| Coppin, George (dead) | - | 4 0 | Read, Isaac | - | 5 0 |
| Fagg, James | - | 5 0 | Ratcliff, Edward | - | 3 0 |
| 5 Hewson, Thomas | - | 2 0 | Solly, William R. (dead) | - | 5 0 |
| Hitchcock, Henry | - | 5 0 | Smith, William (watchmaker) | - | 3 0 |
| Lee, Charles | - | 5 0 | 15 Wilding, William | - | 3 0 |
| Nye, Richard | - | 5 0 | Waind, William | - | 3 0 |

SCHEDULE (I.)

A LIST of PERSONS who gave Money to Voters to give their Votes for Lord ALBERT CONYNGBAM and the Honourable G. P. S. SMYTHE at the Election of 1847.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Abrahams, Abraham. | Lepine, Charles. |
| Andrews, John. | Laming, John. |
| Beer, Thomas Millen (dead). | Mutton, Benjamin. |
| Brent, John, Alderman. | Pilcher, Richard. |
| Cooper, George. | Rutter, Jonathan Foulke John. |
| Cobb, Frederick Freeman. | Southee, Edward Spear. |
| Cullen, Robert Court, junior (gone away). | Southee, Jennings Underdown. |
| Dray, Pearson. | Saunders, Maurice. |
| Davey, George. | Smith, William (postmaster) (dead). |
| De Lasaux, Thomas Thorpe. | Sharp, William. |
| Goodwin, Charles. | Ward, Henry. |
| Gruby, James. | Watts, Stephen. |
| Jacobs, Jacob. | |

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

FREDERICK WILLIAM SLADE, ESQUIRE, Q.C.;
THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY, ESQUIRE; AND
THOMAS BARROW BURCHAM, ESQUIRE;

Commissioners appointed under the Act of the 15th and 16th Victoria, chap. 57, to inquire into the Existence of Bribery in the City of Canterbury

At the TOWN HALL, Saturday, 14th May 1853.

FIRST DAY.

Mr. JOHN NUTT, sworn and examined.

Mr. John Nutt.

14th May 1853.

1. Are you the town clerk of Canterbury?—Yes.
2. What is the qualification which gives the right of voting in the city?—Freemen, and men holding household suffrage.
3. Do you mean the household suffrage granted by the Reform Act?—Yes.
4. Have you no other right of voting?—No.
5. Then you have two lists, one list made out by the parish officers of the different parishes for 10l. householders, and the other list made out by yourself as town clerk?—Yes.
6. Have you a list of your own for the electoral year in which the last election was held?—The list is given to the sheriff of the city; it is signed by him and delivered to him, and he copies it. I have a copy of it.
7. You have true copies?—Yes, this is a true printed copy from the last day of November 1850 to the first day of December 1851; (*handing in the same.*) (*Marked 1.*)
8. This is a register of electors, have you a list of free men independent of the register?—Yes, I have a revised a list of the freemen of 1851 and 1852 (*handing in the same.*) (*Marked 2.*)
9. You put in first a list of electors, freemen and other householders as electors?—Yes.
10. 953 would appear to be your number of registered freemen?—I do not know what it is there.
11. There appears to be an error in the print; state how that is?—Yes, there is; I recollect there was a mistake; there are three sixes instead of threes.
12. What ought to be the number 953?—953.
13. The number of registered freemen is 953?—Yes.
14. Does this revised list include all the freemen, whether householders or not householders?—They may be householders, but they are freemen.
15. I want to know whether this list contains all the freemen, whether householders or not householders?—Yes.
16. I suppose it occasionally happens a man might be put upon the list in respect of two qualifications?—Yes.
17. His name might appear twice in your list and once in the parish list?—Yes, it does.
18. Are you enabled to tell us how often that occurs?—No.
19. Was the last election in July last?—Yes, July last.
20. When was the previous one?—I do not recollect; either December 1849 or December 1850; I do not recollect exactly.
21. Who were the candidates at the last election?—There was the Honourable Mr. Johnstone, Sir William Somerville, Colonel Romilly, the Honourable Mr. Smythe, and Mr. Gipps.
22. With regard to the election which you say was in 1849 or 1850, was that a by election?—Yes, it was a by election.
23. What was that occasioned by; who made the vacancy?—I do not recollect.
24. Lord Albert Conyngham was raised to the peerage, was he not?—Yes; it was a single election.
25. Who was returned on that occasion?—Colonel Romilly.
26. In lieu of Lord Albert Conyngham?—Yes.
27. Who was Lord Albert Conyngham's colleague?—The Honourable Mr. Smythe.
28. Those two gentlemen, Lord Albert Conyngham and the Honourable Mr. Smythe, had been elected at the general election in 1847?—Yes.
29. We will go back to the one beyond that. Who preceded them in the representation of the borough?—Lord Albert Conyngham was one, I think, previously to that; I forget the other; I really have not borne it in mind. I am not much of a politician.

A

Mr. John Nutt.
14th May 1853.

30. Was not Mr. Bradshaw a candidate in 1841?—He was returned for Canterbury once or twice.
31. Before 1847?—I do not know; I cannot speak to the date.
32. You say Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe were candidates in 1847; do you remember whether Mr. Smythe and Mr. Bradshaw were the candidates at the election immediately preceding that?—No, I do not.
33. Was it a contested election?—I think it was.
34. Was the by election or single handed election a contested one?—No, I do not think that anybody opposed.
35. You do not think there was a contest upon that occasion?—No. I think Mr. Vance was here, but went away on the day of the nomination. But you will better get this evidence from somebody else.
36. Who shall I get it better from?—The clerk to the magistrates.
37. Who is that?—Mr. Aris; he will know more about it than I do.
- Mr. Ballantine stated that he was retained to watch the proceedings on behalf of certain parties in the city who might be falsely charged during the inquiry, and also for the purpose of seeing that the whole truth with regard to the proceedings at elections was brought before the Commissioners.
- The Commissioners stated that they would not give an opinion at present as to whether Mr. Ballantine might appear for any parties, but when he proposed to put any question or take any part in the proceedings the question would arise, and then a formal decision would be come to.
- Mr. Ballantine handed in the list of the parties for whom he stated he appeared.

Mr. John Aris.

Mr. JOHN ARIS, sworn and examined.

38. Are you clerk to the magistrates of the city and borough?—Yes.
39. Are you the sheriff too?—No; Mr. Thomas Thorpe De Lasaux is the sheriff. He is in court.
40. Can you give us the information which the last witness seemed to be unable to afford the Commissioners?—I shall be happy to give all the information in my power.
41. We have got that at the last election the candidates were Mr. Johnstone, Sir William Somerville, Colonel Romilly, the Honourable Mr. Smythe, and Mr. Gipps, and that there was a previous by election, at which Colonel Romilly was returned in lieu of Lord Albert Conyngham; is that correct?—Yes. Lord Albert Conyngham was created a peer—Lord Londesborough.
42. Did that take place in 1849 or 1850?—March the 4th, 1850, the election was, and no opposition.
43. It was not a contested election?—No.
44. Had there been an opposition threatened?—Yes; a Mr. Vance, upon the Conservative interest.
45. At what period did Mr. Vance withdraw from the contest?—I believe it was a day or two before the election came off.
46. Had there been canvassing?—There had been canvassing.
47. Had it presented all the appearance of a contested election until the time when Mr. Vance retired?—I was concerned on the part of Colonel Romilly, and everything was prepared for a contested election.
48. And all your measures were taken anticipating Mr. Vance would have gone to the poll?—They were.
49. And on Mr. Vance retiring Colonel Romilly was elected without a contest?—Yes.
50. Now, previous to March 1850, what was the previous election?—That was in 1847, the 30th July 1847, the general election.
51. Who were the candidates?—There was Lord Albert Conyngham, the Honourable George Pierce Sidney Smythe, Lord Clinton.
52. One of the Duke of Newcastle's sons?—Yes; it was Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton and Mr. John Vance.
53. Who were the returned members upon that election?—Conyngham and Smythe.
54. Do you know the numbers?—I have the printed poll book: Conyngham 808, Smythe 782, Clinton 641, Vance 643.
55. I do not think you have given us the number at the election in 1850?—There was no contest then; it was a show of hands.
56. I should like the number at the last election in July 1852?—Gipps 766, Johnstone 758, Somerville 570, Romilly 530.
57. Were there a few for Smythe?—Yes; and 7 for Smythe.
58. We propose to begin inquiring into the matters connected with the last election, and then, accordingly as we proceed, if we find it necessary, we shall then inquire into the matters connected with the previous election, and so far back as may seem required by the ends of justice. Were you the agent of either of the candidates at the election of July 1852?—Yes; I was for Romilly and Somerville. Will you allow me to explain the extent of my agency?

Mr. John Aris.

14th May 1853.

59. We shall get that presently. Were you the legal agent?—Yes.
60. Were you the only agent?—Yes; I was the only one.
61. Had you sub-agents?—No; at least there was a chairman and deputy chairman, and a committee formed who had the management of the election. I was merely acting as an agent, doing the routine, as it were, of the committee, getting the lists ready, inspector's books, and all those things; that was the only thing I had to do in the case.
62. Who was chairman of the committee?—Mr. Alderman Brent.
63. Who was the deputy?—Mr. Alderman Plummer. They are both in court.
64. Were you furnished with any funds?—Not any myself; I knew nothing of any funds at all. In no election that I have ever been concerned in have I ever been connected with funds.
65. Do you know if any funds were supplied for the purpose of the election to the party who supported Romilly and Somerville?—Alderman Brent will be enabled to speak to from what sources he procured those funds; I have no personal knowledge of it myself.
66. Is Alderman Brent a gentleman who takes an active part in elections?—He has for some years past.
67. Is he generally the chairman of the liberal interest?—He has been for some years past.
68. What colours indicate the different interests in this town?—Blue is considered the Liberal colour, and purple and orange the Conservative colour.
69. Is there an intermediate colour?—Sometimes there has been pink; I think the Honourable Mr. Smythe introduced the pink.
70. By pink do you mean red. I see by the Report on the Committee of the House of Commons the word "red" is very frequently used. Who are the reds?—The reds I consider the Conservatives; I suppose the other is considered an independent colour.
71. What other?—The pink.
72. Do the red denote the same party as is denoted by the purple and orange?—Yes.
73. You state you know nothing about the funds; you were merely a legal agent?—Yes; I had to see that all the committee work was prepared, in order that they might go to the election in a proper way.
74. Everybody knows what the duties of a legal agent are, provided a legal agent confines himself strictly to his duty. You know perfectly well the object of the Commission; can you give us any information?—As far as accounts are concerned, I never saw the accounts, and I have never been guilty, directly or indirectly, of any bribery whatever; nor have I been present or heard of any particulars that have transpired.
75. Were you paid for your services at the last election?—No, I received not one shilling, not a glass of wine at the expense of the candidates.
76. When you say you were not connected with any funds, have you ever been connected with orders or tickets entitling parties to approach those who had the funds?—I have at former elections. I have taken the names down of parties who have come to the committee-room as colourmen, but there were none issued at the last election; the recommendations were sent in and filed, and I have them in court, but they not were granted. Mr. George Cooper had the management.
77. At present we confine our inquiry to what took place at the last election. Just explain—you are approaching the confines of what may be very material—just explain what you mean by recommendations?—At the last election the voters sent in recommendations of persons as colourmen; those recommendations were not attended to, at least they were not granted, because there was a particular request on the part of Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly not to issue any colour tickets.
78. Explain to the Commissioners what are colour tickets?—A voter sends in a recommendation recommending probably some member of his family or some friends to carry a colour at the election.
79. Can any voter send in a recommendation?—Any voter.
80. How many is he entitled to recommend?—It is considered two, provided there are two candidates when he sends in his recommendation; and supposing that is granted that is tantamount to a promise to vote for that candidate to whom he sends in the recommendation.
81. After sending in the recommendation is he booked as a pledged vote?—Yes, he is booked.
82. By the agent?—Yes, or by the committee clerk.
83. What does the colour ticket entitle him to?—Entitles him to so much per day, probably 5s. a day.
84. I wish to know the fact; what does it entitle him to?—I know nothing of the issuing of those at the last election, and you are confining me to that.
85. Confine yourself, at present, to what generally a voter when he sends in a recommendation which pledges his vote would consider himself entitled to in point of value.—He would be entitled to 5s. for the nomination day, 5s. for the election day, and should the declaration take place the following day he would be entitled to another 5s.
86. Then he would be entitled to 5s. a day for two certain days, is that so?—Yes.
87. And if the declaration day occurs so as to give him a third, he would have three days certain?—Yes.

Mr. John Aris.

14th May 1853.

88. Is it 5s. for each ticket?—For each ticket, because each person recommended has a ticket; the voter recommends two; each of those is entitled to one ticket, which ticket is available for the number of days the election may last.

89. Five shillings each day?—Yes.

90. Does it never happen that a party sends in his nomination for a colour ticket some days before the election?—Oh yes; some days before.

91. Does it never happen that in point of practice he considers himself entitled to and is actually paid for the number of days which elapse between the time of sending in his recommendation and the election?—I have never known that myself. There are other gentlemen who are more conversant with that matter, who may be enabled to explain it to you.

92. What other gentlemen do you refer to?—There is Mr. George Frederick Smith.

93. What is he?—A coachmaker. He was generally concerned upon the Conservative side.

94. But upon your side?—Mr. George Cooper had the management upon our side. He was concerned in the last election of 1852.

95. Who is Mr. George Cooper?—He is a stonemason.

96. Do I understand you to say positively, that what I have suggested is not in practice followed out, or that you do not know of it?—I do not know it myself.

97. Have you not very strong reason to believe it is so?—Yes; I do believe so, but I was never privy to it.

98. Be fair with us, because we know nothing. I should be very sorry to be obliged to cross-examine. I shall cross-examine if I do not find parties acting fairly?—I shall act fairly. I have no other object.

99. Have you reason to believe that 5s. a day counts from the day when the application is sent in for a colour ticket?—Not as a colourman. If you will allow me to explain, I will do so. There are another class of persons called messengers; that is, when they send in they are only put on from the time they apply; not for colourmen.

100. Would this be the case; a voter sends in a recommendation for two colour tickets, and that he himself, in addition to his two colour tickets, is nominated a messenger?—I believe in some instances he has been.

101. In that case the earlier he could send in a recommendation for the colour ticket the better for him?—Of course it would.

102. We will suppose the canvass to begin as early as April, and the election not to take place before July, would this occur: A voter sends in a recommendation for colour tickets, he is himself then nominated a messenger; would he draw pay from the time of sending in the recommendation until the election?—I never knew an instance where they sent in so early as that, never; it has only occurred a few days before.

103. In your experience what would be the number of days?—From three to four days that they send in their recommendation.

104. Is that so?—That is so as far as I am concerned, and as far as I know from my own personal knowledge; three to four days.

105. Have you not reason to believe that it was done to a much larger extent?—Not on our side.

106. Have you not reason to believe, on one side or the other, it has been done to a very great extent?—I have reason to believe so, certainly, on one side or the other.

107. Or both?—Yes; three or four days within my own knowledge.

108. Is the same man sometimes appointed messenger and colourman?—He is appointed messenger, and he has the liberty of recommending two colourmen.

109. Is the same person entitled to recommend a messenger?—No; there have been instances where he has recommended two colourmen, and in addition to that where he has filled the office of messenger himself.

110. The colourmen are non-electors, generally?—Yes, non-electors.

111. And are the messengers, generally speaking, electors?—Yes.

112. Are they all?—Mostly the whole of them; there have been very few exceptions indeed.

113. Being a messenger, have they any actual duty?—Yes.

114. Is that to keep away from the committee-room?—No. I believe some are appointed who do no duty at all, I believe others have very arduous duties to perform; for instance, on the day of the election, as you are aware, there are many polling booths; it is necessary to have many messengers for each booth, to carry the fly sheets from the poll to the committee-room, and upon those days there are a great number of messengers employed.

115. They would not be electors?—Yes, they are electors.

116. Are they so in this city?—Yes.

117. Do you say that no colourman is ever an elector?—I believe the practice is not to appoint an elector a colourman.

118. Do you mean it is not the practice to appoint a freeman a colourman, or it is not the practice to appoint an elector a colourman?—Yes, that has been the practice latterly.

119. What?—Not to appoint a freeman or an elector a colourman.

120. Is there no instance of an elector being a colourman?—I am not aware of it myself.

Mr. John Aris.

14th May 1853.

121. As to those colour tickets, are they given to the elector to dispose of as he likes, or does he send in the names of the parties he proposes to be colourmen?—If you will permit me I will explain it in this way: I have been present when those notes have been brought in from a voter recommending A and B; those recommendations have been filed, and then, prior to the election, tickets have been made out with the name of the party who has been recommended, and those tickets are given out on the morning of the nomination day to the parties who are entitled according to such recommendations, then at the close of the election the parties holding the tickets present them, and they get payment for the tickets.

122. Did you ever know of the tickets being sold?—I have heard of it.

123. And that they have passed for money or money's worth?—Yes.

124. Sold by the parties whose names they bore or sold by the voter?—Sold by the voter and by the parties whose names they bore.

125. Both?—Yes, both cases.

126. They would be worth, I suppose, the number of days they represent?—Yes, that occurred in one or two instances.

127. What is the object of this circuitous mode of bribery?—I imagine before the Reform Act the freemen demanded it as matter of right.

128. Demanded what?—The colour tickets.

129. Did they always bear the same price?—I believe so.

130. Five shillings each day?—Yes.

131. Do you mean immediately prior to the Reform Act that this was?—Yes.

132. Are you aware that long prior to the Reform Act an Act was passed making it illegal to give tickets of this kind?—Yes, I think there was; the 7th & 8th Geo. IV. was the statute that applies to bows, colours, and ribbons.

133. Notwithstanding that Act, you say that down to the period of the passing of the Reform Act the freemen continued to demand these colour tickets as of right?—I have heard so.

134. The learned Commissioner does not mean the Ribbon Act; the Act referred to is the Act which was passed to prevent the practice of giving head money. Are you aware of that Act?—I had very little to do prior to that with it.

135. But are you aware of the Act?—Yes.

136. The question directs your attention to this: Was it the practice in this city, previous to the passing of the Reform Act, to give head money indiscriminately on both sides?—To give colour tickets.

137. Did that represent head money?—You might term it as head money; it is so much per day for the ticket.

138. The practice, you say, was then general?—I have heard so.

139. And you say, within your knowledge, although not practised at the last election, it was general also among the liberal party before that election?—As to freemen and electors receiving them.

140. As to colour tickets?—As to colour tickets in the way I have described, by freemen or electors delivering a recommendation, and then the parties receiving the tickets.

141. It was general on both sides previous to the last election?—Yes, general on both sides, previous to 1850.

142. And at the last election you say it continued to be the general practice among the purple and orange?—It did.

143. And upon that occasion the blues, that is the Liberals, did not practise it?—They did not. Mr. Cooper was employed, who will explain to you how it was that parties were appointed.

144. Why did the blues, having practised it at every preceding election, not practise it at the last?—Because Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville, knowing it to be illegal, were determined to resist it.

145. It was therefore not on account of any change that had taken place in the disposition of the blues themselves, but it was owing to the wish of the then candidates?—It was, and those were the positive instructions given by Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville; they both distinctly stated that if it would cost them a shilling they would not pay it to carry their election.

146. Did they state that to you?—They did, and told me particularly that they would pay nothing but the legal and legitimate expenses.

147. On what occasion did they make that statement?—In several instances.

148. What gave them cause to make that statement?—In consequence of these recommendations being delivered in.

149. By whom?—By the voters.

150. Largely?—Yes.

151. As largely as ever?—Yes, until they found they could not obtain tickets, then they ceased sending them in. I have in court a large packet which upon that occasion were delivered in.

152. Do you produce those recommendations?—Yes.

(The witness handed in a large packet of recommendations.)

153. Did you attend the committee?—I did.

154. When those recommendations were given in?—Yes.

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155. What view did the committee of Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly take of that practice?—They coincided that none should be issued.
156. Before Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly had stated so strongly their own private and conscientious objections to a practice largely prevailing in Canterbury what view had their committee taken of it?—This course was also adopted in 1850 by the committee, and it was carried out in 1852.
157. That is not an answer to my question?—The committee were also determined not to issue tickets; there might be some few members anxious to do it, but the majority I should say were decidedly opposed to it.
158. Before Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly had stated any objection?—Yes.
159. Before Colonel Romilly had stated any objection in 1850?—Yes.
160. Will you give the names of the gentlemen being members of the committee who were in favour of the old practice?—I cannot recollect now.
161. It was only last year; was Mr. Cooper one?—I assure you I cannot recollect.
162. Was Mr. Cooper one of those who thought the old practice should be adhered to?—I believe not.
163. Give me the name of one?—I cannot recollect at the present moment.
164. Were you one of those who thought you had better adhere to the old practice?—No.
165. How long have you changed your mind?—I was always against it.
166. Have you always so represented it?—Yes; and I never recommended a colour-man in my life.
167. I understood you to say, at an earlier period of your examination, that at previous elections you gave orders on recommendations for colour tickets?—I filed them; I did not give the orders; as they were delivered in I and others filed them.
168. For what purpose did you file them?—They were filed for the purpose of cards being issued to the parties entitled to them.
169. Then you participated in the practice?—I received them in the committee as any other party might have done.
170. And as a member of the committee?—Yes.
171. You did not set your face against the practice then?—I told them of the illegality at the time.
172. But still you filed them for the purpose of these tickets being issued?—Yes, I and others did.
173. I understood you to say just now that you had always opposed yourself to this practice?—Yes.
174. Do you consider that that statement is consistent with the statement you just now made; namely, that as they came in, you and others filed them for the purpose of colour tickets being issued in conformity with the recommendations so sent?—Yes; that was the then practice.
175. Then you did not oppose the then practice?—I might have spoken against it.
176. You spoke against it, but you acted in conformity with it?—I had no power over it myself.
177. You were asked at what period you first refused to have anything to do with the practice?—I never became until the year 1837—I think that was about the year—what was considered an agent to attend to the legal department, such as getting the necessary things out for carrying on the election, and from that period I am perfectly satisfied that I as an individual always set myself against it, expressed myself against it notwithstanding I might subsequently with others have filed those recommendations.
178. When did you cease to take part in the practice of filing recommendations with a view to the issuing of colour tickets?—In 1847 was the last time I filed with a view of issuing them.
179. Therefore your change of practice was coincident with Colonel Romilly's presence in the borough, and signifying his strong personal objections to having anything to do with the practice at all?—In 1850 there was no necessity for them, and in 1852 there was a determination not to have any.
180. I thought you said in 1850 you anticipated a contest?—We did.
181. And that you took all the necessary measures with a view to a contest down almost to the day of the election?—Yes.
182. Among other measures necessary to insure the success of that election would not the practice of colour tickets have been resorted to, but for the objections entertained by Colonel Romilly?—Yes.
183. Then the practice ceased in 1850, in consequence of Colonel Romilly's personal objections to it, and not in consequence of your opposition to it?—Not in consequence of my opposition. I was only an individual.
184. Did you know whether any colour tickets were issued in the election of 1850?—I believe Mr. Cooper, who is here, will explain to you the manner in which they were issued. I had nothing whatever to do with 1850 or 1852.
185. Were recommendations not sent in. I am not asking whether you sent the tickets with your own hands, but do you know whether colour tickets were distributed at the election of 1850?—I believe Mr. Cooper was employed to select certain parties to carry the colours in 1850 and 1852.

186. I am now asking you about 1850, when Colonel Romilly first stood, when Mr. Vance also was in the field, and canvassed, and withdrew a day or two before the nomination; at that election do you know whether colour tickets were distributed to the electors?—They were distributed, but I cannot tell you to whom they were, because I had nothing to do with them.

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187. I am asking you whether you know the fact that in the election of 1850, when there was no contest, but a contest expected, whether colour tickets were distributed then as had been done on previous elections?—Colour tickets were then distributed, but I cannot tell whether they were distributed as previously to that time.

188. You know that they were distributed?—They were distributed. Mr. Cooper was employed for that purpose.

189. Then your answer was not quite candid. The impression made upon my mind was the practice had been discontinued in 1850, now it appears the practice remained in 1850 the same as in all previous years, with this exception, that there being no contest the tickets were not paid?—No. In 1850 the practice continued for voters to send in recommendations; in 1850 and in 1852 a different arrangement was made, of which Mr. Cooper can give you every explanation. I had no knowledge of 1850, and, if you will permit me, I will assign the reason: that was a very sudden affair, and we were in a very great dilemma, in fact I had a very great difficulty to get the materials ready, and, therefore, so far as the colour department might be concerned, I had not the slightest whatever to do with it; I had quite enough to do to get the inspectors books, the marking sheets, and so many different things connected with the election, and therefore I had no time, and neither did I attend to it.

190. Have you any doubt had Mr. Vance come to the poll but what those colour tickets would have been honoured?—Yes, certainly, I believe they would have been issued.

191. Honoured; would they have received payment?—I have no doubt a different course would have been pursued supposing Mr. Vance had come to the poll; not having come to the poll, certain persons were employed to carry the colours; had there been a contest, in all probability they would have resorted to other means, by recommending as heretofore.

192. In the election of 1852, when your party declined to issue the colour tickets, do you think you lost the election by that?—I think it tended very much to lose it.

193. Do you think so?—I think if colour tickets had been given the result would have been different, because parties went away disgusted.

194. You think a body of electors went over to the other side disgusted with your not issuing colour tickets?—Yes.

195. How many?—Probably two or three hundred.

196. Two or three hundred went away in disgust from your committee-room on that account?—They came to us with shoals of recommendations, which I have got here; they found they could not obtain them, and they went away in disgust.

197. Who were the parties who generally sent in recommendations, householders or freemen?—Both. Those are a portion of them which have been before the Committee of the House of Commons; these were transmitted to Mr. Coppock, and I have received them back.

198. Do you suppose, independent of their wish to serve their relations and friends by reason of these recommendations, that it has ever been the practice to any extent for the electors to sell these recommendations?—I have heard that it was the practice at the last election to dispose of the tickets.

199. Did it extensively prevail?—I know an instance where parties have bought some.

200. Bought the recommendations, not the coloured tickets?—No; I mean the coloured tickets.

201. You are not aware of there being a market for the sale of these recommendations?—No; the market has been for the tickets.

202. For the tickets after they have been issued?—Yes.

203. What are the nominal duties of the colourmen?—To carry the flags on the day of nomination and election.

204. You say there are some hundreds of colourmen engaged on either side?—Yes.

205. They are not all carrying colours?—Certainly not.

206. What are the duties of those not actually bearing colours; are they nominal duties?—They have no duties at all, in fact.

207. It has been stated in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons that they are all bound to attend the colours; what is the meaning of that?—I believe when the procession, the band, and colours precede the candidate, that the others then form in a body, probably to protect the colours. I believe that to be the principal. I am not so well versed in this as to be able to explain.

208. Does this practice give rise to riots?—There have been instances, of course, when the parties get elated with beer; they meet each other and naturally a disturbance will ensue.

209. That is, the colourmen meet each other?—Yes.

210. Are they some hundreds strong on both sides?—Yes.

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211. And fight in the streets?—There have been.
212. Had Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville any colours at the last election?—They had.
213. What did they pay for their colours?—I do not know; Mr. Cooper and Mr. Brent will be able to speak to that. Mr. Cooper, I believe, as to the colourmen, and Mr. Brent who had the management of the accounts, and which accounts I have never seen. I can give you no information about it, neither have I heard.
214. How many men attended Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly's colours at the last election?—An immense number; I cannot tell exactly. There was an immense number on both sides.
215. And yet you say that no colour tickets were issued to those who so attended the colours?—Colour tickets were issued to a particular class of persons; that Mr. Cooper had the management of.
216. At the last election?—At the last election, which he will explain to you.
217. How many?—I do not know how many.
218. You say "an immense number?"—I understood you to mean the followers of the flags when I said immense.
219. Do I understand you that not all the followers of the colours had colour tickets?—I should say not. I am unable to explain that because I have no knowledge whatever, neither have I heard the extent of it, I assure you. Mr. Cooper will give you the information.
220. You say you do not know what was paid for the colours by Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly?—I do not.
221. But money was paid?—I believe Mr. Aldermen Brent paid the money. He was the chairman, and he had the management of the funds, which funds I knew nothing of, neither have I at any time seen the accounts.
222. Did Colonel Romilly pay anything in 1850 for the colours?—That Alderman Brent must speak to; I have no knowledge; I have never been connected with money matters in any degree whatever, I assure you.
223. You say a man sending in an application for a colour ticket was considered as a pledged voter and booked as such?—Yes.
224. Did you ever know a man after that break that pledge?—There have been several instances, I believe.
225. Did you ever know an instance of a man taking colour tickets from both parties?—Yes.
226. Has that been done to a large extent?—I cannot answer for that as to the particular extent, but I have heard that it has frequently occurred.
227. What sort of estimation is a man who does that held in this city?—I should say a man not worthy to be trusted by either party.
228. You call him perhaps a Pink?—It depends.
229. Do you know of any case where in addition to 5s. for the nomination and 5s. for the election, more money has been paid in respect of the success of the candidate; that is to say on the "No cure no pay" principle?—No.
230. After the election?—No.
231. Have you not heard of any gratuities after that?—No.
232. Christmas, or any subsequent time?—No, I never heard of that myself.
233. Is there a chairing here generally after the election?—It has been merely a procession round the town, but not a chairing to any extent, for some years past. At one time it used to be carried to a very great extent.
234. Was there any understanding or hope that Sir William Somerville or Colonel Romilly, or either of them, although they were to pay no money then, should do something for the town or its inhabitants, or any portion of them, at any period afterwards if they got in?—I never heard it; never.
235. You have told me about the system of colour tickets, was there any direct money bribery in this city?—I had the getting up of the evidence for the last petition, and I had many cases.
236. Of direct money bribery?—Yes, of direct money bribery.
237. Give me the names. Is this the list you gave in to Mr. Coppock (handing a paper to the witness)?—That is the list.
238. I presume these are your opponents you are going to give us, you know nothing on your own side, the legal agent never does?—I assure you I have too much consideration for my character in this city so to act. If I know anything connected with my party I shall feel it my duty to tell you every thing I do know.
239. The legal agent is never allowed to know anything. Give us what you know of your opponents?—I will give you that from evidence that was worked up. If you refer to the minutes you will find Edwin Hayward was proved before the Committee to have been bribed by James Kelson, I think at the Malt Shovel. I think the evidence goes to that effect.
240. Do not refer to what took place before the Committee. Do I understand you to state to us that you know of your own knowledge that was a bribe?—Only by hearsay.
241. You have reason to believe Edwin Hayward was bribed by James Kelson?—Yes.

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242. Who was your informant?—I heard Edwin Hayward say so.
 243. He admitted it?—Yes. Henry White is the next.
 244. Was that a case brought before the Committee?—Yes.
 245. Are all these money bribes?—Yes; he received 5*l.* from his son John White.
 246. Who is your informant there?—Henry White himself made a statement to me.
 247. Perhaps I can assist you. Have you reason to believe William Hadley was bribed?—I have.
 248. All my questions are now applicable to direct money bribes, and have no reference to colours or messengers?—Yes, exactly.
 249. Who is your informant there?—Hadley himself. There is an error in that list made by Mr. Coppock in stating certain parties had bribed certain individuals, but it came out in evidence his list was wrong.
 250. You will set that right as I ask you. You have reason to believe William Hadley was bribed; with what amount?—5*l.*
 251. Who by?—By James Kelson at the Malt Shovel.
 252. Who was your informant?—William Hadley.
 253. Had you reason to believe Thomas Brown was bribed?—Yes. I have his statement, if you will permit me for one moment to refer to it.
 254. What amount?—10*s.* first, and then 3*l.* 10*s.* afterwards.
 255. £4 in all?—Yes.
 256. Who was the briber?—James Kelson.
 257. Who was your informant?—Thomas Brown made a statement to me.
 258. Have you reason to believe James Burt, junior, was bribed?—I heard so, but I cannot speak as to the direct sum; in fact, I have merely heard, but my informant was Hills.
 259. Who is he?—He is in court, William Hills. He was employed by Mr. Coppock to get up evidence and to assist.
 260. You do not know the amount, nor the party supposed to bribe?—No.
 261. John Twynam Burt?—From the same source of information, from Hills.
 262. And that you have only a suspicion of?—That is all.
 263. Dennis Jeanes, have you reason to believe that he was bribed?—Yes; I have reason to believe so.
 264. Have you any reason to know the amount?—I have heard.
 265. Tell us?—5*l.*; but not the person who paid it; it was merely a report at the time. I have no direct knowledge of it myself. I did not know it from the voter himself, but from other parties.
 266. These that I have named to you, are they freemen or householders?—Hadley is a freeman, Brown is a freeman, and the two Whites, Henry and John, are freemen.
 267. We have not got to the Whites yet. Is Edwin Hayward a freeman?—Yes.
 268. James Burt?—Yes.
 269. Are both the Burts freemen?—Yes.
 270. Is Jeanes a freeman?—Yes.
 271. What did Jeanes receive?—I have heard 5*l.*, but I cannot say from whom.
 272. You cannot say from, nor what?—No.
 273. Who was your informant?—Hills.
 274. Edward Jeanes?—The same.
 275. £5, you believe?—Yes.
 276. And the same informant?—Yes.
 277. James Jeanes, is that the same?—Yes, the same.
 278. Are both the Jeanes's freemen?—Yes.
 279. Thomas Finn?—Will you allow me to say, that this list is made out, not from my information solely, but I believe Mr. Coppock obtained the information from other parties besides me.
 280. Do you think Mr. Coppock knew more of Mr. Thomas Finn than you did? Have you reason to believe Thomas Finn was bribed?—I have heard so.
 281. Who told you?—This was Hills also.
 282. Was Finn a freeman?—He is a freeman.
 283. Have you reason to know the amount?—No.
 284. James Finn?—The same, but I cannot speak to the amount. William Humphrey Finn, the same, freeman.
 285. Have you reason to believe he was bribed?—Yes, from what I heard, but I have never heard the amount.
 286. Edwin Jennings?—Yes, by Kelson.
 287. Is he a freeman?—Yes, he is a freeman.
 288. When you say they are freemen, are they persons who also occupy 10*l.* houses?—Some of these do; many of these had a double qualification.
 289. Distinguish between those who are freemen and would not be able to vote, if they were not freemen, and those who are freemen and at the same time 10*l.* householders. Take Edwin Hayward, is he a freeman?—He is a freeman, but not a 10*l.* householder.
 290. Henry White?—He is a freeman only.
 291. Hadley?—He is a freeman only.
 292. Thomas Brown?—Freeman only.

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293. James Burt?—Freeman only.
294. John Turyman Burt?—Freeman only.
295. Dennis Jeanes, Edward Jeanes, and James Jeanes?—All three of those Jeanes's are freemen only.
296. Thomas Finn, James Finn, and William Humphry Finn?—James Finn appears to be a householder only and not a freeman; William Humphry Finn senior is a freeman only.
297. Do you mean that they are only down in the register as freemen?—Yes, they are on the register in a double capacity.
298. Are there not many persons who are freemen, and who are down in the register merely in the single capacity of freemen, but who occupy 10*l.* houses?—Yes, there are many.
299. Of these that you have named?—No, not these.
300. I want to direct your attention particularly to the distinction of persons who are freemen and who would not have the right of voting were they not freemen, and persons who are freemen and who would also have the right of voting even if they were not freemen, whether they are down upon the register or not?—In some instances the overseers of parishes insert all parties entitled, whether they are freemen or not, and in some instances the overseers exclude those who are freemen, although they may be entitled to be down as 10*l.* householders.
301. You say in some instances. Is it generally done?—No, it is not generally done, it is only with a few overseers. We have fourteen parishes in the city, and ten or twelve parts of parishes formerly in the county of Kent, which are now annexed to the borough, and different overseers have different notions. There is great difficulty always with the registration on that account.
302. Thomas Finn, is he a freeman only?—There is a James Finn I find as a householder.
303. We will not trouble you; we shall find it necessary to call all these parties before us, and it will be within their knowledge more than yours; we will go through the list. Edwin Jennings, you say, you have reason to know the same?—I believe it was 5*l.* from Kelson.
304. Edwin Jennings you have reason to believe was bribed by Kelson with 5*l.*?—Yes.
305. Was that Hills' authority?—No, that is the man; I saw him himself.
306. Edwin Jennings admitted it?—Yes.
307. And John Jennings?—That I know nothing of.
308. Edwin Hayward?—You already have him by Kelson.
309. William Smith?—I do not know anything of him.
310. Richard Cook?—That was an error in the statement made by Mr. Coppock.
311. You know nothing of him?—Cook stated he was bribed by Thomas Munns.
312. Is that so, did he state it to you?—Not to me, I heard it in the committee.
313. Did you hear him state it?—Yes, in the committee-room.
314. James Clackett?—No, I do not know anything about him. In fact, in justice to that man, I may say I saw him, and he denied all knowledge of the bribe.
315. Thomas Best?—I heard that he received 30*s.*
316. Who told you?—My informant was Hills; he is a bricklayer or bricklayer's labourer.
317. Who bribed him?—I never heard the name.
318. Thomas Josslyn?—I know nothing of the Josslyns.
319. There are four of them?—Yes, four of them.
320. Gaspar Mottershead?—I never heard of any direct money there.
321. William Collison?—That is by colour ticket.
322. William Jeanes again?—I know nothing of that.
323. John Stringer?—Nor of that.
324. John Roalfe junior?—Not of that.
325. William Newing?—Not of that.
326. Edward Harnden?—No, I know nothing more of those that follow. They appear to be all colour tickets.
327. You are reading from a list, are you not?—Yes, I am.
328. For what object was that list prepared?—It was necessary by the forms of the House to deliver in a list to the Committee. It is a copy of that which you hold in your hand.
329. All those in which the names of the bribers are "Dr. Lochee or George Frederick Smith, by colour tickets." Those are colour ticket cases?—I believe they are.
330. Pass over them. John Gardner?—Yes.
331. Do you know anything of that?—I recollect 1*l.* from Henry Admans. That was from his statement, one sovereign he said he received from Henry Admans.
332. How did you get the information?—From himself.
333. Thomas Brown?—I gave that before, I think, 4*l.* 10*s.*, first, and 3*l.* 10*s.*, afterwards by Kelson.
334. And the three Whites,—Charles, Henry and John?—I gave you Henry 5*l.*, and I think Charles 3*l.* I have got his statement here.
335. John White?—I know nothing against John White.

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336. Was he examined before the Committee of the House of Commons?—No, he absconded, and we were unable to find him.

337. Where is he now?—I believe he has been served, I am not certain. He was served with the Speaker's warrant, and when they endeavoured to notify him he was absent.

338. How long did he remain absent?—Until some time after the Committee broke up.

339. You mean in the present Parliament?—Yes, and Thomas Brown the same.

340. Has no proceeding been taken against him on the part of the House of Commons?—Not any.

341. He disobeyed the Speaker's warrant, and has since returned?—Yes.

342. And no proceeding has been taken against him on the part of the House of Commons to punish him for the contempt?—Not that I am aware of. I was examined as to the service of the Speaker's warrant.

343. I understand you he was notified?—No, we endeavoured to notify him; he was absent, he had been served with the Speaker's warrant, and when we tried to notify him he was absent, and the same with Thomas Brown.

344. Do you know if they have returned?—I have heard they have returned.

345. You have given us some very valuable information, are you able to give us any more?—I am not aware that I am in possession of any more. If you will permit me, I will look over the papers; I have statements made to me by voters, evidence that I got up in support of the petition; they might be classified; I have evidence as to parties being put on as messengers.

346. Were there no messengers put on upon your side at this last election?—Yes, there were.

347. Were there not as many as 80 or 100 messengers put on on your side?—No.

348. How many were put on, about?—I should say, to my own knowledge, there must have been about probably fourteen or sixteen.

349. Not more?—No; I can only speak to them. Mr. Cooper had the paying of the messengers, and he will explain so to you, who they were and what they were paid. There were two committee-rooms which the Liberal party had, one at the coach office opposite Burgess's, and for three or four days or a week there was another committee-room engaged opposite at a Mr. George Davey's. There were two messengers employed at Burgess's room, and then on the day of the election there were messengers employed to go to the booths and fetch the fly sheets and bring them to the committee, to enable the committee to work them off. Those are the only parties that I am aware of that were employed.

350. Were they voters?—Yes, they were.

351. Were the polling places in different parts of the town, or at one place?—There were seven different polling places, and those some distance from each other.

352. Were there many bill-stickers and bill-bearers or persons of that kind employed?—Those men, I think their names were John Crippin and Thomas Gurney, were employed in distributing bills.

353. Were there more employed than usual?—No.

354. How many persons one way and another, messengers, colourmen, bill-stickers, bill-bearers, or in any other capacity, were employed on your side at the last election, or put on?—I cannot distinctly speak to the number of colourmen who were employed or engaged by Mr. Cooper.

355. Put on?—Put on. I can only speak as to messengers within my own knowledge, and I should say as I have stated just now.

356. Were there others besides the messengers?—There were colourmen employed.

357. Give the different heads and different classes that were employed?—There was a committee-clerk employed, one Henry Taylor.

358. Were there any bands of music?—Oh yes, there was a band; I believe Mr. Brent engaged the band.

359. How many were there in the band?—I do not know; I did hear they had 25*l.* a day.

360. Were there any in the band who were not musicians?—Not that I am aware of.

361. Give us all the classes besides those you have named, under the heads under which people were put on?—I believe a Mr. Hobday was engaged.

362. As what?—To select the band; for which I also heard he was paid 25*l.* a day. Mr. Brent is here, he will explain it more particularly.

363. Is Hobday a musician?—Yes, he is.

364. £25 a day, for how many days?—Two days.

365. £50?—Yes.

366. Besides what was paid for the band?—No, he was engaged to furnish a band at 25*l.* a day.

367. Were there no other heads of employment or putting on within your knowledge besides those you have specified?—No; I am not aware of any.

368. I see there were five candidates?—Yes, there were.

369. And that Mr. Smythe polled the smallest number of votes?—Yes, he did.

370. Was his appearance at this election unexpected?—No, because he had always stated, I understood, that he would come.

Mr. John Aris.

14th May 1853.

371. But at the last moment was it unexpected?—No, it was always expected that he would go to the poll.

372. From the first?—Yes.

373. Did he canvass?—Oh yes, he canvassed.

374. From the first?—Yes.

375. May I ask you, as you are aware of what passed in the committee-room, had the resolution of the committee not to distribute colour tickets, or to engage in any way in corrupt practices, anything whatever to do with the fact of Mr. Smythe being a candidate?—I believe not; as I said before; that Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville had made up their minds not to resort to those practices at all.

376. Was it considered the fact of Mr. Smythe standing at all was favourable or unfavourable to the chances of Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly?—His standing was decidedly unfavourable; and also, in addition to that, not issuing colour tickets.

377. By itself it was unfavourable?—Yes, it was.

378. The committee considered what chances Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly had otherwise were considerably diminished by the fact of Mr. Smythe persisting to stand as a candidate; is that so?—Yes; because it created a disunion among the party.

379. Then do I understand that from the first Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly despaired of succeeding at the last election?—Yes.

380. Are you of opinion that that anticipation had nothing to do with the determination to which their committee came, not to bribe nor to treat, nor to distribute colour tickets?—I knew that they were determined not to do so.

381. Was it in any way connected with that anticipation of theirs?—No, I think not.

382. Did it influence your mind to any extent?—No, it did not influence my mind, because I made up my mind on one particular course, and that course I always pursued.

383. You say by Mr. Smythe coming into the field that your chances were diminished?—Yes.

384. Did you discuss it in committee how you could make your candidate safe?—The fact is, as to the discussion,——

385. Did you discuss in committee how you could make your candidate safe?—No, there might have been conversations with the candidates which I was not privy to.

386. Was it never suggested that the mode of so doing would be to be perfectly pure upon your side, unseat them on petition, and then come in again?—There was something of that.

387. And which was the origin of all this purity?—Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville, as I stated before, had decided not to spend one shilling illegally, and parties were set to watch the other parties, with a view to ground a petition.

388. To make that petition safe, it was agreed that there should be no illegal practices on the Liberal side?—That agreement was before such a thing entered their minds.

389. Was that before Mr. Smythe came in the field?—As soon as they made their appearance, Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville, they from that time determined what course they would pursue.

390. Was Mr. Smythe in the field then?—He was.

391. I believe we generally find that on all occasions, even at St. Albans, the parties say it is to be a pure election?—Yes, and Sudbury too.

392. I suppose the open and avowed determination of Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville did not alter the opinions of the electors of what was likely to take place; they still sent in their demands for colour tickets?—Oh yes, they did; those continued until they were told they could not have them.

393. Have the kindness to answer this question, and I shall expect a candid answer from you. In your opinion, had the chances of unseating the Tory candidate nothing to do with the resolution to be pure on the part of the Liberals?—On the part of Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly it had nothing to do with that, because they had made up their minds not to spend a shilling illegally, they both of them told me distinctly so.

394. My question, which I put to you some time ago, was as to the committee?—Will you allow me to explain as to the committee; a committee has been spoken of as conducting the election of Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly; in fact, it was no committee at all, we seldom or ever met there, one used to run in, and another used to run in and out, there was nothing decided at all, they had no regular hour and no regular day of meeting, they came in as it were casually, and anybody that chose to come who considered himself a member of the committee.

395. That is no answer to the question; had they any committee or not?—Yes, it was considered a committee, and Mr. Brent, was considered the chairman, and Mr. Alderman Plummer the deputy chairman.

396. Then there must have been a committee, of which there was a chairman and a deputy chairman?—Yes, it was an open committee.

397. You further stated just now there were discussions in the committee?—Yes, occasionally.

398. Then there was a committee. The question the Chief Commissioner asked you some time ago, and which I asked before was this; was the determination to be pure adopted in any way whatever in connexion with the prospect of unseating the Tory members upon petition?—They determined not to spend any money at all, and therefore, finding that the other parties were doing so, or about to do so, and were putting down colourmen, they then thought it expedient to adopt means, in the event of their not being returned, to endeavour to find out evidence to forward the petition.

Mr. John Aris.

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399. That is not my question; did the determination to be pure arise out of their purpose to present the petition?—No, it arose before.

400. Had it any connexion whatever with that purpose?—I believe not.

401. You had been present on occasions when the intention to present a petition was discussed; did you say you heard nothing whatever, during the course of the canvass and contest, from the committee, which led you to suppose that they intended to present a petition in the event of no success?—Yes. I say that they did not mean to pursue any system of corrupt practice, but they determined, in the event of their not being returned, that they would present a petition.

402. Did you never hear it suggested there, or did you never suggest it yourself, that that petition would miscarry unless your own practices were pure?—No, I made no suggestion on the subject.

403. Did you ever hear any such thing suggested?—No. If you will allow me, I have been termed the legal agent, but Colonel Romilly had his own professional gentleman down here. The Honourable Mr. Elliott was assisting him here as his adviser.

404. Is he a barrister?—Yes.

405. Do I understand you to say that you never heard it suggested that the purpose of seating your man upon petition would miscarry if the purity system was not adhered to?—No, I am not aware of that.

406. At the time Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville came to that determination not to expend any money except for legal purposes, would they have had a chance of succeeding, supposing that they had had recourse to the means which had been adopted at previous elections?—I think, had they put down colourmen as had hitherto been done, and if Mr. Smythe had been out of the field, then they would have been returned.

Mr. Ballantine wished the Commissioners to put some questions to the witness on the part of certain parties for whom he appeared, and whose names he had handed in to the Commissioners, and was heard to contend in support of his right to do so.

The Commissioners stated, that they were of opinion that they ought not to hear counsel or attorneys for any parties whatever, but that they were quite willing to receive suggestions which were likely to elicit the truth, and on which questions might be asked, whether from electors or non-electors.

Mr. Ballantine stated that he could not act in any other way than as counsel, and under protest he must withdraw.

407. Do you know Thomas Scoones?—Yes.

408. Who is he?—He is clerk to Messrs. Kingsford, Son, and Wightwick, solicitors.

409. Who are they?—They were engaged for the sitting members.

410. Engaged on the red side?—Yes.

411. Do you know a man called "James"?—No, I do not know him.

412. A letter has been put into our hands addressed to that name?—Yes; I handed that letter up.

413. Explain it?—That letter came into possession of the mayor.

414. This is it:—"Canterbury, 22d of February 1853. Sir,—You may return; the members have lost. Yours, &c., Thomas Scoones." The address upon the letter is to "Mr. James, of London. To be left at the Post Office, Hull, Yorkshire." Is there a voter of that name?—If you will allow me, I will explain. That letter came into possession of the mayor, and he sealed it up on the day you see stated on the back of the envelope, and gave it me, thinking some inquiry would be made relative to it. The question will be, whether the Mr. James mentioned there is not intended for Mr. James Kelson, who was absent when the inquiry was going on before the Committee of the House of Commons.

415. Who is Thomas Scoones?—He is clerk to Kingsford, Son, and Wightwick, solicitors, who were agents for the then sitting members.

416. Is Thomas Scoones in court?—He is summoned, and Mr. Henry Kingsford is here, Sir.

417. Is Mr. Kelson in Canterbury?—He has been summoned. I do not know whether he is here or not.

JAMES KELSON, sworn and examined.

James Kelson.

418. In February last were you at Hull in Yorkshire?—No.

419. Were you anywhere in Yorkshire?—No.

420. Had you left directions with Scoones where to find you when you went away?—Yes.

James Kelson.

14th May 1853.

421. Where had you told him you would be found?—In the Isle of Man. I left it with Mr. Pilcher.
422. Who is Mr. Pilcher?—I believe he is a clerk.
423. In Mr. Kingsford's office?—I believe he assists there occasionally.
424. Had you left no direction with anybody that a letter would find you at the Post Office at Hull in Yorkshire?—No.
425. Do you know of anybody going to Hull in Yorkshire about the same time you went to the Isle of Man?—No.
426. Had you no conversation with Pilcher or Scoones about any letter addressed to Hull?—No.
427. Never had any to this moment?—No.

Mr. W. J. Cooper.

MR. WILLIAM JAMES COOPER, sworn and examined.

428. Are you the mayor of this city?—I am.
429. You handed a letter to Mr. Aris on the 14th of April in the present year?—Yes.
430. How did that letter come to you?—It came to me through the post, and being addressed to me officially I took it to the council chamber, and presented it to Mr. Aris.
431. Is Mr. Aris the town clerk?—He is clerk to the magistrates, and he said I had better seal it, as it seemed to have some connexion with the business of the Royal Commission, and mention the date that I had placed it in his hands, and I did so.
432. That is all you know of it?—Yes.
433. Do you know the handwriting of Mr. Scoones?—Not at all. I have seen Mr. Scoones' handwriting, but not sufficient to recognize that to be his writing.
434. Can you form no belief on the subject, one way or another?—No; I do not think I could.

Thomas Scoones.

THOMAS SCOONES, sworn and examined.

435. Look at that letter; is that direction in your handwriting (*handing the letter to the witness*)?—Yes, it is in my handwriting, and the letter is in my handwriting. I should like to be permitted to ask where this comes from.
436. You have no privilege to ask questions, but you are to answer questions. Who gave you instructions to write to that address?—No person; I acted on my own responsibility.
437. What led you to address it to the Post Office, Hull, Yorkshire?—I had information that a person was there, and that that was his address.
438. Had information that a person was there?—That a person who had been connected with the election matters was there, and I wrote to him that letter.
439. Who is Mr. James?—I do not know of my own personal knowledge. I believe it was James Kelson.
440. Who gave you directions to address it there?—I really am unable to say; I have been trying to recollect, but am unable to say.
441. Had you any communication with James Kelson himself?—I had not.
442. Was it anybody in your office told you?—I cannot say; I believe not, for this reason, that no person in the office but myself was acquainted with election matters.
443. Did you manage the election business in the office?—Yes, under Mr. Kingsford junior.
444. That is Mr. Core Kingsford?—Yes.
445. Is that Mr. Kingsford in court?—No.
446. Try and recollect who gave you directions to address this to Hull?—I have tried, and am unable to say. I was in communication with a great many persons, I dare say I saw from between 200 to 300 people in a very short space of time on election matters, and I am unable to say in what manner that address was given to me. I certainly did not know it from James Kelson himself, whom I never saw on the subject.
447. You can say from whom you had information that a person connected with the election was at Hull under the name of "James." You can say who gave you that information?—No, I cannot say; I do not recollect.
448. If you knew it was James Kelson why did you conceal it and direct it to James?—Because a letter directed to James Kelson, would probably not have found him, inasmuch as the person indicated was a Mr. James at the Post Office, as far as I understood.
449. Who indicated him?—I do not know.
450. By whom was he indicated to you?—In some manner which I am unable to say now, from the reasons which I have explained, before I became aware that a Mr. James connected with the Canterbury election business was at Hull.

*Thomas Scoones.*14th May 1853.

451. You can explain to us the reasons which induced you to come to the conclusion that a person connected with the election was at Hull?—From information I had.

452. You knew perfectly well it was James Kelson?—I supposed it was; I did not know, because I had not that information to precisely indicate him. I had no doubt in my own mind it was him.

453. Had you never spoken to Kelson before he went away from Canterbury?—No.

454. Have you never had any communication with or from Kelson?—Not in reference to his going away.

455. Had you any communication with or from Kelson previous to his going away?—Yes, certainly; three or four weeks before that I had seen him.

456. Seen him in reference to what?—In reference to the pending inquiry.

457. What inquiry?—The election inquiry.

458. Did you know he had been served with the Speaker's warrant?—I believe I did know that, the preliminary notice.

459. Had you any conversation with him, after he had been served with the Speaker's warrant, relating to the pending inquiry?—I cannot say whether it was before or afterwards. I believe it was afterwards, and I should say it was afterwards.

460. Did you know or believe Kelson was going to leave Canterbury before he left?—No; I had no reason to believe he was going.

461. Answer the questions put to you. Did you know, or did you believe, that previous to Kelson's leaving Canterbury that he was going to leave Canterbury?—I did not.

462. You did not know nor did you believe?—I did not know nor did I believe.

463. To use your own words, "did you suspect it"?—I am unable to say every suspicion I may have on the subject.

464. You must say. You have sworn to tell the truth, and you will be pleased to say, without further equivocation, whether you had any suspicion in your mind of the intention of Kelson to leave Canterbury?—I had no evidence whatever on which I could form any conclusion whatever.

465. Answer the question?—I had no suspicion on the subject, because I had no information on which I could ground any such suspicion.

466. Were you employed in your office to get up the evidence in support of the sitting members?—I was employed in investigating facts which were alleged against the sitting members.

467. Were you employed in investigating those facts on behalf of the sitting members?—Yes.

468. And in the course of that investigation you were necessarily brought into communication with a great many persons whose names were likely to appear before the committee?—Yes.

469. And among others, Kelson?—Yes.

470. And you saw Kelson for the last time how long before he left?—I may have seen him in the street, but I had no conversation with him for many days before he left.

471. How many days?—I do not think I ever saw him but once in conference on election matters or any other subject for at least three weeks before the election inquiry commenced.

472. Did you advise him not to appear before the election committee?—I did not.

473. Did he inform you he was not going to appear before the election committee?—He did not.

474. Did he give you any reason to believe he was not going to appear?—He did not.

475. When did you first hear he had left Canterbury?—I think, speaking to the best of my belief, not until after the election inquiry was over. I think I may say that upon my oath; I am not quite sure.

476. Who gave you information that he had left Canterbury?—I really am not able to say. I heard it. It was a matter of common rumour, like other persons. I cannot undertake to say who it was gave me the information.

477. Do you mean to say you were not aware of his departure from Canterbury until it had become the common talk of the town?—I was not.

478. Then why did you alone of all persons in Canterbury take on yourself to write to him, and above all under a false name?—At the time I wrote that note I conceived it my duty to inform that individual of the fact of the termination of the inquiry.

479. And you wish the Commissioners to believe that it was a matter of common notoriety in Canterbury before it reached your ears that Kelson had left Canterbury and had gone to Hull under the name of "James," and not under his own name; is that what you wish us to believe?—No, because I believe it was not a matter of notoriety at all that he was gone to Hull.

480. Was it matter of notoriety that he had gone away under the fictitious name of "James"?—No, not that I ever heard of.

481. Was it matter of notoriety that a letter to find him in his place of retreat must be addressed to him under the name of "James"?—No.

482. Then you had some information independent of what you heard from common rumour?—I certainly had at the time I wrote that letter.

Thomas Scoones.

14th May 1853.

483. Who gave you that information?—I cannot say, as I stated before.
484. Do you mean to say that you are at this moment unable to speak from knowledge, information, remembrance, and belief, as to who told you that a letter addressed to him under the name of "James" would find him?—I am quite unable from my recollection, information, and belief.
485. How soon after you wrote to him did he return to Canterbury?—I do not know; I had no communication with him whatever.
486. Why did you express yourself as you have done in that letter. You say, "As the inquiry is finished, he may come back." What do you mean by that?—I have not hardly looked at the letter.
487. What was your object in writing a letter to him?—To inform him that the inquiry had terminated, as he was interested in the matter.
488. Did the man who gave you that information, the information of Kelson's whereabouts, tell you where to write to him?—No.
489. Did he tell you for what purpose he gave you that information?—No.
490. He told you simply, "Kelson is gone away under the name of 'James,'" and told you nothing more?—I do not know that any person told me any thing about it. I may have had the address from a written communication; I do not know.
491. You are lawyer enough to know that a man may tell you by word of mouth as well as by letter. When you received this communication, written or oral, did the person who made you this communication give you any reason to think that he meant you to write to James, or that he meant you to use the information in the way you have done?—Certainly not. I was managing clerk to Messrs. Kingsford in the matter of the election inquiry, and I considered it my duty to take the steps which I did, and I acted on my own responsibility.
492. Then why in that letter did you tell him he may now come back?—I do not know that I did so.
493. You did not tell him anything to that effect?—I told him what the nature of the decision was.
494. Was that done with a view that he might come back?—It was unquestionably with a view that he might come back.
495. Did you send to any other parties about the same time?—No.
496. No other person?—No.
497. We are to understand you pledge your oath to the fact that you had no information from Mr. Kelson as to where he was to be found?—Decidedly so.
498. And that you had no knowledge of his intention to abscond?—I had no such knowledge.
499. And the first intimation you had was that some person informed you a letter directed "James" at Hull would find him?—I cannot say that. I believe I have already expressed that I heard it from rumour.
500. You said you might have heard it by rumour, and you might have had it by letter, and you might have had a written address left you?—It was a matter of common rumour, and I also had his address delivered to me.
501. You are quite certain of that?—Yes.
502. That you had his address delivered?—Yes.
503. In writing?—I believe it was in writing.
504. Then who delivered it?—I cannot say.
505. Have you the document?—I have not.
506. Do you know John White?—Will you indicate his whereabouts?
507. Do you know the man John White, who left Canterbury and did not appear before the Election Committee?—Yes.
508. Did you see him before he left Canterbury?—Yes, several weeks; I think it was at least three weeks before the inquiry commenced.
509. Do you know where he was when the Canterbury Committee came to their resolutions?—I did not.
510. Did you know a man of the name of Thomas Brown?—Yes.
511. Did you see him before he left?—Yes.
512. How long before?—Some ten days, I think, before the inquiry commenced. I do not know when he left Canterbury.
513. How long before the inquiry commenced was it that you saw Brown?—About ten days, I think.
514. And how long before the inquiry commenced was it you saw John White?—It is impossible from memory to say exactly, but I think it was about three weeks.
515. Did you know where Thomas Brown was when the Committee were sitting?—I did not.
516. Had you any correspondence?—None whatever.
517. With either White or Brown?—None whatever.
518. You say the address "James," alias "Kelson," was delivered to you in writing; in whose handwriting was it?—I do not know.
519. Can you speak to your belief?—I cannot; I have no knowledge of it whatever.

GEORGE COOPER sworn and examined.

*George Cooper*14th May 1853.

520. What are you?—A stonemason.
521. Have you been long a voter in the borough?—Yes.
522. How many years?—All my life.
523. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
524. Perhaps you can tell us, because I have omitted to ask the question of the first witness, what gives the freedom of the city? How does a man become a freeman?—Either by birth of his parents or by servitude; by apprenticeship.
525. Does not their own birth in the city give it?—Yes; if they are born of free parents they inherit it, and by servitude and apprenticeship.
526. What is the servitude; seven years apprenticeship?—Yes. They are not combined; it does not require both.
527. All the sons born within the borough of free parents are freemen?—Yes.
528. Must they be born within the borough?—Yes.
529. Therefore a son born out of the borough would not be a freeman?—He would not.
530. Unless he acquired it by servitude?—Yes.
531. Which party are you, the Conservative or Liberal party?—Of the Liberal party.
532. What part have you always taken in elections?—I do not know that I have taken any very particular part. I have generally taken an active one, rendering any service I could.
533. Have you generally been on the committee of the Liberal party?—Yes, I have.
534. Were you the chairman or vice-chairman or deputy chairman, or whatever they call it?—No, I never filled either of those capacities.
535. Were you on the committee of the last election in 1852?—Yes; if it were ever to be considered a committee. I could hardly consider it one. We were unknown as to numbers, and no particular members of the committee known. There was no distinction at all as to parties that came into the room; we were very glad of the service of any one who came.
536. Was not Alderman Brent the chairman of the committee?—Yes, he was.
537. Who was the deputy chairman?—Alderman Plummer.
538. Had you any particular duties intrusted to your share?—No, nothing particular. I undertook the paying of the colourmen that had been employed. I do not know of any other position I took particularly.
539. That is in July, at the last election?—Yes.
540. We have been told that the system was, that parties sent in one or two applications for colourmen and received colour tickets, which they gave to the party they nominated in the application; is that the fact?—It is the fact; those applications were sent in for tickets.
541. I want to know as to the general system?—Yes, that was the general system.
542. An application was sent in, and the name of the nominee appeared on the application, and then a colour ticket was given?—That was not the system at the last election with the Liberal party.
543. It was the general system of the borough?—It was; but the last election it was not.
544. Is it true that it was so as a general system?—Yes.
545. And that the ticket was worth 5s. per diem?—Yes, they were generally considered so, and generally paid at that price.
546. Were you always the party whose duty it was to pay for many years past?—No.
547. During which election have you been the pay man?—I paid at the last election.
548. 1852?—Yes.
549. If you paid at the last election I suppose there were colour tickets?—No, there was not. I paid the persons who carried the colours from a list that was put into my hands.
550. You paid the actual men who carried the colours?—I did.
551. Were they different from what have been termed here, the colour tickets? Do you understand it? Did a man who actually carried a colour have a colour ticket?—No, he had not.
552. Therefore the colour tickets were a blind?—There were no colour tickets.
553. You say on no occasion did the men who carried the colours have colour tickets?—Not that I am aware of; I did not see one.
554. At the previous election had the men who carried the colours colour tickets?—They had.
555. The same as the nomination colour tickets?—Yes, for the same purpose; the nomination or the election; it went on at the same time the following day. They had a ticket issued for the election.
556. You either do not or will not understand me. A man who sent in an application for a colour ticket, you say, had one which was worth 5s. a day, and he handed it over to the nominee named in the application paper?—Yes.
557. That individual did not carry the colours?—Very rarely if he did.
558. We have been told he did not?—I do not apprehend he did.

George Cooper.

14th May 1853.

559. Did the men who actually carried the colours have colour tickets?—No. As to the colour ticket, the men who carried the colours must have had it from the person who obtained it from the committee; the committee knew not who carried them. Whenever the colour tickets were produced they were paid.

560. There would be about 300 colour tickets?—Very likely.

561. How many colours would be actually carried?—I cannot say the number of banners there would be.

562. About how many; 50?—Not quite that.

563. Would the 50 men who carried the colours have colour tickets, or would they come and claim payment for services actually performed?—They could not do that; no man could come and claim for his services being performed without his being promised that by a committee man, or brought a note to that effect, that he had performed that service.

564. The man who brought you a colour ticket would be paid whether he performed service or not?—Most assuredly.

565. The man who had actually performed the service did he produce one of the colour tickets?—Yes; without producing that he would get no pay. If he did not produce it he would not get paid.

566. Then out of the gross number of colour tickets that were issued some of the bearers of the colour tickets actually performed work?—Some of them most likely did.

567. On the occasion of the election in 1852 had you any applications for colour tickets?—I do not know that my memory will quite serve me, but I feel quite satisfied that there were a vast many applications.

568. Were any issued?—Not to my recollection. I am not aware of any being issued.

569. Whose duty was it to issue, it being yours to pay?—It was never my duty to issue.

570. Whose duty was it?—I cannot tell you. They were issued by different parties; by members of the committee. One member might perhaps take 10 or 20, and issue them at their own pleasure to persons who would carry the colours. They would issue them to parties whom they knew.

571. Who would have the privilege of issuing those colour tickets worth 5s. a day?—That was managed by the committee; a list of names was read over and the tickets issued for the parties.

572. Was there no check?—The ticket itself was a check.

573. Was there no check on the number of tickets you might issue?—Yes; a list of names made of the parties to whom the tickets were issued.

574. Who was that list of names laid before?—It was generally kept in the committee room.

575. You were on the committee?—Yes.

576. You can tell me as well as anybody else who undertook the duty of issuing the tickets in conformity with that list?—I cannot tell you any single individual undertook the duty of issuing the tickets.

577. Did you ever issue any yourself?—I know if a list had been put before me of the names of the parties I know, I have taken those tickets from the committee room, and given them to parties to prevent confusion at the committee room from so many applicants at the same time.

578. Whose duty was it to make out the tickets?—It has devolved on different persons; a clerk has generally been employed.

579. What check would you have that there were not more tickets issued than the number of names on the list?—When the parties bring the ticket that is compared with the list, and not paid until it bears that comparison.

580. And that was your duty?—That has been my duty.

581. And each ticket would bear the same name as appeared upon the list; is that so?—There are many of them were issued without names, only bore a number; only a number put on the ticket.

582. And those would be the tickets which would be most easily disposed of?—Yes, I think they might. I do not know that I am quite correct in that, it is a portion of the business that I had not much to do with in the issuing of the tickets; I have paid them.

583. You have paid the tickets, and you might very well know whether you paid tickets only bearing a number?—I never paid the tickets without having a list to refer to, that the parties might refer me to their names, as being entered as the recipients of the tickets.

584. That could not be so with a number?—The list showed me the number. If I had tickets brought to me, and I had no reference to them, I did not pay them.

585. If you had a list of 300, the numbers following consecutively each other, one after another, if No. 299 ticket was presented without a name should you have paid it?—Excuse me; I made that assertion, but I am not positive as to that.

586. Do you correct that?—I can only correct that from inquiry; I really cannot speak to it.

587. The list was approved before the committee before the colour tickets were ordered to issue?—It was.

588. The tickets that were made payable to bearer,—that is to say, the tickets that were numbered and had no names,—if they were presented by a person to whom they had not been granted, but who had bought them, they would not be honoured?—If the tickets bore the initials generally affixed to them they would.

589. What initials were they?—They were done by the different members of the committee.

590. Initials of the committee men?—Yes.

591. Any colour ticket that bore the initials of a committee man would be honoured, although presented by a purchaser and not by the original grantee?—It would.

592. You say in 1852 there were no tickets issued?—Not that I am aware of.

593. You say you paid the men who carried the colours in 1852?—I did.

594. Did they present no tickets?—No.

595. How do you reconcile that statement with your answer that nobody would get paid unless they presented a ticket?—I beg your pardon; when you were asking me about that I thought you were alluding to the former election. At the last election I wish to state distinctly I am not aware that any tickets were issued at all. I paid them from a list, and the person who arranged with the colours, a sort of manager, a Mr. Sabine, was at my elbow to identify the parties who applied for the money.

596. Who actually carried the colours at the last election?—Yes.

597. Were you aware that any resolution was come to, that there would be no tickets issued at the last election?—There was no distinct resolution come to, it was a general understanding with the candidates and their immediate friends.

598. Was that general understanding communicated to you?—Yes, most assuredly.

599. Who communicated that?—It was in communication with Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville both.

600. Did you come into personal communication with those gentlemen?—Very frequently.

601. With reference to this matter, did you?—Yes, very frequently.

602. With reference to this matter about not issuing tickets?—Yes.

603. What did they tell you had been resolved on?—I do not think they told me any more had been resolved on than not to issue tickets or anything at all that might be construed to be bribery, and they were direct bribery they considered.

604. They had found that out?—I believe that had been known before for a very long time.

605. Was it not stated that that would be a mode of securing the election, not to bribe on your side, "Let the others bribe on in the old way and then you would unseat them"?—No, I am not aware of that.

606. Was not that generally talked of on your side that that would be the way to do it?—I believe that must be so.

607. You heard that that was so?—No, I did not.

608. How do you reconcile that; do you wish to explain that?—I never heard any conversation with Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville otherwise than to guard against committing any act that would endanger the election; as to unseating the others, I do not recollect it to have been mooted at all.

609. Not by Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville?—No, I do not.

610. But was it not openly mentioned in the committee that if you abstained from bribery and let them go on in the old way you might get the seats?—No, not in my hearing; I never heard it said at all. Excuse me, it would not be wise, it would not have been likely, for persons managing the committee to have made those expositions in a room where very many voters were continually coming; our friends would have turned away at once with disgust.

611. I do not ask whether you went with a trumpet and sounded it in the market place?—It did not occur in the committee room publicly at any rate.

612. Did it not occur in private conversation?—Private conversation might have gone on in the committee room that I did not hear.

613. Was it not conversation in which you yourself took a part that that would be the result?—I do not know; I am not aware of it at all; I am not aware of any such conversation occurring with me.

614. Was it not your own private opinion?—Yes, it was certainly.

615. You anticipated then that if this course were pursued, whether the liberal candidates were less in a minority at the poll or not, the seats would ultimately be theirs?—I did not make a calculation of that kind; I felt quite satisfied that the candidates that were returned on the system they were upon, that they must be unseated most assuredly.

616. And what would be the consequence?—The result? I did not contemplate that, or anticipate what that would be. I had no idea of Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville taking the seats in the event of the others being unseated.

617. Not taking the seats by claiming the seats before the Election Committee, but taking the seats on a fresh election?—Most assuredly I calculated they might do so.

618. Do not you suppose that that calculation which you say had passed through your own mind had also passed through the mind of several other of the committee?—Yes, I apprehend it did. No question about it, we must have had a mutual feeling.

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619. It seems so clear to anybody connected with election matters that I cannot suppose it could have escaped the vigilance of your party, and it did not?—It did not, and I do not suppose for a moment myself that it would have escaped them.

620. You have been fencing with me for a long time, and now you and I understand each other?—I do not intentionally mean that.

621. You had the opinion that would be the result, and you had no doubt that every other member of the committee had the same opinion?—I apprehend they had.

622. Do you mean to represent that you did not communicate your common opinions together?—I will not for one moment disguise that we did communicate our opinions.

623. You told me three minutes ago that you did not?—Then I misunderstood your question. It was whether there was a resolution come to by the committee.

624. Now I understand you. You were of opinion the result would be the sitting members would be unseated, and there would be a fresh election, and your men would come in; and that opinion was participated in by all the other members of the committee, and that you communicated that opinion one to the other?—Yes.

625. Where did that take place; this communication of opinion?—That must have been at various meetings, at different places and times. It was not, as I distinctly told you, there was never any committee sat.

626. There were no resolutions of the committee?—I am sure there was never a committee found together. I was never there when there were half a dozen.

627. All the committee, one and all, made no secret about what the result would be if they adhered to purity at this election?—That was the general feeling no doubt.

628. Were those Mr. Aris's views, the legal agent?—Oh yes, no doubt about that. Mr. Aris and myself were frequently talking about it.

629. You and Mr. Aris the legal agent, you being the active partisan of the committee, the pay man, talked about the probable result of the election, and that this would be the best way to secure it, I suppose?—The best way to protect, and we were careful not to do anything to endanger the election.

630. Did you and Mr. Aris consult about whether this would not be a capital mode of securing the election; have no bribery on your side and let them go on in the old way?—I cannot quite say that we might entertain so strong an idea of it as that.

631. Very near?—Very near, perhaps.

632. You have given us Mr. Aris's name as one. Did you communicate with any other members of the committee your opinions and his opinions?—No, I am not aware that I did. We could hardly call ourselves a committee, we were very seldom together.

633. There was a chairman, who has just left the court to get his accounts, the alderman, Alderman Brent, did you communicate to Alderman Brent this artful dodge?—No, I am not aware that I did.

634. Try and recollect. You know he was chairman of the committee.—It is not possible for me to recollect all the conversations that took place in that room the various times I have met Alderman Brent.

635. I should certainly be the last person to ask you that?—I shall be happy, so far as I can recollect, to answer the questions.

636. You see exactly what my drift is; I want to get at the truth. Have you any doubt in your own mind but that Alderman Brent was perfectly up to it?—No, not the least; I cannot have any doubt of that.

637. You are quite satisfied in your own mind that Alderman Brent knew what the scheme was: no bribery on that side, let them well into it, and then get the seat?—The general understanding of the committee was not to commit any act of bribery; we abstained from that.

638. But, Mr. Cooper, with a totally different object from that of purity. Your object was to get the seat, was it not? You had not become pure all of a sudden, had you?—Our object was to unseat the other candidate.

639. And get the seat yourselves?—Well, naturally, we would try for that, of course.

640. Whose bright idea was it, yours or Mr. Aris's?—I am quite satisfied it did not emanate from me.

641. From whom did it?—From whom it did I cannot tell you; I can only speak for myself.

642. Did it not very much astonish you?—No, not at all.

643. Why, had you not had recourse to it on previous elections?—I have always been averse to it in every committee; I have always been averse to it.

644. I have always found whenever I come to proceed on these inquiries every man tells me he is averse to it. I want to know who suggested that this would be a sure mode of unseating the other side, and getting the seat for yourselves?—I cannot tell you from whom it emanated.

645. Did you consider that Mr. Smythe's coming forward endangered your seats?—I did.

646. Had the resolution not to have recourse to colour tickets been come to before Mr. Smythe came in the field?—Yes; it was a general understanding not to issue them before that.

647. Before Mr. Smythe came into the field?—Yes.

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648. That you are quite certain of?—Yes.
649. Was not Mr. Smythe in the field before you?—No, I think not.
650. When did your canvass begin?—I cannot speak to that.
651. In April?—I really cannot speak to it. I would have refreshed my memory a little with a few items if I had been aware of being examined to-day. I was only summoned in court. Anything I can furnish you with I will.
652. You were the paymaster of the tickets?—I was.
653. What is the largest amount upon any ticket you have ever paid?—I am not aware of having paid more than 10s., that is for two days.
654. Did you pay the messengers as well?—I paid some of them.
655. Did it happen that parties were messengers who really never went messages?—I think some of them did not go messages, but a few of them I did not pay when they applied, knowing they did not act. I did not pay any messenger but what I know had done service.
656. That was in 1852?—Yes.
657. But at other elections?—I never took so much on myself as to pay at other elections.
658. Were you only paymaster in 1852?—Yes, the only one as regards the colourmen and messengers.
659. Were you not paymaster in 1847?—I was only assistant with others.
660. Who was the paymaster in 1847, at the general election?—I think Mr. Rutter must have been paymaster; Jonathan John Rutter.
661. You are not enabled to give us the information of what the extent of the colour tickets sometimes amounted to?—I cannot.
662. In 1852, you say, you only paid the men who actually carried the colours?—No; I did not.
663. And you gave them never exceeding 10s.?—The conductor of the colours was at my elbow and pointed the persons out, and I paid no others.
664. How many messengers were employed in 1852?—I cannot speak to the number; there were but few of them.
665. How many do you suppose?—Not twenty.
666. How many colourmen?—That I cannot tell you, the number, not coming prepared for it. Fifty or sixty probably.
667. How many other persons; such as bill stickers, bearers, and all that sort of thing?—I know nothing of any others.
668. Do you suppose altogether there was a hundred employed?—I should question whether there was; I should think not.
669. How many do you suppose, in round numbers, about?—There might be sixty colourmen, and there might be twenty others; eighty or ninety probably. It is getting up to near a hundred; I was not aware of so many.
670. That is in 1852, and they were all paid?—Yes, they were all paid.
671. The only difference being they were paid on a list and not upon tickets?—Yes.
672. So that that was the nature of the alteration you made?—Yes.
673. Mr. Smythe was your late member?—He was.
674. Was he elected in the liberal interest in 1847, the election before 1852?—Yes. The liberal interest mainly contributed to his return, certainly.
675. Therefore, during the parliament of 1847, he was considered one of the Liberal members, having the support of the blues?—Yes.
676. Did he ever announce it was not his intention to stand again?—I am not aware that he did.
677. Therefore he was never out of the field?—But he had so very much neglected the citizens generally, and all applications that had been made to him, that it was generally considered he would not come again.
678. Did he ever announce he would not come again?—No; I am not aware of it.
679. Did he not canvass the constituency during the course of or early part of last year, before Parliament was dissolved?—I cannot speak to that. I am quite certain he did not canvass me. I cannot speak to whether he did canvass or not.
680. You are an active member of the liberal party?—Yes.
681. Are you aware that long before Parliament was dissolved there was any question between him and Colonel Romilly about standing for this city?—I am not aware there was anything passing between them.
682. Nothing unpleasant?—I am not aware of it.
683. Did you never hear of anything unpleasant in the beginning of 1852?—No.
684. You never heard of any communication between Colonel Romilly's friends and Mr. Smythe's friends as to the terms on which they would act at the approaching election?—I did not.
685. Did you never hear Mr. Smythe was actively employed in procuring his own return at the ensuing election, before the dissolution of Parliament?—Yes; I did hear it, before the dissolution.
686. You understood he was not out of the field?—He was in communication with friends here previously.

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687. At what period was Sir William Somerville's name first proposed as a likely candidate for this city in the liberal interest?—I am not in possession of the date to tell you.

688. Was it before the dissolution of Parliament?—I think it must have been.

689. How long?—I cannot speak to it.

690. Was it long before the dissolution?—No; it was not long before, if before.

691. Mr. Smythe's communications with people here were anterior to that; they were previous to that?—Yes, they were.

692. Therefore Sir William Somerville came into the field after Mr. Smythe?—I do not know. Mr. Smythe was not in the field openly until after Sir William Somerville came.

693. It was known he was going to stand again?—There was some private canvassing going on.

694. Before Sir William Somerville was announced as a liberal candidate it was known Mr. Smythe meant to stand?—I think it was.

695. This resolution of purity of election took place after Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly were announced as the two liberal candidates?—Yes; the understanding was come to after that, certainly.

696. At that time it was known that Mr. Smythe meant to stand, and that there was no other chance of getting in Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly but by proceeding on the purity principle?—It was not known that Mr. Smythe would stand, and it was generally expected by the parties with whom I associate that he would not, although he was canvassing. We did not expect him to stand.

697. You did not expect he would go to the poll?—We did not.

698. He was then standing?—Yes; he was in the field, certainly.

699. And it was known, if he went to the poll, you had no chance except on the purity principle?—No; I do not know it was quite so bad as that,—to have no chance.

700. That you had a bad chance?—Yes; it certainly was injurious to the liberal cause.

701. Do you mean the purity principle was injurious to the liberal cause?—I mean that Mr. Smythe's standing was injurious.

702. And then on the purity principle—Mr. Smythe standing in the liberal interest too—you had a very bad chance of getting a majority at the election?—Certainly that lessened our chance more.

703. But you had a chance of getting your members in after the sitting members should be unseated?—Yes, most assuredly.

704. To return to these colour tickets. We have been told that each holder of a colour ticket, according to the general practice of this city, is entitled to 5s. for the nomination day, and 5s. for the day of election, and 5s. for any subsequent day if the poll had been adjourned?—Yes.

705. Have you never known instances of applications, that is recommendations, being sent in some days before the nomination day?—Certainly; it was general for the recommendations to be sent in before the nomination day.

706. Some days?—Some days.

707. How many days?—It would depend on whether the committee was sitting or not; some three or four days.

708. Would they be granted at once in those cases?—No; the name taken down, the ticket would only be issued on the day of election.

709. Have you never known the colour tickets to be issued before the day of nomination?—I have not.

710. Have you ever known of money being paid in advance to the holders of these tickets or to the person named in the recommendation?—I have not.

711. On neither side?—I may have heard, but if I have I have no data to speak from.

712. From neither the Tory nor the Whig side?—I do not know it at all.

713. Supposing this purity principle had not been acted upon by your party in the last election, and things had gone on in the old course, how many colour tickets, judging from former elections, would your committee have issued?—I suppose from 200 to 300.

714. That is to say from 200 to 300 recommendations which carry double, or do you mean 200 to 300 colour tickets?—200 to 300 colour tickets, which would have been double.

715. That would amount to the corruption of about 400 or 600?—Yes.

716. Are the freemen the only persons who apply for and get these things, or is it as much the practice of the householders who are not freemen?—It is not so much the practice of the householders as the freemen; but the freemen are pretty general.

717. Does that apply to the Whig colourmen or to the Tory colourmen, or to both?—I cannot speak to the Tory colourmen at all.

718. You are speaking of your own?—I am.

719. Do you know how many colour tickets have been issued at the last election on the Tory side?—No, I do not.

720. Is there any other lawyer connected with your cause besides Mr. Aris living in this city?—No.

721. Was there no lawyer on the committee last time but Mr. Aris?—I am not aware that there was.

722. Had you any communication with the Honourable Mr. Elliot?—Oh yes, he was frequently with Colonel Romilly.

723. In what capacity was Mr. Elliot present?—He only appeared as the friend of Colonel Romilly.

724. He happened to be a barrister?—Yes.

725. We are informed by one of the witnesses he was consulted in that character by Colonel Romilly?—Yes.

726. Are you aware of that fact?—He was there as Colonel Romilly's adviser.

727. Professional adviser?—Yes, I consider him so.

728. Did that idea of obtaining the seat on petition originate with Mr. Elliot?—Not that I am aware of.

729. Did Mr. Elliot suggest that?—Not in my hearing.

730. Did it originate with Mr. Aris?—I cannot tell you from whom it emanated.

731. Did it ever occur to yourself before the last election that such a thing was feasible and might be done?—No, it did not.

732. Who first informed you at the last election that might be done?—That I cannot tell you.

733. If you do not remember who first informed you, can you tell me who informed you at all at any time among others?—Mr. Aris informed me of it among others; we used to talk the matter over in that way. From whom it first emanated I cannot tell you.

734. You had confidence in Mr. Aris's opinion as a lawyer?—Yes.

735. Do you believe that it originated with Mr. Aris?—No, I do not.

736. Who do you believe it originated with?—It originated from, I think, Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville and Mr. Elliot jointly; they were together; I think it emanated from them.

737. When Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville first came into the field, did they both express their determination not to have recourse to illegal practices for the purpose of securing their election?—They did, at the onset.

738. When they expressed this determination, in your opinion, would they have had a fair chance of success if they had had recourse to illegal practices?—I think they would; I feel sure they would.

739. And do you say that taking into consideration that at that time Mr. Smythe was also canvassing?—Yes, I never entertained an idea that Mr. Smythe would have stood at all; that it was not his wish.

740. How much did you pay the colourmen; the men who carried the colours?—I paid them 10s. each.

741. Do you remember the amount you paid them altogether?—I did not, exactly.

742. Have you your book with you?—No, I took a list from the committee room, and returned it as a voucher for having expended the money; I did not keep the list.

743. The same with respect to the messengers; do you know what you paid them altogether?—I do not.

744. To whom did you return the list?—I returned the list to the committee room, I think to Mr. Brent; I took the money from Mr. Brent, and I returned that as a voucher for my expenses.

745. Do you know how much your party were in the habit of paying at former elections when the thing was done well?—No.

746. Did you ever hear Mr. Smythe say—I do not know whether it was in 1847 in which case it would have been as your candidate, or whether it was upon a former occasion in which case it would have been as the Tory candidate—that he had paid as much in a round sum as 1,000*l.* for colours under that name?—I am not aware that he did. In 1847 I am quite aware Mr. Smythe was astounded at having some money returned him that he paid in to the treasurer's account not required for his election; that was not the election when it cost him so much money.

747. Are you aware of Mr. Smythe having made any declaration at the last election on the subject of what he had paid?—Yes, I have heard he did.

748. At the last election he made a declaration of what he had paid for colours under a former occasion?—Yes, I have heard of that.

749. How much is he said to have alleged himself to have paid?—I do not bear in mind; I think I heard at one election it cost him 6,000*l.*

750. But for colours?—I do not know the amount for colours separately.

751. You never heard of his making a specific declaration upon that point?—I may have heard it, but I do not bear it in my mind.

752. When he paid the 6,000*l.* was he your candidate?—No, our opponents.

753. Is that your writing (*Handing a paper produced by Alderman Brent to the witness*)?—Yes.

754. Read it, will you?—I find there were pretty near sixty-three colourmen paid by G. C.

755. That is in 1852?—Yes; there is no date upon it, but it is for 1852. It is sixty-three colourmen 29*l.* 10*s.*, twenty additional ditto 7*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, twenty-three messengers

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11l. 5s., Sabine, that is the name of the person who attended the colourmen, for refreshment 4l. ; together it is 52l. 5s. 6d. Then there is the account of cash received ; cash per Aldermen Brent 30l. 8s., cash by Sneller 2l. 5s., Alderman Brent further 11l., that makes 43l. 13s. ; and that leaves a balance due to G. C. of 8l. 12s. 6d., which he has since received and accounted for. That is the full list of what I paid.

756. Is that the detail of the money that was employed (*Handing another paper produced by Alderman Brent to the witness*) ?—Yes, this is.

757. How many of those are voters ?—I do not know, but I shall be able to distinguish them.

758. Were many of them voters ?—Very few, if any.

759. I suppose you took care of that for the purpose of securing the vote. You knew enough of election law to know that a paid agent would be disqualified ?—Yes, I did.

760. And therefore you took care to employ only those who were not voters ?—A few of these are voters ; very poor men.

761. Are the others any relations of voters ?—I cannot speak to that.

762. Or friends of voters. Were the others recommended by voters ?—These men were generally engaged by Mr. Alfred Sabine, who had the conducting of them.

763. He knows all about it ?—Yes.

764. Is this Alfred Sabine senior or junior ?—The senior. I see that there are twenty-four messengers ; I told you there were not quite twenty, I had no detail then to speak from.

765. Altogether it appears from that paper that there were upwards of 100 employed ?—Yes, 114.

766. Were there any persons put on or employed whose descriptions do not appear in that list ?—Not that I am aware of.

767. There may have been ?—I am not aware of any ; I do not think there were any.

768. Is that list necessarily a complete list ?—So far as regards the payment I was intrusted with, it is ; I know of no other.

769. There may have been others of which you know nothing ?—I know of no others.

770. May there have been others ?—There may have been, but I know nothing of it.

771. I want you to explain one of your former answers. Do I understand that at former elections, and also at the last so far as the Tory party were concerned, the duty of bearing the colours was discharged by some of the persons who had obtained colour tickets ?—Yes, the duty was discharged by some of them.

772. Nobody but a colour man, that is the holder of a colour ticket, would be intrusted with the duty of bearing the colours ?—Oh yes, they gave them up to various persons who were not empowered to carry them at all ; a colour man might treat some one to take his colours.

773. But the colours were intrusted in the first instance to some person or persons who had colour tickets ?—They were.

774. That was the usual practice ?—Yes.

775. Did you know of many instances of riots taking place in the streets between colour bearers ?—No, I do not ; I had heard of many but I do not recollect any one. I was generally occupied in the committee room.

776. How strong did they go out ; how many hundreds on each side ?—The band, and persons carrying the banners and followers ; it is impossible for me to tell.

777. A good many hundred I suppose ?—I dare say there would be 200 or 300.

778. In one party ?—I do not mean they were all colour men ; I mean the parties who joined them.

779. I am talking of the colour men whose duty it was to follow the colours ?—They would not follow those duties if it was their duty.

780. It was only nominal ?—Yes.

781. The colours were followed by hundreds of persons on both sides ?—Yes.

782. And you have heard of riots taking place between them ?—Yes.

783. If I understand you at the elections previous to 1852 you made no arrangements for paying persons who carried colours for their services independent of the distribution of colour tickets ?—No.

784. In 1852 you did not issue any colour tickets, but you paid the persons whom you employed for service actually performed ?—Yes.

785. And whose names appear in a certain list ?—Yes.

786. Who prepared that list ?—It was prepared in the committee room from applications which were made.

787. By whom ?—By Henry Taylor, the clerk ; I had the list from him.

788. Is he clerk to a solicitor ?—No.

789. Whose clerk is he ?—He was employed as clerk of the committee room.

790. What is he ?—He was merely to sit there to give answers.

791. How is he employed now ?—He attends auctions and sales.

792. Is he an auctioneer's clerk ?—He officiates in that capacity oftentimes.

Mr. JOHN BRENT senior sworn and examined.

Mr. J. Brent, sen.

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793. Are you one of the aldermen of this city?—I am.

794. How long have you occupied that position?—Since the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill and previously; since the year 1830, in fact; under the old constitution.

795. Have you always been a voter for the return of Members of Parliament?—Always.

796. How do you vote?—As a freeman. I am not registered as a householder; I took no pains about that.

797. Have you always been in the liberal interest?—Yes.

798. We are told you were chairman of the committee of Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville; is that so?—In 1852 I was.

799. Were you ever chairman of a committee at any previous election for the Liberals?—Yes; I was in 1850 and I think in 1847; but there was no regular chairman. The duties of chairman then were divided very much; there was a treasurer as well as chairman; I had nothing to do with the finance department in that case.

800. Who had the financial department upon that occasion?—Mr. Rutter, he acted as treasurer. I have acted since in 1850 and 1852 as chairman and treasurer.

801. Mr. Rutter was treasurer in 1847?—Yes.

802. Were you chairman of the committee at any previous elections?—Yes, I think I have been, even as long ago as when Lord Clifton was here, and I opposed him. I think I have generally been considered chairman without being formally appointed.

803. Were the two offices of chairman and treasurer distinct?—Always previous to 1850.

804. Was Mr. Rutter the treasurer at previous elections, do you know?—I think during Lord Albert's time it was Mr. Pilcher, the steward of the Marchioness of Conyngham; he generally acted for him; it was merely the disbursements.

805. You mean for Lord Albert?—Yes; I think in 1842 I took no part whatever; the time of Mr. Heniker Wilson and when Mr. Smythe came forward; there was then a great expenditure.

806. Was not that in 1841?—It may be 1841; I do not recollect.

807. That was previous to the general election in 1841, was it not?—I think it was; it was a single election, because Mr. Hodges came afterwards at the general election.

808. Were not Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Smythe returned together in 1841?—That must be the general election if it was so. I fear I am confusing it; it must be previous to that I am alluding to with Mr. Heniker Wilson. I have no documents here.

809. Parliament was dissolved upon the Corn Law question, you remember, in 1841?—Yes, it was so.

810. At that time Mr. Smythe and Mr. Bradshaw were returned?—Yes.

811. Was there a contest then?—Yes.

812. Who were the Liberal candidates. Lord Albert Conyngham was one, was he not?—Lord Albert Conyngham was one, Mr. Villiers and Bradshaw and Gipps were the others.

813. If you took no part in that election you cannot charge yourself with it?—No; but I can get at it.

814. But are you sure there was a contest in 1841?—Yes.

815. If you took no part in the contest for the Liberals who acted for them?—I wish to correct myself. If in 1841 Lord Albert Conyngham was in the field I was then acting; that is not the time I allude to. The time I allude to was a single election, with Mr. Heniker Wilson on one side and Mr. Smythe on the other; in the other instance it was when Mr. Hodges came forward at the general election.

816. Mr. Smythe was elected to Parliament, was he not, before the general election of 1841?—Yes, I think he was; but I must not be pinned down very accurately to these dates.

817. Who acted for Mr. Heniker Wilson when you declined to take part?—Mr. Edward Plummer, brother to Alderman Plummer.

818. Is that the present deputy chairman of what may be called the Liberal party?—No, the brother; that gentleman, the deputy chairman, is Alderman Plummer.

819. Is the brother alive?—He is not.

820. Have you heard the information that has been given to us relative to the mode of issuing these colour tickets?—Yes, I have.

821. Is it correct?—Whose evidence do you allude to? I did not hear Mr. George Cooper's; I heard Mr. Aris's.

822. They were very much the same?—I fancy it has been the custom for many elections, a great many elections up to 1850.

823. It is fair to the constituency that I should put the question to you as a person who has been engaged in these practices for many years; has that system prevailed since you have been connected with elections in Canterbury?—Yes, it has very generally indeed. An alteration was made, I think, in the time of Mr. Gipps and Lord Albert Conyngham; I cannot recollect the dates. Mr. Gipps was twice in the field; he came once upon a single contest and then retired. We were threatened with a petition in one case. A number of tickets were found signed with the name of the chairman of the com-

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mittee, and the agent who was down said, "Why, every one of these tickets is a species of bribery." We had never been aware of that. We had been aware of this one point: that any person employed in any way in the election would, upon a scrutiny, lose his vote; but we have never fancied it was anything like bribery in any shape or form. Then I for one, and many others, said, "We will not have anything to do with this system any more," after that.

824. When were you informed by this agent from London?—His name was Gill.

825. When were you informed that this system you were pursuing was bribery?—While the petition was pending against Lord Albert Conyngham by Mr. Plumptre Gipps. This is the poll which I hold in my hand of 1837, and at that election the candidates were Lord Albert Conyngham, Frederick Villiers, J. Bradshaw, and Henry Plumptre Gipps.

826. You say an agent came down pending an election petition against Lord Albert Conyngham?—Yes; he came down upon the part of the defence. It was during the election he came down, and he showed us a number of tickets. He said, "If you go to the House of Commons, here are tickets, signed by the chairman of the committee, and every one of these may be deemed bribery for aught we know." We said we only supposed it would disqualify the vote upon the scrutiny, and that was the only principle we had acted upon.

827. You said you made some alteration; was the alteration made on that account?—Most surely; in consequence of our being aware that it was illegal we discontinued it.

828. What was the alteration made?—The alteration was that parties themselves were to nominate two friends for two tickets, instead of giving the tickets immediately to the elector himself.

829. Instead of the voter having the ticket himself he might have a ticket which he was to give to his son or friend, or anybody he liked?—Yes; anybody he nominated supposed to be sufficient and fit to carry a colour you know.

830. Did you take any opinion or any advice as to whether that was legal or not?—I do not think we did.

831. Previous to the passing of the Reform Act, if you can recollect so far back, had the custom been in this borough to give head money?—No.

832. Was that never the custom in this borough?—Never the custom. I think I have heard say in 1821, or rather in 1818, when Lord Clifton was the member, that every freeman received half a guinea at Christmas as a compliment for each vote; but I am speaking now from hearsay, I knew nothing about it at the time, I was not in Canterbury at that time.

833. There was a general opinion that had been the case?—Yes; but it was discontinued I am quite sure after that period; we have known nothing about that since.

834. When was the system of nomination or colour tickets introduced?—It has been as long as I remember.

835. You said there was a plan of giving 10s. at Christmas; was that in addition to the colour tickets?—No; there were no colour tickets had then.

836. Now you have got to a point when there were no colour tickets. When do you suppose the colour tickets were introduced? You have been an alderman since 1831, were no colour tickets in existence in 1831, previous to the passing of the Reform Bill?—I am sure I cannot recollect; I do not remember; it is quite probable there were, but I cannot tell you, my recollection is very vague as to all these early elections, it is such a confusion; I can hardly say what was done; I can speak to nothing very definitely until about 1847.

837. Your time will go further back than 1847?—The information is very easily obtained.

838. Who can we have it from? Supposing as a statistical object of inquiry you wish to ascertain when first colour tickets were introduced in this city, as you cannot tell it yourself, who should you go to for the information?—I really do not know whether we have any documents.

839. I do not suppose that it is recorded, but you say it is easily obtained; from whom?—I do not for the moment know who to mention to you; I thought Mr. Cooper would be able to tell us.

840. The mayor?—No, he is not the mayor, he is an alderman; he was very active for Lord Clifton.

841. Do you mean the gentleman who was examined here to day?—No.

842. Another Alderman Cooper?—Alderman Henry Cooper that is.

843. Up to the election of 1847, when your attention was called to the illegality of the proceeding, none of you had any idea that it was bribery?—No, certainly not; we thought it was disqualifying.

844. Disqualifying, inasmuch as you were paying voters to be your agents?—Yes, exactly; we always considered every voter who was paid for his services might be struck off the list upon a scrutiny, that was our consideration always.

845. After that, when you made this change, and substituted the nomination tickets with a voter's son or friend for himself, had any of you, who were the directing minds of the electoral body, an idea that what you were doing was bribery?—No.

846. You give me that as your opinion?—I give you that as my impression, I cannot say what other gentlemen thought, I am quite aware if I had taken any part in it I should consider it was not so. We must have colourmen; and there must be somebody to nominate them. Whether the committee nominate them or whether nominated by individuals we thought not material, as long as the individual voter did not carry the colour.

847. You were aware you issued tickets to a great number who did not carry colours; what did you think of that?—We did not think so; we might have acted in ignorance; we cannot make it better or worse; we acted in the face of it.

848. Was it perfectly well known to be done on both sides?—Oh yes, I believe so; notorious.

849. There was no concealment about it?—No; no concealment, I think.

850. And those colour tickets, I suppose, were passing from hand to hand throughout the town?—There was great difficulty about them, great difficulty to prevent forgeries, and their getting into bad hands. I should explain one point: our only object in giving colourmen's tickets was, that the identical party named was the party who received payment, and that nobody else but himself was paid for his supposed services. It was originally a card with a seal upon it, merely that it might go to the person appointed to pay the parties, so that they might ascertain that was the man selected to carry the colours, and had performed the service.

851. Did it ever happen that the voter himself who had nominated came for the money?—I can hardly tell you that. I think it is not unlikely. Oh, I think so. It was very irregular; no question about that.

852. And that the nomination was a mere blind?—I do not know that I can go as far as that; the object was to keep it distinct.

853. For instance, John Jones nominated his two sons, James and George; the tickets were given to James and George; would John Jones take that money, or would it bonâ fide go into the pockets of James and George?—Why very likely to John Jones in the first instance, or, as it might happen, one or the other would receive it. Very likely if he produced the ticket he would receive it. I think so, but I know very little about the payment.

854. But would the money find its way to the voter in the end?—That I expect would be so, from the irregularity.

855. You think, in point of fact, although the voters nominated or named their nominees who were to be their colourmen, that in the majority of instances the money found its way into the voter's pocket?—I think so; it was often given to his children. No doubt the names were put down of some of his own family frequently.

856. And it was perfectly well known that it was to be a bonus to himself?—Yes, a privilege.

857. Did it never strike you, as a man of sense and understanding, that that was bribery?—We did not think so. It is easy to put a question of that sort, but it is not perhaps so easy to answer it. In the heat of elections many things are done which perhaps in our soberer moments we would not think of doing; that every gentleman who has been connected with elections must be aware of. This was not considered to be an act of bribery; and we have always avoided, as far as I have been aware of it, anything like direct bribery.

858. If a man had come to you and said he wanted 3*l.*, you would say that was bribery?—I should most assuredly.

859. If you give to his son that which ultimately would become 3*l.* in his pocket it was not bribery?—I should say that is bribery.

860. That is bribery?—I say that is bribery now. I am speaking of what was our former practice.

861. You said that you and all who acted with you, considered that it was not bribery?—At that period. It is very different from what we think now; the last four or five years we have thought differently.

862. Four or five years?—Yes; differently since 1850 or 1849.

863. It strikes us between 1837, when your attention was called to it and you made this alteration, that you might have had time to consider whether the alteration was really not more in name than in substance?—Yes, but we cannot make it better than it is,—that was the practice. I am only speaking to that, I am only telling you what was our impression.

864. But you put upon me the "heat of the election;" there are a great many cool moments that occur between two elections; during that time had it never suggested itself to your mind that you were really debauching the minds of the lower orders by bribing them, did it never suggest itself to you that that was really the fact?—We knew that it was a very wretched system, and we should be glad of anything to get out of it; we were aware of that. We found we were getting from bad to worse; we did not know what it would end in; we were going to decline, and we did not know what it would end in.

865. "From bad to worse," I do not quite see what you mean. You have only told us of one system; according to you it was from bad to better. Which was the bad, and which was the worse?—The "bad to worse;" was the great extent of it, that at last we should

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demoralize the whole constituency, we saw at last no one would vote unless he had some inducement for it; we saw that imminent, and therefore we deplored it.

866. You gave us to understand that you were always of opinion those colour tickets were an inducement to vote?—Oh, no doubt of it; it is only in degree,—a difference in bribery; we are quite aware of that now.

867. Running very near the wind?—Yes. Many a thing is not of itself immoral except there is a legal enactment against it. It was particularly impressed upon our minds that before 1850 all decisions of Committees of the House of Commons were fatal in cases where they petitioned and colour tickets were proved to have been given. We then felt if that were the case we must discontinue the practice *coute qui coute*; therefore, when Colonel Romilly came in 1850 it was the full determination that not a single colourman's ticket should be given, or that anything like a nomination of a man to carry colours would be received; their appointment was a different thing,—they were taken indiscriminately.

868. You say in 1850 you discovered you had been really acting illegally, although you had altered the system?—Yes, we did so.

869. Who communicated that to you?—I think Colonel Romilly and his friend Mr. Paget, who was with him.

870. Mr. Elliot was one?—You are speaking of different elections; this was in 1847; we now go to 1850. I only made that remark, that from that time we have perfectly discontinued it; and it was not in contemplation of the present election, or whether Mr. Smythe were here, or what not; but that was a fixed and firm determination that we would discontinue that system at all events.

871. Were you very much surprised when you were informed that you had been acting illegally?—No, we were not.

872. Did you communicate to your opponents the information you had received?—Certainly not.

873. You left them in the dark?—Only general conversation; but there was no intention of concealment, if you mean that; there was not the slightest. In a town like this, you must be quite aware that there is hardly anything which is said or done but what becomes very soon notorious, and it is gossiped through all the circles. If it were once known that it were really the case we were discontinuing colourmen's tickets it must be known to the other side as well as ourselves, without our communicating it to them directly.

874. I suppose you were aware that if the other side pursued that course, and you kept clear of it, that your candidates were pretty sure of the seat ultimately?—I do not think that was quite our impression; the costliness of a petition was always before our eyes, we were always aware of that; there was no feeling of that sort actuating us in not doing it; it was thought little of until really the result of the election was known. I did not think the case was at all hopeless throughout the long canvass of twenty-one days; we thought there were many chances in our favour. The popular cry, if I may use the term, of the abolition of the corn laws was quite in favour, we thought it might tend favourably, even although we discontinued the usual inducement; and then as to Mr. Smythe coming into the field, there was much difference of opinion about that; many of us fancied he might do us as much good as harm; that many of his old friends, the Tory party, would vote for him, and by that means he would have abstracted some from our opponents as well as ourselves, and we gave him credit for a larger number than he did actually take away.

875. You need not have given him credit for much then, for he only had seven?—But I will tell you what he did, he prevented a good many of our friends from voting; they held back in consequence of our ill feeling; it was not until after that unfortunate duel between him and Colonel Romilly that we thought it was a hopeless thing. This was running through three weeks, and there were of course various opinions at the time; but I can answer you must solemnly there was not the least idea of a petition at the time or that that actuated us in any way in not giving colourmen's tickets, quite the contrary.

876. How early was it intimated to the voters there would be no nomination tickets?—The canvass was about 21 days, and from the very first whenever we went out to canvass a voter they asked for a colourman's ticket, and they were told there was nothing given away in that shape at this election. Many that we did not see, and many who did not ask the question, sent in recommendations to the committee. I do not know why they were kept.

877. Here they are?—We merely threw them by as waste paper. Some of the committee, I suppose, thought it better to preserve them, that they might be some evidence; I not know for what.

878. Do you know how many of those who sent in applications voted for you?—No, I do not indeed; I never saw the list; they were thrown upon the table and collected afterwards.

879. Do you think you lost the great body of them?—I think we did; we must have done so, because our promises run up to about 150 more than we polled; a great number; in fact to 200 more than we polled. Some few when it was a hopeless cause held back and did not vote, as is often the case.

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880. Did you book the men who sent in the applications?—No, there was no notice taken of them further than that; I think they were merely laying on the table, and I fancied they were destroyed, but they seem to have been preserved.

881. Is it true that the booking a promise took place on giving a nomination ticket?—Are you speaking more of the earlier elections?

882. I am speaking of the system?—The question was generally asked, when a man sent in a recommendation, "Has he promised his vote?" and there was always some one to say "Yes," and then the ticket was made out for him.

883. If he had not promised his vote you would treat it as nothing?—We should treat it as nothing; that is the system you are speaking about which I do not know a great deal about.

884. You were treasurer, you say, in the year 1852, last year?—Yes.

885. What money passed through your hands?—£436 6s. 11d.; there is the account (*handing in a small black covered book.*)

886. Is that for the two candidates?—Yes, for both candidates jointly.

887. Were any of the band voters?—Not that I am aware of. I might have mentioned that formerly we had an immense deal of trouble with the band. There used to be applications for people to play in the band who knew nothing about it; some came as voters and with recommendations. At the last two or three elections we made an arrangement with Mr. Hobday, a musician in the town, to furnish a band regardless who they were, and we paid him 25*l.* a day, but much cheaper than we had formerly been able to obtain it.

888. Who is Burgess here; an account of 25*l.* (*referring to the black covered book*)?—For a committee room.

889. Is he a voter?—He is a voter.

890. How long was that committee room hired for?—From the very first of the canvass. I should think it must have been for thirty days at least.

891. What is the rent of his house?—I do not know. It is a large building, good room over head, and a convenient place for the committee room. We have had it for some years.

892. Is that the usual sum?—We have never paid so much, because we never had it so long. We gave him last time 10*l.* for the use of it for three or four days. There is great inconvenience in clearing everything out of the place; and although that is put down for committee room, there were two or three telegraphs, and coach hire, and little things included in that amount; it was put down as a simple item.

893. You have told us very candidly as to this system of colour tickets; was there within your own knowledge any direct money bribery in the borough?—You are not going back beyond 1850 now, are you? If you speak of 1850, I say no.

894. You have made yourselves perfectly pure since 1850?—It is the fact; but I can answer that question, as far as I am personally concerned, that I never did in my life and never would sanction it in any way; but to say that I did not know it had been done, I will not go so far as to say that, after an election was over, because I know that it was in two or three instances; I know that there was at Mr. Smythe's election against Mr. Heniker Wilson bribery going on, and I expect there was in 1847, but I knew nothing of it of my own head. I had nothing to do with the financial department, and always steered clear of it.

895. Mr. Brent, we come down here with our minds unoccupied, and we do not know anything; we must find it all out, and although you do not know it yourself you can give us a valuable clue?—I will tell you everything I know. I will reserve nothing.

896. Nobody at present need apprehend any consequences if they make a fair, true, and honest disclosure?—I have no feeling upon that subject. I would say everything in the most candid way. I know the object of your commission, and the Act.

897. Although the answers you may give to my questions may not be those on which we may found our report, they may give us a clue to those answers upon which we might ultimately found a report. Relative to 1847, you say you knew there was bribery?—I believe there was. I think there was. It is what I learnt after the election was over.

898. To what extent in 1847?—It could not have been to any very great extent.

899. Are you talking of your own side?—Yes, our own side; I knew nothing on the other side. I have not made inquiry upon the subject, and therefore can give you no information as to anything direct upon the other side. We have no doubt it took place, and I will tell you why, and for one very strong reason,—Mr. Smythe used constantly to say, in 1847, "Ah, I will get some of those back; these are votes I bought from you in 1847." I judge he was aware of it from that. He alluded to Heniker Wilson's election. I heard him on the hustings say, "It has cost me 7,000*l.* I want to know how I am to get that back again." 7,000*l.*, we knew from the legitimate expenses, must have been either for an immense number of colourmen and messengers, or from direct bribery. Mine is only an inference, and I can give you no information further.

900. Are you talking of Mr. Smythe now when he was red, blue, or pink?—He was so many shades that I can hardly tell you.

901. Are you talking of him as a red?—I have told you the intercourse I had with him was in 1847.

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902. What colour was he then?—He was taken up as a sort of nondescript by the Liberals, because we thought he was a good card to play.

903. What was his colour in 1847?—He came out as blue; oh yes, he was blue.

904. Did Mr. Smythe expect that having bought the men as a red in 1841 that he should have them as blue in 1847?—He thought some of them would from gratitude. He used to tell us in the committee, "Ah, as to some of these men I bought them away from you before," speaking of the voters.

905. You had rather an unfair advantage over the other side?—So we had; it was all fair.

906. In 1847 speaking from your own knowledge from facts which came to your knowledge in the committee room, what do you think the amount of direct money bribery was?—I should say about 400*l.*; I should think so, putting things together, with what colour men would cost.

907. I am excluding that entirely?—Ah, you are talking now of direct money bribery.

908. Yes?—The election cost the two candidates something like 1,800*l.*

909. Between them, or each?—Between them; 900*l.* a share.

910. The blue candidates?—The blue candidates; that is, Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe.

911. You put the colourmen and messengers at what?—At about 500*l.*

912. Each?—No, about 500*l.* altogether.

913. I do not see how you make up your sum now?—400*l.* and 500*l.* would be 900*l.*; then we have 900*l.* for the two candidates for the expenses, two days.

914. That is heavy?—Yes, it is heavy; I am aware of that, but it is only guessing; it is only an approximation.

915. You say you know that 1,800*l.* was the sum charged against the candidates?—Yes, I know that; that I am aware of.

916. £500 would represent colourmen and messengers?—I presume about that, from our own expenditure since.

917. Then judging from your own legitimate expenses now put that at another 500*l.*?—Yes.

918. That would leave the bribery 800*l.* instead of 400*l.*, do you think that that would represent it?—I do not think it would be to anything like that extent.

919. We will go by steps; I dare say we shall get at it?—You will get at all I know of it.

920. Do you know of anybody who actually received a money bribe?—I am sure I do not; no I do not indeed, I never saw any money pass, if you mean that; without equivocation I never saw any transaction of the sort; I only heard of it afterwards.

921. Who was Frail?—You were asking me who are not the best qualified to give the information. I believe Mr. Goodwin was employed to obtain a number of votes; I think so; I heard that and Mr. Southee.

922. Is Goodwin alive?—Yes.

923. Is he here?—I do not suppose he is.

924. Is he in the town?—Yes.

925. And Southee?—Yes; and in that case Mr. Rutter could tell you a good deal if you go into 1847.

926. Anybody else?—No; not who is here.

927. Never mind about their being here; we can get at them, although we have left Canterbury?—I think there was a Mr. Robert Cullen. I do not know where he is; I think he was engaged, but it is all hearsay. Should you find nothing impure in the election of 1850, would this commission be authorized to go back, as you can only go back to a pure election.

928. You mean if we meet with a gap we are stopped?—Yes. And would you not call a pure election a gap?

929. We have not yet found 1850 was a pure election?—You have not found it was otherwise.

930. It was not a contested election, it was a bye?—It was taken by show of hands.

931. Only one?—There was not a contest.

932. The words of the Act are: "Where upon inquiry concerning any election such commissioners do not find that corrupt practices have been committed thereat **they** shall not inquire concerning any previous election?"—I should have looked at it in my ignorance as an election.

933. It would only affect one seat?—It would be a return. I have no interest in stopping it.

934. The view you take of it is, you having commenced your purity in 1850, if we find upon consideration the words in the section are imperative upon us, any election, whether an election of a single member or two members, it prevents our going further, and it would of course be your duty, and those who act with you, to point out to us that the election of 1850 has been so pure an election as to be an impassable barrier to us. That would be only as regards your side, I suppose?—I do not presume there was much on the other side, as Mr. Vance left so soon.

935. There was only one member elected in 1850?—That is so.

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936. Canterbury returns two members?—Yes.
937. Do you remember that in 1850 a contest was at least apprehended?—It was.
938. Who was the opponent, do you remember?—Mr. Vance.
939. Did he retire long before the election?—The evening before; that was Saturday night, as the nomination was the Monday.
940. Do you know what induced him to retire?—I have not the least idea.
941. Not the slightest suspicion?—No.
942. You never heard a rumour of any inducement to Mr. Vance to retire?—Any pecuniary embarrassment?
943. I do not say that. Did you ever hear of any inducement?—I did hear some very wild reports indeed, that Mr. Vance was paid for retiring; that somebody had given him 1,000*l.* to leave.
944. Who did you hear that from?—It was the town talk.
945. Who did you hear it from in particular?—Being what everybody says I am sure I cannot tell you; I heard it from everybody; it was talked of as general as possible, especially from the opposite party. There was a strong bitterness of feeling in consequence of Mr. Vance leaving; I presume there was no good reason for it, from the state of the canvass or anything of that sort; there was hardly time to go into it.
946. You said it was talked of particularly by the opposite party, that implies it was talked of by your party?—I do not believe our side ever thought of it; I will correct myself, it was entirely by the other side.
947. You think no blue ever believed Mr. Vance retired for a corrupt consideration?—I believe so.
948. But you believe that the reds generally believed that he did retire for a corrupt consideration?—Not generally, but in some instances.
949. Mr. Vance being not a blue but a red?—Yes a red; but I know nothing about it you know.
950. You would not know what was done in the ranks of the red party?—No.
951. The red would be more likely to know?—They would know whether anything was given.
952. Now we will proceed with regard to this of 1847. What induces you to think that bribery to the amount of 400*l.* had been practised; did you ever have an admission from a man bribing or a man bribed?—It was from statements laid before us in the committee.
953. Statements laid before you in the committee?—Yes; by several parties. If I remember, it was done by some parties receiving to the extent of 150*l.* and promising to ensure a certain number of votes, and what they paid the voters we knew nothing about, but they had the money to do it.
954. A man came up and sold a tally?—Yes, I think that was the plan; I cannot speak to that; I should have repudiated it myself.
955. Was that a novel mode in Canterbury?—I do not know I am sure, it never occurred to us, we never thought of it before.
956. Quite new to you?—It was quite new to practice.
957. But you adopted it?—It was adopted. You must understand me, I am speaking of that which I have only heard.
958. You say you were on the committee and chairman, and that it was laid before the committee?—But there is an immense deal done by the committee that one knows very little about, there is an under current always which we know nothing about, there is always an under current.
959. But the money is supplied from head quarters?—The money is supplied of course.
960. Who pulls up the hatches for the under current in the committee?—There are always persons who are very anxious partisans and as wishing well for the success of the cause in which they are engaged, at times they are over zealous, and they do things they would not in soberer moments think of doing, and they might commit a committee before they are aware of it although having the strictest injunctions not to do so.
961. But the promise would be one thing and the performance another, if the strictest injunctions not to do it were given; the 150*l.* was found after all by somebody and handed over in performance of the promise?—It went out of the 1,800*l.*, it was paid over by the treasurer of course.
962. Who disbursed it?—Mr. Rutter the treasurer.
963. The 150*l.* would be in one sum?—150*l.* in one sum.
964. Who did you hear was the recipient of that; who sold the tally?—I have told you Mr. Goodwin; Mr. Goodwin the 150*l.* was paid to.
965. Do you know how many he sold for that?—There were so many I believe at 5*l.* a head.
966. As you would sheep in the market?—He was to bring them in and make the best terms with them he could.
967. You did not inquire whether he got them at 3*l.* or 4*l.*; that was his profit?—No; we afterwards learnt he got them for much less.
968. How many were there in the drove?—About 30 to 40.
969. Did you afterwards learn he got them for much less?—Yes, from the complaints of many parties; many stated to us afterwards they had received little or nothing; some said they had only received 1*l.*

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970. In what situation of life was this Mr. Goodwin?—A brewer.

971. In a large business?—I can hardly tell you about that; he has been in a larger line of business than he is at present, I think. He has been always an active partisan.

972. Is there anybody else you remember?—I have spoken of Mr. Cullen and Mr. Southee.

973. How much did Cullen get?—I must leave that to Mr. Rutter to tell you.

974. Any other? According to my calculation we have nearly 800*l.* to expend in this profitable mode of purchasing votes, and you have only given me 150*l.*?—Will you allow me to look at my memorandums.975. I have no doubt it is down somewhere?—(*The witness refers to a little red cover book which he produces.*) I wish to give every information, I do not wish to suppress any; but my feeling is this, you have no right to go beyond 1850, and therefore I am not at all prepared; of anything previously I know nothing but only hearsay.

976. You heard us ask questions of witnesses who preceded you with reference to cases long anterior to 1850, when you went away to get your papers. I understood you went to fetch all the papers in your possession?—All which I had any particular management or control over.

977. You say you have not any before 1850?—Oh yes, I have.

978. That is an 1847 book, is it not (*referring to the red book*)?—Yes.

979. Does that relate to anything but the election?—No.

980. Perhaps you will hand it up to us?—You are welcome to have it. (*The red book was handed in.*)981. I find that Goodwin had his 150*l.* early in the canvass?—Yes.

982. Did Cullen get anything?—It is there if he did.

983. It does not say what he got it for; it is "Cullen 75*l.*"?—I presume for a certain number of voters, but I cannot tell you; the only information I have is from that book. That book was sent to me by the treasurer.

984. Are any of these entries in your handwriting?—No; I have nothing to do with the book; it has been placed in my hands. I do not know that I have hardly looked at since.

985. Whose handwriting is it?—I think it is Mr. Rutter's; he acted as treasurer.

986. Is it Mr. George Cooper's?—No.

987. Did you go over it at the time?—I did not.

988. Did you audit the accounts or check them at the time?—No, they were submitted to a meeting of the committee once or twice.

989. In your presence?—Yes.

990. And approved?—This was after they were done; we only saw the accounts when they were rendered.

991. But they were approved; they were not disputed?—They were not disputed.

992. You being chairman at the time?—I was chairman.

993. You had better look at that red book; the first two pages and a half; do they relate to gifts of this kind, money bribes?—Almost entirely; it amounts to 463*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Here is a little sum or two to out voters which I expect were legitimate, then there is another 62*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* which I suspect were bribed voters.994. Those were all irrespective of colourmen; you will see there is another sum of about 400*l.* for colourmen?—Yes, that is so; here is 479*l.* 15*s.* for colourmen's tickets. I thought the 463*l.* and the 479*l.* were those two amounts which I spoke to you in the first instance about; but there seems to be a great deal of irregular expense which makes up the sum; the expenditure is 1,785*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* which is between the two candidates; in round numbers I stated it at 1,800*l.*

995. Are there any other items in that book besides the two first pages and a half that relate to direct bribery?—Here is one item; tavern bill, treating, &c.

996. How much is that?—£272 13*s.* 6*d.*997. For how many days, do you know?—I should say a week active canvass, and some days before that; sheriff's expenses 100*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*; that makes up the amount altogether, with those items.

The three first pages of the red book put in by the witness were as follows:

Canterbury Election.—30th July 1847.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|-----|----|----|
| George Davey, per account | 48 | 0 | 10 |
| Chas. Goodwin | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| R. C. Cullen | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Jacobs | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| F. F. Cobb | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| R. Pilcher | 12 | 5 | 0 |
| B. Mutton | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| M. Saunders | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Smith | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| J. Watts | 4 | 15 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| Wm. Lepine | - | - | - | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| Jas. Holland | - | - | - | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Solly | - | - | - | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Thos. White | - | - | - | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| J. L. Gruby | - | - | - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Beer, jun. | - | - | - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| J. H. Roberts | - | - | - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Jas. Field | - | - | - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| R. Nye | - | - | - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Wm. Hy. Stone | - | - | - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| T. Boorman, jun. | - | - | - | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| J. Hewson | - | - | - | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| R. Geering | - | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| J. Wood | - | - | - | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Jno. Dyason | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| James Philpott | - | - | - | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Jeans | - | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| E. J. and S. Austen | - | - | - | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Roalfe | - | - | - | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| W. S. Palmer | - | - | - | 2 | 0 | 0 |

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OUT VOTERS.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|----|----|---|
| Barton, from Brighton | - | - | - | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Two Stacey's, ditto | - | - | - | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Two Cackett's, Faversham | - | - | - | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| P. W. Duly, Reading | - | - | - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Longley, Faversham | - | - | - | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| T. Pawson, Maidstone | - | - | - | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Roalfe, Hastings | - | - | - | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| T. Roalfe, London | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| T. Denne, Herne Bay | - | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| R. Narley, Hastings | - | - | - | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| H. A. Hope, London | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Jno. Lidders, per account | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| H. Hills, ditto | - | - | - | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| W. Pilcher, ditto | - | - | - | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Jacobs, ditto | - | - | - | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| A. Abrahams, ditto | - | - | - | 3 | 0 | 0 |

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998. How many voters were on the register at that time?—That is difficult to say, there are so many double votes; there were something like 1,500 absolute voters.

999. Was 100*l.* for the sheriff a legitimate sum for expenses under the Act of Parliament?—We have generally paid about that.

1000. Who has the control or who checks the sheriff's expenses?—We once or twice have taken an opinion upon it in London; we found we never could object to it; there are no grounds for that.

1001. To whom did you pay that sum?—It was paid to the sheriff for the time being.

1002. To the under sheriff?—To the under sheriff.

1003. Only 1,500 voters on the register and 100*l.* expenses, there being four candidates?—There were seven polling places.

1004. But four candidates?—Yes, and we pay for two.

1005. Have you any other books of account of 1847?—Nothing whatever.

1006. Specify in that book where the direct money payments end?—I cannot do that; you can do it as well as I can from inspection. I did not put that book in and therefore I cannot speak to it as a document.

1007. Do all these payments, ending with W. Burgess, 10*l.*, Thomas Davies, 22*l.*, all refer to direct bribery?—I should think so, but I do not know.

1008. Then comes Thomas Hobday's band, 65*l.*—Yes; that is some higher amount than we have paid lately.

1009. Then comes tavern bill, treating, &c.?—Yes.

1010. I see in the next page a very suspicious entry, consisting of about eleven items headed "gifts;" do you mean to say that those are not bribery?—It depends on whom they were given to; they would not be given to voters.

1011. They do amount to 50*l.* 10*s.* of the bill. Is James Fadarb a voter?—Yes.

1012. And was he then?—Yes; I should think he is a messenger.

1013. He is entitled to the receiver of a gift. James Thurston?—He is a voter.

1014. Richard Bird?—It may be for services; he was active.

1015. It is put as a gift?—It is so here.

1016. The services are paid elsewhere?—Yes.

1017. Alfred Sabine, is that senior or junior?—Senior.

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1018. Is he a voter?—Yes.
1019. Delo and son?—They were both very active in the canvass, canvassing clerks.
1020. Still canvassing clerks and others are paid elsewhere, these are receivers of gifts; are these voters?—Yes, they are both voters.
1021. Town sergeants, are they voters or not?—Most of them are.
1022. Did they vote for you?—The greater part do.
1023. And these are voters?—Yes.
1024. Is C. Martin a voter?—I do not know.
1025. M. Saunders?—Saunders is a voter.
1026. Here is a gift by Pilcher, 2*l.* 10*s.*, who was that given to?—I do not know.
1027. Was it given to a voter?—I cannot tell.
1028. Was Pilcher a bribery agent?—No; Pilcher was steward of Lady Conyngham.
1029. No doubt he was, but was he on this occasion a bribery agent?—I do not know what constitutes a bribery agent, I am sure.
1030. Did you bribe anybody?—No.
1031. Did he make a gift or give money?—Not that I know of.
1032. You have him down here as making a gift?—Very likely in the canvass he might have made a present to some person to induce him to come; to some out voter that probably was.
1033. Or he might have done it in a fit of generosity at the time, still it was within his province to do so if he chose?—Within the province of any member who takes an active part to do those things.
1034. George Davy?—George Davy is a voter.
1035. J. Minter a voter?—Yes.
1036. Then comes this item under the head of flags, ribbons, &c. Solly, flags 20*l.*—Yes, painting them probably.
1037. Do you think that was for work and labour?—Yes, all bonâ fide.
1038. Not a farthing too much charged?—No, I should think not, a quantity of flags being ordered; there would not be flags ordered that were not deemed necessary.
1039. Suppose the same quantity of flags were now required by Solly, would the same money be paid, do you think?—I think so.
1040. Hayward, flags 11*l.*?—Yes.
1041. Wootten, 40*l.* 9*s.*?—I think that was, if I remember, for some flags for Mr. Smythe, a large pink flag that hung out with bows and decorations.
1042. In 1847?—Yes.
1043. Was he pink then?—There were some few of his friends, of which Mr. Goodwin was pretty much the head, who established a committee, and Mr. Wootten was chairman of the committee for Mr. Smythe. I think Mr. Smythe rather repudiated it; however, they had a very fine pink flag floating there during the election, and I think it is for that.
1044. Solly per Wootten. Solly again and Wootten again?—Most likely for painting or gilding the poles.
1045. 10*s.* in addition?—Yes.
1046. Now we come down to one or two small sums, and then comes A. Sabine's account. Is that Alfred Sabine, junior?—Yes.
1047. £29 1*s.* 4*d.*?—Yes.
1048. Which, with the small sums I have omitted, makes 105*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* for flags, ribbons, &c.?—Yes, he manages the procession.
1049. There are those tickets, are they colour tickets?—They would be so.
1050. Now these first two pages and a half, with no heading at all, and another headed out voters, the total amount of that is 463*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; of the first amount the unnamed account, and an account of out voters, 62*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Are both those items bribery items or not?—The out voters were not I should think, they are paid something like relative to the distance from which they come.
1051. They were travelling expenses?—Yes, travelling expenses.
1052. But I see among them such entries as these: John Siddon, per account, 2*l.* 2*s.*, W. Pilcher, per account, 7*l.*, Jacob Jacobs, per account, 20*l.*, A. Abrahams, per account, 3*l.*; does your last observation apply to those as well as the smaller sums of 1*l.*, and the other small items of that kind which seem to refer to travelling expenses?—I suspect Jacob Jacobs was for obtaining voters.
1053. That is for buying them?—Yes, I know that he had an account.
1054. We may take it for granted the 463*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, which comes under the unnamed or first account in this book, were all expended in that way?—I should presume so, but I know very little about it further than that.
1055. Is there any distribution with respect to a gift? Does that mean money given after the election, do you think?—No; I think that has been considered for valuable services during the election. I think when persons have made themselves very zealous, and taken a great deal of pains, devoted their whole time to it; it has often been considered it was fair to make them some small present, and I believe that has been the practice very constantly up to the last election, when it has been discontinued. There are many arduous duties we have to perform. Many of these gifts, Delo's for instance, canvassing the whole town, perhaps getting a list up previous to the election. There

is no other mode of paying them for valuable services rendered to that particular interest but by making them a present at the election. *Mr. J. Brent; sen.*

1056. You do not remember that head money was ever paid in this borough?—No, I think it never has been. *14th May 1853.*

1057. I think you added afterwards, you did not wish to give any precise opinion of the history of the city anterior to the Reform Bill?—Anterior to 1847; in fact, I had very little to do with elections previous to that.

1058. You are aware before the Reform Act the householders of Canterbury had no vote?—They had no vote.

1059. That the franchise was vested in the freemen exclusively?—Yes; a little more extended than it is now, because the daughters of freemen also enfranchised their husbands, which was done away with on the Reform Bill.

1060. You have no doubt, I suppose, as it has been stated in evidence elsewhere, that anterior to the Reform Act a species of custom existed in this city entitling, as it was thought, every freeman to employment or hire as a colourman or hall-keeper, or in some other way at an election?—That is a question you have asked several times, as far as colourmen are concerned.

1061. You are aware it is stated that all freemen on both sides were entitled, if they chose, to claim it at so much per day?—Yes; at per day for the days of election.

1062. How do you distinguish such a custom or practice as that from the practice familiarly termed head money?—By name; I do not know how to distinguish it by any other name.

1063. If every man in the city, having a vote, conceives himself entitled to receive at per head per day a certain sum of money in respect of a fictitious service, is not that head money?—Not as I understand it. What I should understand as head money was, that any voter indiscriminately on the list might have a gratuity given him per head, whether it was an election or not; perhaps something annually.

1064. Do you wish to explain your former answer in that way?—Yes; it is not head money, that is not by name.

1065. Do you mean in that sense it is not head money?—Yes.

1066. You do not mean to deny, in the way I have described, that such a practice existed?—I have said in the first instance, I believe it did, from remembrance in Lord Clifton's time.

1067. Were you personally concerned in the change that took place in 1832, by which, instead of freemen being employed, persons who were not freemen or electors but recommended by such, were substituted?—I cannot tell you when that exactly was fixed. When the alteration took place I can hardly tell you. I know it has been the impression of later years, and it has been acted upon.

1068. Were you personally concerned in that change?—I do not remember; it is twenty years ago, and I cannot remember it.

1069. You do remember that at a subsequent period you took the opinion of counsel upon the question of bribery, or that you learnt in some way or other that you had been guilty of bribery unintentionally, and you then contrived the present system of avoiding the act of bribery?—I did not state that; we never took any opinion but we learnt this, —one or two tickets were shown to me and it was said, here is your name to that as chairman, this before a Committee of the House of Commons would be deemed bribery.

1070. And then you devised the mode of evading the Act?—It was devised.

1071. That was you say in 1837?—In 1837.

1072. It has been stated in evidence it was in 1832, and it was with reference to that point I put the question to you just now?—The time I alluded to was when there was a petition from Mr. Gipps against Lord Albert Conyngham's return. It is easily ascertained whether it is 1832 or later; I cannot say; I cannot remember dates.

1073. Then you devised this scheme, and you say from that period down to 1850 it continued to be acted upon, although you were sensible it was making matters worse instead of better, and it was not until you learnt from Mr. Paget in 1850 that besides the moral objection to the practice there were strong legal objections to it that you determined to abandon it; was that so?—It amounts to the same thing. I do not know there were any resolutions made to that effect, but the effect is the same.

1074. That was done by Mr. Paget?—Yes, and Colonel Romilly too.

1075. Was Mr. Paget consulted on the part of the committee?—No.

1076. On whose part was he consulted?—He was acting as the friend of Colonel Romilly.

1077. Acting as Colonel Romilly's counsel?—He was acting as his professional friend.

1078. To whom did he make this statement?—He made it to us all; he made it to me over and over again.

1079. Who do you mean by us all; do you mean the committee?—Yes, to Alderman Neane and Alderman Plummer and others; it was stated in every instance; there was no disguise about it.

1080. You have stated in 1850 there was no contest, although one was apprehended?—Yes.

1081. How do you suppose from what you then learnt would that election have terminated, supposing the contest had gone on. Supposing Mr. Vance had gone to the poll,

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and supposing your committee had adhered to your new view of the purity principles?—I think we all fancied it would have gone against us. We were not, in the common sense of the word, prepared for a contested election; there was no preparation made in any way for ensuring a return; there was nothing further than canvassing the voters.

1082. Did Mr. Paget go on to give you hopes that if you did not succeed on that occasion, you not bribing or treating would be able to unseat Mr. Vance, he being guilty, on petition?—No, we never thought of it; it was always considered completely out of calculation a petition, knowing the costliness of it.

1083. You are aware that the costliness of a petition depends mainly on the grounds of proceeding before the House of Commons?—Yes.

1084. And that a single case of bribery proved is sufficient to set aside a return?—Yes.

1085. Were you aware of that in 1850?—Yes.

1086. Therefore you were aware that such a petition might have been prosecuted at comparatively small cost?—We are aware of this. Everybody who turned their attention to it would have been aware of the nature of the case; it was not from any consideration that we had abstained from corrupt practices that we contemplated at all a petition. I assure you that was not the case.

1087. Your knowledge that you would be entitled to present such a petition was coincident in point of date with your new resolution not to bribe?—It was a long time previous to that.

1088. What was?—Our knowledge that bribery proved would be sufficient; we had that before us in 1832 and 1834.

1089. Then it would naturally occur to you in 1850?—Yes, we were aware of that.

1090. Mr. Vance retired ultimately on the eve of the election the night before?—Yes, 12 o'clock at night on Saturday.

1091. How did he retire; did he publish a printed address or write a private note?—The way I heard of it was that he called at the Fountain and called Colonel Romilly up; wrote him a note, and said that he would trouble him no further, as he meant to leave, and that he was on his road to Ashford to meet the mail train.

1092. Colonel Romilly was staying at the Fountain?—Yes.

1093. Mr. Vance was his opponent, and staying where?—At the Rose.

1094. He called up not his own committee, but Colonel Romilly, to inform him that the matter was at an end?—I have no doubt that he had been with his committee previous.

1095. But he announced it to Colonel Romilly?—That was the first that was known about it in the morning.

1096. Was anybody with them at the time?—No, he came in his chaise.

1097. Was anybody present at the interview?—Colonel Romilly was in bed.

1098. Was anybody present at the interview between him and Colonel Romilly?—Not that I know of. I say Colonel Romilly was in bed, and I presume there would be nobody with him then.

1099. Not in bed, but at the interview was anybody present?—Not that I heard of; I never heard there was; it was not necessary.

1100. Is Mr. Vance now member for Dublin?—He is.

1101. Has he visited Canterbury since that period?—I do not think he has. I never heard of it, but I never spoke to Mr. Vance in my life.

1102. Have you any doubt the withdrawal of Mr. Vance was owing to some private negotiation between the two committees, or between the two candidates?—Did you not ask me that just now?

1103. Yes.—And I told you certainly not, we knew nothing whatever of it.

1104. Who?—That our committee knew nothing of his retirement.

1105. Or those who managed what you call the under current?—Oh dear no, there was a complete surprise, and they were very much pleased on Sunday morning when they found it.

1106. Was it owing to any private communication between the candidates?—I am satisfied it was not.

1107. It might have been without your knowing it?—No.

1108. Or by their lawyers?—No lawyers.

1109. Mr. Aris acted for Colonel Romilly?—Mr. Aris was in bed. I assure you there was not the slightest communication on the subject, and I was much more astonished than I think his own party were to find that he was gone.

1110. Did you say that the members of his committee had said that it was owing to a corrupt understanding?—Yes, since he had gone.

1111. Who said that to you, by name?—I think I told you just now I did not know. I think it was notorious. I really do not know the name.

1112. You might know which of his committee?—You know what it is; what everybody says.

1113. Which of his committee among others said so; I do not say in particular?—I really do not know. I cannot tell you. I would tell you if I did know, because I could have no object in withholding it.

1114. Was any application made to Mr. Vance to come forward since that time?—I should think not, because I believe a very ill feeling is existing between him and his former friends.

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1115. Did he pay his expenses on that occasion?—I do not know.

1116. You do not know who paid them?—I did hear much in the same sort of way, a rumour that some very large amounts were asked of him for payment, large sums which he refused, and it was in consequence of that he left.

1117. And who has paid them since?—Probably not paid at all. Bills remaining in abeyance, I should think. I do not know; that is only rumour.

1118. Let me ask you with respect to your own financial expenditure. You have stated certain expenses that have been incurred, and certain payments that you have made; I did not gather whether you stated from what sources you procured those funds?—Which are you asking for? there are two elections.

1119. Generally; during the time that you have acted as treasurer?—I have acted as treasurer at two elections, and I have always received the money from the candidates.

1120. On both occasions?—On both occasions.

1121. At the time, or afterwards?—There was a very short time in 1850, and I heard the money was paid into my account a day or two days before the election; but the other amounts on the last election I received during it, and some of it since the election.

1122. And some before?—No, none before; not in 1852.

1123. Some during the election?—Some during the election, paid to me 50*l.* at a time.

1124. With regard to the sum paid to you in anticipation of the election of 1850, was that anterior to Mr. Vance's retirement?—Yes; previous.

1125. I understand the whole of the expenses of the election of 1850 was paid to you, as far as the candidate was concerned, previous to Mr. Vance's retirement?—Oh yes.

1126. How much was so paid to you?—I have got an account for 1850; I have not given you that; I have all the vouchers here; these are all the vouchers and the bills. (*producing the same*).

1127. Give us the general amount first; you are now giving us an uncontested election. What is the sum total?—The sum total is 210*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

1128. When was that paid to you by Colonel Romilly? (*The witness refers to a small marble paper covered book*)—February 28, 1850.

1129. When was the election?—It was March the 4th or 5th.

1130. Was that the last payment Colonel Romilly made to you on that occasion?—The only one, because it over paid, and I have since returned the balance.

1131. How much?—The difference between 450*l.* and 210*l.*

1132. Then Colonel Romilly paid you 450*l.*?—Yes, we were going into a contest, and we thought our expense would be something similar to other occasions.

1133. Colonel Romilly paid you 450*l.* in anticipation of a contest about six days before the election, and the contest not taking place you subsequently returned him the amount minus 210*l.*?—Yes, that is the case.

1134. There being no contest on that occasion, how much was paid to the sheriff?—56*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

(*The marble paper covered book was handed in.*)

1135. I see here the same name William Davy?—That is committee room.

1136. £10?—10*l.* and stationery included.

1137. You will find there is a separate item for stationery, 2*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*?—Yes, then that is my mistake.

1138. I find a committee room was hired from Burgess for 10*l.*?—Yes, the same man we had previously. The difference in time makes the difference in price.

1139. The same name Rutter 5*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*?—That is an account rendered by Rutter for disbursements; he had paid something for the carriage of game and little articles during the election, and preparing the lists; he had nothing to do with the election, but he sent me in that bill and begged me to pay it.

1140. To whom was the game sent, and with respect to whom were those other expenses incurred?—For the electors generally.

1141. For the voters?—No, not for the voters; it was a long time previous to that, a little running expenses.

1142. During the contest?—That book is merely made out for my own guidance, it was put down merely to call my attention to the amounts I paid on my own vouchers.

1143. What I want to know is this: you say 5*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* was paid to Rutter in respect of a number of little things?—I can give you the items.

1144. My question is this: do those matters in respect to which those payments were made refer to any gratifications?—Not a 6*d.*

1145. Hear the question: have those items reference to any gratifications of any kind whatever in which the electors who voted on the occasion, or who would have voted on that occasion, had any part?—No, not the slightest; nothing whatever to do with the consideration of the electors.

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1146. The carriage of game and other things?—That was a long while previous.

1147. But it was sent to the electors?—I cannot tell you.

1148. Here is A. Sabine; why is his name put down with a blank?—It is not a blank; it was a simple account; it is 7*l.* odd, the whole expense of our colourmen. There were what are called colourmen hired to carry colours.

1149. What was this 10*l.* paid to Davy for?—Committee room.

1150. Burgess is put down committee room?—We have two committee rooms, one for the general polling and making of the lists, and the other for consultations and other private discussions; we have always done it.

1151. You mean to say that this book contains all you know about the expenses of the election of 1850?—Yes, I believe it contains the whole of the expenses; I do not think anybody else paid a farthing besides; I do not think the gentlemen of the committee have ever seen that book, and they have never paid a 6*d.* to my knowledge.

1152. You said at an early period of your examination that the corruption of 1847 and of previous years was all managed by persons of whom you and the majority of the committee had no knowledge whatever, that is to say of whose actions you had no knowledge whatever, and you compared it to an under current, and you said there always is an under current on these occasions; to what members of the Liberal committee does that statement of yours refer, give their names?—I should say the names are pretty much those you have seen put down, such as Jacobs, and Davy, and Cullen, and perhaps in that instance Goodwin would be a member of it.

1153. Abrahams, is he one?—I have no idea what that can be.

1154. Both the Davys?—No, not William Davy; that must be George Davy if anybody.

1155. Who employed them?—The committee, at least they were members of the committee, a sort of sub-committee many of them were.

1156. Who appointed them?—We have never any regular appointment; any friend of the Liberals generally conceive they may go into the committee room and unite themselves with them.

1157. Where did this under current sub-committee meet?—I do not know of its being a sub-committee meeting; it must have been out of doors.

1158. They did not hold their meetings if they had any in the committee room?—No.

1159. But they worked at home?—I suppose they did.

1160. In what way did they make their report to you. They had reports to give personally to you of their receipts and expenditure?—Most likely at intervals to some individual member whom they happened to meet with.

1161. Did you put an unlimited confidence in them, and did you demand no vouchers or proof that they had actually spent the money in corruption?—I expect there were none.

1162. Whose duty would it be to audit those accounts?—The committee generally.

1163. You were chairman of the committee, you say you know nothing about it?—I do not.

1164. Who did what you declined to do or neglected to do; who superintended and revised their proceedings?—I should say Mr. Smythe did a great deal in that.

1165. What year was that?—1847.

1166. Who took the same trouble for Lord Albert Conyngham?—It was done jointly.

1167. Mr. Smythe acted for himself and Lord Albert Conyngham?—In that case he would, in fact; I only say I suppose so.

1168. You believe so?—I believe he was in communication with many parties who thought it very desirable that a certain number of votes should be obtained, not feeling confident in the canvass.

1169. Did Lord Albert Conyngham take no part in that part of the business?—I cannot tell you.

1170. In 1841 again, who undertook that work when you had two other Liberal candidates in the field, one of them Mr. Twisden Hodges, when Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Smythe were returned in the red interest?—That is one of the cases I know little about; Edward Plummer was chairman of that committee.

1171. You say he was chairman of the committee when the bye election took place, and another one was returned?—So he was in other instances.

1172. You took no part in that?—None but voting.

1173. If there was a contest you did take no part in it?—I cannot tell you the different elections.

1174. Have you a book for 1841?—No.

1175. Have you the papers with you?—No.

1176. Have you the papers at home?—No; I had nothing previous to that election.

1177. Previous to 1847 you have nothing?—Nothing. I was not very well pleased at both those elections and stood quite aloof.

1178. Speaking with reference to Mr. Smythe and the statements which he made in 1847, do you remember his saying this in 1852, that the colours, whether red or blue, had cost him a thousand pounds, or any statement to that effect?—No, I do not think I ever heard him say that, but I heard him say it cost him 7,000*l.* at the first election.

1179. Did you never hear him make any remark whatever about altering the initials on the colours borne at the last election?—No. *Mr. J. Brent, sen.*

1180. Did you never hear of the same colours being made to do service for different candidates?—I heard him on the hustings make some strong remarks to the parties bearing the colours,—“Those are my colours; what do you do with my colours?” *14th May 1858.*

1181. What do you mean by that?—He was speaking to the people who were carrying them.

1182. What colours were those?—His former ones, red.

1183. What was he then?—He was blue.

1184. And he claimed the red colours as his own?—Yes.

1185. What did he say he had paid for them?—He did not tell me.

1186. Did he not tell them?—No; he said, “Those are my colours; why do you not give me my colours?” or something of that sort.

1187. Do you think Mr. Smythe can give some information as to the working of this under current in 1847?—I have no doubt he can in 1847; in 1852 we had no communication with him.

1188. Can you explain this item (*referring to the marble paper covered book*), “Printing Reform Association”?—There was an association formed during that election, which the major part of the committee considered were inclined to carry their views rather further than we could concur in, and therefore we kept rather aloof, they presuming that all would vote for Colonel Romilly in the long run, but still they fancied that he did not go far enough for them, and therefore those amounts were not paid until afterwards; and after the election there was a little bill for printing that they had incurred in handbills, and one thing and another. We had all got very friendly again, and there seemed to be a wish on the part of Colonel Romilly more particularly,—I do not know of anybody else,—and that money was paid, the printing. We paid the bill for printing a few placards. There was a discussion going on.

1189. This refers to a payment by Colonel Romilly’s committee of an item which they were not perhaps legally responsible for?—Not responsible for in any way.

1190. That is the explanation you give of it?—Yes. I hardly know who the parties were; they were all friendly disposed, and the amount was so small we did not think it worth while making any objection to it.

1191. I am requested to put this question to you, whether those parties had not held off in the outset, and subsequently came over on the payment of those expenses?—Oh no. Some said, when the money was paid, it was extremely humiliating, and were very angry. They never hung off.

1192. Can you furnish us with a list of any character of parties who received payments as colourmen in 1847?—No; they would be almost the same men we have had so frequently before us.

1193. Would not Mr. Rutter know them?—Oh yes, Mr. Rutter would know them. They are usually voters. The poor voters receive them; I dare say extensively. Most likely each voter recommends his two friends, and has his two tickets; extensively. Almost all the poor voters have them.

1194. Could you not get a list among the records?—I cannot. Although they are records they are never kept. I should not have kept these papers now except they are my own vouchers of expenditure.

1195. Then none of those applications are kept?—That I know nothing about; those that were produced; I did not know they were in existence.

JOHN ARIS, recalled.

John Aris.

1196. Have you any of the other recommendations in 1847?—I think I may find a list of 1847. I think, if my recollection serves me, there were 700 or 800 received in 1847.

Alderman BRENT, recalled.

Alderman Brent.

1197. How many recommendations came in in 1850?—Not a great many; the time was very short; there was hardly time to think of it.

1198. Did not the recommendations come in at once?—Not until the middle of the canvass.

1199. Mr. Vance did not retire until twelve o’clock, or a few hours before the nomination?—If I spoke of what I absolutely know, I do not think any came in on that election.

1200. How do you account for that?—I do not know. It was so generally understood on the canvass that none would be given when we met with a voter at the domiciliary visits. It was taken care, whenever the question was put, to say that no colourmen would be paid.

1201. On this occasion in, 1852, when it was generally understood there would be no such practice, recommendations came in by the hundred?—That is very easily accounted

Alderman Brent.

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for, because there were a great number of recommendations going on on the other side. The blue party thought that they would be very ill treated if they did not get some also, and they sent in very generally, supposing they could obtain colourmen's tickets, and one blue party went away afterwards and got them from the other side.

1202. Did Mr. Vance stand on purity principles in 1850?—Not at all. I do not know that he canvassed.

1203. Did he stand on purity principles?—No.

1204. Then the Reds would send in recommendations to his committee?—There were none at the time he was here. I believe there were no recommendations; but you can get it from some gentleman on his committee.

1205. In 1850, then, there were no recommendations on either side, but in 1852 there were?—Yes, on both sides, I should think then. I do not know what recommendations were sent in by Mr. Vance's friends, I never heard of any; it was altogether so hasty, his attendance here and retiring; he was not here so long as Colonel Romilly.

1206. In 1850 you said the committee and canvassers were unanimous against giving any hopes whatever?—Yes.

1207. In 1852, we were informed by a witness, there was a difference of opinion in the committee, and we were referred to you for information as to who the committee men were who wished those recommendations to be attended to?—I think that must be a mistake. I never remember hearing of that; the impression on my mind was that the opinion of all the committee was that we should go on the purity principles completely. I do not think any other was ever thought of. It might have been mentioned by some person out canvassing, an over zealous friend, but I never heard it.

1208. When it was discussed in committee or among the committee or made the subject of conversation among the men of business employed on the election, did you ever hear a single member of the committee or a single man of business express an opinion that it would be perhaps imprudent to refuse the recommendations?—I do not think I did. I think I have heard some say, if you do not do that you will lose your election. I do not know that they were members of the committee.

1209. Those persons, to use your expression, actively employed on the election?—Not actively employed.

1210. Actively engaged?—That is not the term, but taking a strong interest in it.

1211. Who were they?—I no not know.

1212. But the fact is so?—I do not know it. I say I think it was very likely it was so.

1213. Do you believe it?—Yes, I believe it, and I will tell you why. I believe it because of the earnest mode in which it was constantly put by members connected with it that they would have nothing whatever to do with it and if they did they would immediately make their bow. I suspect from that there must have been something said.

1214. If you believed it, but the Blues generally did not believe it, that might account, might it not, for the number of recommendations that came in?—I do not think enough for that; I do not think it was current enough for that. My opinion is, it was entirely owing to its being notorious that the opposite party were giving a large number of colourmen's tickets, so much so that we heard they were going to give 2,000 colourmen's tickets; it was that which occasioned the number of requisitions to come in to us.

1215. As you have gone on canvassing so frequently, and had an opportunity of going round Canterbury, you will perhaps tell us whether the colourmen generally belong to the mere freemen, or to the mere householders, or to the freemen and householder class?—I should think they belong to all the indigent parties, not more the freemen than householders, except that there are a greater number of them in indigent circumstances; the householders of 10*l.* a year are generally supposed to be in a little better circumstances than a great number of the freemen; many of the freemen are labouring men and very badly off.

1216. How many freemen do you suppose are in those circumstances; 200?—Yes, I should think so; more than that.

1217. How many; 250?—I cannot tell.

1218. It appears that colour tickets have been distributed to the tune of something like 400 on a side?—Yes.

1219. And that they carried double?—Yes.

1220. That will include many more besides the indigent, supposing the indigent in all cases to have taken the bribe?—I tell you I do not know the number of the indigent; but when colourmen's tickets were current those who were not absolutely in want of it would think it was a little gratuity, and that it was something that was due to them, so that they might be able to oblige their friends. If you take 400 voters, that will make 800 colourmen.

1221. You think if both sides had distributed freely, according to the old practice, colour tickets at the last election, one half of the constituency would have been recipients; is that your opinion?—Yes, entirely.

1222. More than that?—No, not more than 700 or 800. I should think it would be about half.

1223. At least half?—At least half would have sent in recommendations. It is not that they are all indigent; I do not mean that.

1224. I understand when Colonel Romilly came forward in 1850 he expressed his determination not to use any bribery, or any illegal means by bribes, direct or indirect, to secure his election?—That is the fact.

1225. £450 was paid into your hands during the canvass in 1850?—Yes; before we went into the election.

1226. Was that the sum which had been fixed by the committee as sufficient for the legitimate purposes of the election?—I think it was done in this way: I saw Colonel Romilly in town; it was just during the period that Lord Albert Conyngham was going to be raised to the peerage; it was a great object that we should keep that to ourselves; we fancied it would be a good card to play, that we might have an opportunity of bringing a candidate without any note of preparation being sounded. The consequence was that I called in town upon Colonel Romilly; I saw him, and I asked him whether he would like to come forward; I thought there was a very good opening and a good chance of success. He then said it would not suit him to go into a large expenditure. I replied that I did not think a large expenditure was necessary. He said, "What do you think is necessary?" I said, "If things come to the worst 400*l.* or 500*l.* will be the outside we shall want. Of course," I said, "in that case you confine yourself to strictly legal expenses, but to those liberal expenses,—a little expenditure for a band and colours, and a committee room, and things of that sort,—which are, generally speaking, the custom in Canterbury; I think if all at once they are discontinued in all probability it would have a bad effect." He said, "I am prepared with a sum of that sort if you think it is sufficient." I heard no more of that until I found that 450*l.* was paid in to my account. He was quite aware that I should only spend that which was absolutely necessary. I told him that it was absolutely necessary, going into it, that we should be provided with funds.

1227. You intimated to him that between 400*l.* and 500*l.* would be the outside?—Yes.

1228. Had you any expectation, or did you know that any expectation was entertained on the part of the committee, that he would pay anything beyond that sum?—I believe not; I do not think one of them thought that he would; I do not think any one of the gentlemen of the committee before to-day knew what sum was paid in. It was hardly a committee; it was a mere canvassing party. Colonel Romilly came down himself and was very intimate and upon good terms with all the gentlemen about him, and the consequence was they hardly thought of asking a question of that sort, and nothing has ever brought it before them, so that I could state what the sum was; but that is the sum.

Adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock.

SECOND DAY.—Monday 16th May 1853.

Alderman BRENT, recalled.

1229. Can you furnish us with any of those colour tickets?—To what election do you allude?

1230. Any. We want to see a colour ticket?—I have none whatever in my possession, but I think there are some in existence in 1847, but I do not know of any; I have not one in my own possession in any way; I have got nothing but these papers which are vouchers of those two books and bills all paid that I had with me on Saturday; those are the only papers I have in any way. You have three books of account, one for 1850, the account for 1852, and the book which was a copy of the account in 1847, those are all, and I have in my hand the vouchers of the two latter books.

1231. Now this election of 1852, is that your own book (*referring to the small black book*)?—That is my own book that I had on Saturday.

1232. When was this book made up?—That book has been made up immediately after the election; it is a mere simple rough account of the transactions as they occurred. I think I can explain to you that I had the whole of the management of the funds during both those elections, and those receipts I put in show the amounts I received in the period of the election, and those are also all the disbursements, and for which I have the vouchers here, every one of them, and those are all to the best of my knowledge that took place during those elections.

1233. This book of 1847 you say you had from Mr. Rutter (*referring to the small red book*)?—That is a copy of it. I had the original book placed in my hands as chairman of the committee after the election some time, of which that is a copy; it was merely lent to me by Mr. Rutter, then the treasurer for the time being, of which that is, I believe, a fac-simile.

1234. Who made up this book?—I presume Mr. Rutter; that is the original, this is merely a copy, which I believe to be a perfect fac-simile.

1235. Where is the original?—Mr. Rutter has that, no doubt.

1236. That passed out of your hands?—I returned it to him in the course of a few days. I thought (having acted as chairman of the committee, not as treasurer, which two offices were distinct) it would be well for my own satisfaction to have a copy made

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of that book, and that is a copy. You recollect some remarks I made that were not perhaps pertinent to it, that I thought you could not go beyond 1850, therefore I was not aware that I should be examined to anything upon 1847, of which I confess I know very little or very indistinctly now.

1237. I suppose Mr. Rutter can produce us the original book?—I have no doubt he can.

1238. I understand this book is not in your handwriting at all?—It is not.

1239. And it is made up for your own private purposes?—Yes.

1240. When was this book made up?—In the year 1847.

1241. It looks very new for a book so old?—It has been kept in my desk; I assure you I have had it in my possession ever since. I swear that neither of those accounts are in any way manufactured for the purpose, they are genuine, and in fact my accounts which I put in.

1242. Were you ever concerned yourself in personal bribery?—Never in an instance. I think I explained to you we did not consider the granting of the colourmen's tickets bribery; independent of that I was not. I have known it to take place, I do not mean to disguise that; I have heard of it, but it was after the fact.

1243. Hearing and knowing are two different modes of acquiring knowledge; have you ever known within your own knowledge of direct money bribery passing?—I never saw a *6d.* pass.

1244. You might not have seen it and still know it?—I wish to answer distinctly and clearly that I was never personally concerned in any bribery.

1245. Have you ever had any advantages yourself or your family arising out of elections?—I think that would be a very difficult question to answer.

1246. It is a very easy one, I should think?—No, it is not; I believe there are very few gentlemen who have taken an active part in the politics of the country but what may have been held in some degree of estimation by the Government of the time being, and I do not mean to disguise from any mock modesty but what I felt that I was of great service to the Liberal candidates when they appeared in Canterbury, and I believe the Government of that time of day, even as early as Lord Melbourne, estimated my services, and that in consequence of that, and not of any election or in any way connected with it, I have had one or two good appointments for my sons; it is notorious there are very few persons in my position but what have. I have lately been appointed Deputy Lieutenant by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and I consider that has not to do with any particular exertion of mine, only I was known to be a friend of the Liberal cause.

1247. How many sons may you have?—Four.

1248. You say two of those have got good places?—Four have very good places.

1249. Are they Government places?—Government places.

1250. When was the first appointment?—About seventeen years ago.

1251. And the second?—Perhaps about fourteen.

1252. And the third?—About three or four years.

1253. Would that be approaching to 1847?—No, I think it would have been nearer 1850. What I mean is three years ago; this is 1853 you know, and that would be nearer 1850; it had nothing to do with 1847.

1254. That is about the time of Colonel Romilly's re-election, the third appointment?—No, it was not; Colonel Romilly had nothing whatever to do with it, and was not known to us at the time.

1255. Was it about that time?—It must have been previous to that, because he was not known. I should have no objection to furnish those dates if I had them with me.

1256. When was the fourth?—Just as the Whig Government went out, before Lord Derby's Government came in; it was not itself ratified until after; in fact the order was made out for the appointment in Somerset House, and although the Government had been out for several days it was one of the appointments which Lord Derby's Government considered they ought to sanction as having been made by their predecessors.

1257. Do you know a man called Thomas Admans of Broad Street?—Yes; I do not know whether he lives in Broad Street now; I knew the man formerly, a baker of that name.

1258. Did you ever give him any money with reference to his vote?—I believe not; I have not the least idea or recollection of it. I confine myself to what I said before, that I never had anything whatever to do with any personal bribery, therefore I presume I have not. I have not the least idea that I ever did.

1259. You say these are good appointments your sons have had; what is the value of the highest appointment, the annual value?—They are, as you are quite aware,——

1260. I am not aware of anything; I do not know what they are?—Two are landing waiters, and they are appointed at 150*l.* a year, and as there are changes they pass through their class and become more valuable to the Government, and they receive larger amounts.

1261. Are these four gentlemen in the Customs?—No; two in the Customs and two in Somerset House.

1262. Are the Somerset House appointments as valuable as the Customs?—Not near; something like 90*l.* to 100*l.*

1263. They begin and rise?—They begin at 90*l.*

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1264. Are any of your daughters married?—Yes.

1265. Have your sons-in-law partaken of the benefit of the Government estimation of your services?—Never in consequence of that; a daughter is married to a gentleman who was at the time she was married in the Customs at Liverpool, and I think his appointment was given him by Sir Denis le Marchant; he was a stranger to me, some two or three years afterwards; nothing to do with me or my interest.

1266. Is that Mr. Myall?—Mr. Myall; he is brother to Mr. Edward Myall the member for Rochdale.

1267. Do you know a man called Baldock?—No.

1268. Did you never get a place for the son of a man of that name in the Excise through Lord Albert Conyngham?—I have some faint recollection we did; there were places of that sort given, but I considered they were all legitimate. There is a degree of patronage which is attached always to the members, and if any men of our immediate political friends applied for them, all I had to do was to put their names either before the Treasury or before the member of the day. There is an annual appointment of hop assistants; we generally put a list of those before the parties. There are appointments in the Excise and in the Customs; there are several I have been the means of obtaining by applying to the member of the day; that is a sort of influence which I fancy is legitimate.

1269. It is always exercised in favour of your political friends?—By me it was; I should not think of recommending any person but a political friend.

1270. One of your colourmen?—Not a colourman; that is hardly a fair question; any voter, he might be a colourman or not. I do not know anything about colourmen; they were merely a transitory sort of appointment for the day, and, as we considered, they conferred uses and services for the amounts that they were paid.

1271. You did not tell us that on Saturday; you told us just the reverse, that the men who had the colour tickets did nothing but hand over the colour tickets to their friends?—I told you to a great extent that was so. I must make this exception, which is very decided indeed, that in 1850 and 1852 there was not a single colourman's ticket issued in any way whatever but for services; there were no colourmen's tickets, merely a number of men were sent down to Mr. Sabine who had the management of the procession for him to take them into the procession to carry the colours; nor do I believe they were our political friends; they were taken indiscriminately; any man who made the application, if he was a good stout active fellow, was sent to him to appoint; there was not any idea of colourmen's tickets being given I am quite sure by the direction of the members. Formerly colourmen's tickets were given as you had it before in evidence.

1272. Did you never give any money to a man called James Busher?—Never. I might have given such a man as James Busher a shilling to drink, or to get rid of him; I never gave him anything for his vote; I should not have thought of such a thing; he is a person of very loose and irregular habits, and very often troublesome at the election. I may have done this in the course of many elections. I may have put my hand in my pocket and have given him a shilling to get something to drink.

1273. You never gave him as much as 3*l*.?—Never thought of such a thing.

1274. This Mr. Baldock, for whose son you got the place in the Excise, did he vote for Lord Albert before or after he got the place?—I should suspect he has been a constant voter on the blue side if it is Baldock at St. Martin's Hill; he keeps a public house there; if so, he has been a steady regular friend, like those who we always looked upon and who we considered from this long sort of service that if a little patronage was to be disposed of to anybody we thought those were the persons deserving of it, but without the least idea of influencing the vote.

1275. That is not my question. Had he voted for Lord Albert Conyngham before you got the place for his son in the Excise?—I do not recollect the time; he did get the place, that is the point. I think his name was mentioned, and he did get an exciseman's place, but I do not know when it was.

1276. My question is when it was?—I do not know, but I presume he voted both before and afterwards.

1277. When you got him the place for the son was there any understanding, express or tacit, between yourself and him that he should continue to support Lord Alfred or the blue interest?—Not a word I assure you.

1278. I do not ask whether any words passed, but whether you procured it for him upon the understanding that he was to continue to support the blue interest?—I think I have answered that; I say no, no understanding whatever.

1279. Not even tacit?—How can I say what understanding there was if nothing was stated.

1280. Was your object in getting it for him to reward him for his past services, or to secure his services in time to come?—I should say entirely as a reward for his past services; it was in consideration of his having always been a steady friend of the blue party.

1281. Therefore you did know he had voted for Lord Albert Conyngham before he got the place?—There is no question but that he voted for Lord Albert Conyngham as long ago as Lord Fordwich's time and Lord Clifton's; he has been a regular old blue as long as I remember Canterbury.

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1282. Did you not say if he had not continued to be a political friend you for one would not have applied for the place?—No.

1283. Therefore it was as much with a view to secure him to the blue interest as to reward his past services?—You are rather putting words into my mouth in that case. I never stated to that effect. I never should think of giving or affording any patronage to a party who was not a friend of the cause; I think if the distribution of any patronage was intrusted to my hands I should only have applied to the members for those who were friends of the cause; that is what I stated, and that is what I repeat.

1284. Therefore if he had merely served the cause in times past and did not mean to serve it in time to come you would not recommend him?—If he did not do it most probably I should not, if he was no longer of our party.

1285. Do you know a man of the name of Abraham Abrahams?—Yes, I know him.

1286. Did he vote for Lord Albert Conyngham or Mr. Smythe, or both, in the election of 1847?—I should presume for both, but I do not know I assure you.

1287. He voted for the blue interest?—He voted for the party; it was blue and pink together; as we call it, a coalition.

1288. What did he get for his vote?—I do not know.

1289. What was he promised for his vote?—I do not know. I never saw him to my knowledge, except in the canvass.

1290. Had you no conversation with Mr. Pilcher on the subject of Abraham's vote?—What Mr. Pilcher?

1291. With anybody of the name of Pilcher, Lady Conyngham's steward?—No, never.

1292. After the election?—Never to my knowledge. I never had any communication upon the subject I assure you.

1293. I will ask you this question,—did you and Mr. Pilcher between you, or either of you, give or promise to Abraham Abrahams the sum of 3*l*. or any other sum for his vote at that or any other election?—I did not. I knew nothing whatever about it.

1294. Do you know a man of the name of Blinks?—Yes.

1295. Was he employed by the red committee at any election?—At the last election of 1852 he was, I believe, actively employed for the red committee during the first part of the canvass, but from some dissatisfaction expressed on his part which he felt on the part of that committee he tendered his vote then to us, and stated he should support our cause in preference, that he was not well treated by the other party.

1296. What election was that?—That was this last election in 1852.

1297. What did he say was the nature of his ill-treatment?—I cannot tell you; it was not to me that he said so; I think you would get that from either Mr. Holland or Mr. Curtis of Northgate; they were intimate friends, neighbours, and acting together, and very busy, I believe he has been, in getting up evidence for this commission.

1298. Did he quarrel with them about money?—I expect he did.

1299. And then he came over to you?—He came over to us.

1300. Was he employed by you to work for your side?—He was not employed further than requested to do it; there was no pecuniary consideration given; I think he volunteered his services, as he stated he was ill-treated by them.

1301. Did he receive no reward, as you call it, after the election was over?—Not a penny.

1302. If your side had sanctioned it would he?—Not a farthing.

1303. Would you have recommended him for a place?—It depends upon circumstances; places are not very numerous.

1304. Did he expect one?—Certainly not, I am sure of it.

1305. Do you know what the amount was about which he and the Reds differed?—No, I do not; I should not like to say anything from what was so vague, what I have heard; but I did hear that he was employed to obtain some votes, and there was a difference as to the price he was to give for them, but I assure you I do not know of myself anything whatever about it; Mr. Curtis can tell you, for I believe they were in communication.

1306. The places which you got for your sons, I think you say the first one was about seventeen years ago?—Yes, as far as I can remember.

1307. I think you told us in the first part of your examination on Saturday last that it was not until 1836 or 1837 that you first began to take an active part or a warm interest in the working of the Liberal cause here?—I can tell you I voted as long ago as for Lord Clifton in 1820.

1308. You stated that you knew nothing of the working of any election previous to that time?—Not so far as money concerns went.

1309. That would be about seventeen years ago, would it not, when your active part in the borough interest began?—Yes; this must have been nearer the election of 1832, if anything.

1310. What?—That this appointment was given if it had anything to do with the election; if you want to infer that it must be nearer that than anything recent.

1311. I do not want to argue about it, but I want to know the fact, how long ago is it that you had the first appointment for your son?—Seventeen years.

1312. And when did you begin to take an active part in elections in this city for the blue interest?—1820 as far as voting went, and I was a member of Lord Clifton's committee; I rather think I proposed him in the hall.

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1313. Did you not inform the Commissioners on Saturday that you were unable to speak to the management of any election prior to 1847, because the personal part which you took in these things only began about the year 1847?—Oh dear no, I did not say that; I told you that I had been from the very first a warm partisan and political friend of the blue party, and throughout all the elections, as far as giving my vote and acting as member of the committee; that from the year 1820 I took an active part, as far as canvassing voters and perhaps public speaking; I never had anything to do with the finances.

1314. You could not inform us what proportion of freemen or householders in 1832 received those colour tickets, or anything about 1832; you stated you could only speak from your personal knowledge of elections that had taken place from 1847 inclusive; was not that so?—From my own personal recollection I cannot tell you anything about the number of freemen and householders; there are the lists.

1315. Let me ask you what change took place in your connexion with the blue interest here about the year 1837; what was the nature of that change?—If I were to run through the elections I could tell you a great deal better. In the year 1820 Mr. Stephen Lushington and Lord Clifton were candidates; they were both of them returned. In 1826 Lord Clifton and Mr. Stephen Lushington again. I always voted for Lord Clifton, and I believe I proposed or seconded him on the hustings, and that I actively canvassed for him, and exerted myself to the best I possibly could to ensure his return, and that was Lord Clifton, afterwards Lord Darnley. In 1831 Mr. Watson, who had been put up in the election of 1826, became a candidate *bonâ fide*; in the other instance he came merely to try the chance he had of success. In 1831 the Honourable Richard Watson and Lord Fordwich and Mr. Henry Bingham Baring were candidates. Lord Clifton had had two or three contests which had cost him a great deal of money; I have heard 17,000*l.* or 18,000*l.*; but it was before my time, and he then retired and took a very active part in favour of Lord Fordwich.

1316. That was before your time?—Oh dear no; this is in 1831.

1317. Did you not say at this moment that you heard of 17,000*l.* or 18,000*l.*?—That is in 1818; in 1818 there was a very great contest; Mr. Baker and Mr. Lushington had been members for several Parliaments, and there was some difference of opinion; they did not think that Mr. Baker acted up to the full extent of a large party here calling themselves the Independent Club, and then they brought forward Lord Clifton, and there was a violent contest.

1318. When was this?—This was in 1818.

1319. Answer my question, and do not encumber the answer with facts which are irrelevant, and we shall save a deal of time. My question is, were you personally engaged as a committee-man or chairman, or deputy chairman, or in any other capacity, and what, in 1832, or any election anterior to 1847?—Yes, in 1831 I think I acted as chairman; in 1832 the same, which was then the time the famous Sir William Courtney came here; there was not a contest; he came and polled a few votes.

1320. I must remind you this is only a continuation of your examination on Saturday, and speaking from my perfect recollection of that, and also the recollection of the Chief Commissioner, I cannot see that your statements are quite in accordance with what you stated on Saturday last with respect to the part you had in elections anterior to 1847. I certainly ceased to examine you upon the subject of the elections anterior to 1847 on the representation that I understood you to make that though you voted and took a general part in elections, your intimate and personal acquaintance with those matters only commenced in that year; it now appears that you were chairman of an election committee in 1831, and as I understand you now to say you took an active part in it, as active a part as you are now taking in elections from that time down to 1847?—That is not so, and that is where the confusion has originated. If I recollect right, what you asked me on Saturday was, did I take any part previous to 1847; I told you that previous to 1847, in February 1841, there was an election,—Bradshaw, Smythe, and Heniker Wilson stood, which I took no further part in than merely giving my vote. There was a difference of opinion; I thought myself Mr. Heniker Wilson was brought forward merely to supersede Lord Albert Conyngham, and that that was not fair; I took no part in that affair. In 1841 the general election came on, when Bradshaw, Smythe, and Twisden Hodges were candidates; I took no part in that election except perhaps canvassing a vote or two in favour of Mr. Hodges, but in 1847 I was actively engaged as chairman, but I was not treasurer; I acted as chairman and did the out-door work.

1321. I asked you a question on Saturday which I will here repeat; your answer on Saturday was that not having any personal acquaintance with those things you could only speak from hearsay. Is it or is it not the fact that anterior to the election of 1832, when householders for the first time voted under the Reform Act, every freeman, that is to say, every one of the constituency, considered himself entitled as of right, and did receive previous to giving his vote, and perhaps previously to promising it, some office, whether called that of colourman or of hallman, or by whatever name it was called, entitling him to payment of so much money per head?—To use your own term I will say

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he had a tacit understanding to that effect; we had never made a compact of that sort, it was merely from practice; if he asked for the thing it was given to him.

1322. Was it the universal practice upon your side as well as upon the other side that if a freeman acting upon that tacit understanding came and asked for that specific sum he received it?—After he had promised his vote he took it as a matter of course; he sent his name in to the committee, and he thought he should have his two colourmen's tickets; in most instances he did, but there was very rarely anything said to him on the canvass about it, it was more an understanding between themselves.

1323. I ask you was it the practice?—Yes.

1324. The general practice upon both sides?—I cannot speak to the other side; I am not in the secrets of the other side.

1325. Upon your side?—Upon our side it was.

1326. There being at that time no voters but the freemen?—Yes.

1327. Now will you answer the question I put to you about a quarter of an hour ago. In what year did you first become connected with what you call the financial part of it?—That I answered on Saturday by my book. The first I had to do with was 1850 and 1852, then I had the whole disbursements pass through my hands.

1328. What was the alteration in your position as an active member on the blue interest in or about the year 1837 to which you spoke on Saturday?—I do not recollect when the time was when the alteration took place about householders.

1329. The Reform Bill was in 1832?—Then householders came in. Then throughout the elections of 1832, 1835, and 1837, 1841, 1841 twice, 1847 and 1847 I should think that practice was pursued.

1330. You said on Saturday, having been an active supporter of the Liberal cause before that time you became more active at a subsequent period; when was that?—In the year 1850.

1331. Not until then?—Not until then. I was taking a very active part in 1847, but not financially.

1332. Hand up to the Commissioners all your books and memoranda relating to the elections of 1831, 1832, and 1835?—I have not one. I have not a paper or a document of that sort.

1333. Have you any with respect to the election of 1837?—No, I have not a single paper of any sort.

1334. Now with regard to 1841?—Yes, 1841; in 1841 I took no part.

1335. The only elections to which the memoranda now in your possession refer are the elections of 1847, 1850, and 1852?—Those are the only ones I know anything about, and 1847 is a great deal of it not from my own immediate knowledge.

1336. The system of direct bribery to which you spoke as prevailing as you said in 1847, and the system of colour tickets which prevailed at the same time, do I understand they had been practised and as largely practised, or practised to any extent, by your side in the previous elections in which you took a part?—I think in not one in which I took a part; I believe there was a good deal of that sort of direct bribery in the two elections of 1841, but I know nothing about it.

1337. In 1837?—I do not think there was anything beyond colourmen. I am sure there was nothing beyond colourmen.

1338. 1835?—1835 there was nothing. Mr. Villiers was returned and unseated by Mr. Lushington.

1339. No direct bribery?—No direct bribery; colourmen's tickets.

1340. Was there any practised upon the other side?—That I cannot tell you; I think not. Mr. Lushington came over from India.

1341. Why was Mr. Villiers unseated?—He was very close; he was returned by a majority of two or three; if I remember parties had voted twice, or there was a difference in the spelling of a name.

1342. But he was unseated upon a scrutiny?—Yes.

1343. Was there any bribery practised by the other side in 1837,—direct bribery?—I can hardly tell you; there was not to any great extent, because Mr. Gipps petitioned the House, and then that petition was withdrawn; he petitioned against the return of Lord Albert Conyngham; I do not know of it; I could not surmise; I should think not on that account. I do not think any very active bribery took place until the year 1841.

1344. On Saturday you also made a statement of what you received in 1847?—Not that I received; that the whole expense of the election amounted to the sum I mentioned; I did not receive it.

1345. You made a statement of what the candidates paid at the election of 1847?—Yes.

1346. And there were some hundreds of pounds—I will not charge myself with the exact amount—which did not appear to be satisfactorily accounted for; you were not able to speak to it when you were asked the question; what became of that sum; you have had time to reflect?—I really know nothing about it; I put in a book which I told you was a copy of the expenses, and the whole of them, and that is all I know of the expenditure of that election.

1347. There was a variance, you said, and you could not explain it then?—You asked me from memory what were the amounts for direct bribery and for colourmen's tickets;

I said, in round numbers I thought the whole amount of the expenditure was 1,800*l*. The Chief Commissioner put those two sums together, and he said, "That is 900*l*., what became of the other 900*l*?" And I then referred to a book which I thought a mere private memorandum book to strengthen my memory, and it was merely from that book I knew the facts; the book was called for and put into court, and that was all the information I can give you.

1348. Am I right in supposing that you have some patronage of the hospitals, the Bluecoat School, and what are called charity gifts?—No, I have not; when I was mayor if there was a vacancy in Maynard's Hospital and Cotton's Spittal I should have the nomination of a brother there; it was independent of all party whatever; whoever the mayor was for the time being would have that; I am not a charity trustee, and have nothing to do with that.

1349. Have any of your friends any such patronage?—Yes.

1350. Did you ever make any promise, or hold out any hopes to any freeman of getting any of these things, of recommending them or any of their friends for any of these things at your own disposal, or at the disposal of your own friends, in return for votes?—I think it is very probable that during a canvass names of that sort may have been mentioned; we might have been asked for Lovejoy's charity, which is 10*s*. at Christmas, and we might have said, "Well, I will do my best to obtain it for you." It was likely that was the case.

1351. At what election?—Perhaps every election I have had anything to do with.

1352. 1850, for instance?—Oh no, not in 1850.

1353. You expected a contest down to the last moment?—No; we were very guarded in 1850 that there should not be the slightest promise or anything offered.

1354. In 1852?—In 1852 not the slightest thing, to my knowledge.

1355. Why?—Because we were determined to go upon what has been a little sneered at in this court,—the purity principle.

1356. You believed to hold out these inducements was to corrupt the voter?—I believe it was; it must necessarily be so.

1357. And you believed that when you made these promises?—You can put any inference you like; I really believe the thing was done if any were asked for casually; they are trifling things; there are nearly 600 to be given away of different charities; the trustees place at our disposal a few of them; if we found, as in the case of Baldock, there was a very good friend of the cause, or any one in indigent circumstances, we gave them the recommendation.

1358. To what extent was that practised in 1847?—Not to a very great extent, because I believe it was attempted to carry it with a much higher hand than that.

1359. How do you mean?—That would have been considered so slight an agency that it would have been but little thought of. I do not think that anybody would have considered at that time it would have availed; it was like a drop of water.

1360. You thought the system of bribery pursued then was too gigantic for that?—Yes; I think it was attempted to carry it by a coup-de-main.

1361. Did you do it at any former election?—Ah! I dare say it was; it is quite likely; it is not an improbable thing that to the trustees when going round, many of them canvassing, they might have said "Will you give us a Lovejoy for my wife?" and they might have said, yes.

1362. And they voted accordingly?—They were friends always or friendly disposed.

1363. Can you explain to the Commissioners what is meant by a 10*l*. sandwich?—I have not the least idea of it; I never heard the term before.

1364. Do you know a family of the name of Styles?—Yes, and a very notorious family they are.

1365. Perhaps you will give me some information about this family of the name of Styles; how many do they consist of in family?—It is a variable family; they are in very low circumstances; some receive parish relief, and are consequently struck off the register; they would vary at different elections from eight and nine to ten, themselves and their daughters husbands.

1366. What would be the number of voters in that family?—They vary from time to time, but you may say in round numbers ten; there are two or three other names; Bradley married a Styles.

1367. Do any of the family take the management of the interest of the whole?—I cannot tell you that; they were a family that we never calculated upon at all as voters. When we canvassed we always got from them "I shall say;" they always went against us, we always presumed with an object, and that they were in the market, and that they were always waiting for a better price which we never offered them to my knowledge.

1368. Have you said they never voted for you?—Yes, I do not believe in any instance.

1369. And you have said as far as you know they were never bribed?—No, never; not to my knowledge; I do not think they were.

1370. About one item in your book of 1850; there are two sums of 10*l*. each for two committee rooms, one paid to Burgess and the other to Davey?—Yes.

1371. For how long were those committee rooms hired?—William Davey's must have been for a fortnight or three weeks before the election; a place of constant resort where

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we met to concert what candidates we should apply to and so on, and giving the house a great deal of trouble; he had a small upper back room we were obliged to turn the family into, and they were obliged to go into the shop, and giving them an immense deal of trouble. At an election of this sort I did not think they were overpaid by giving them 10*l.* for the committee room. Burgess's is a very large room, two rooms in fact, for which we gave in 1852 twenty odd pounds; 20*l.* was considered for the room, and there was some expense for telegraphs and carriage hire.

1372. How long was that committee room wanted?—It may be considered a month, three weeks before the election, and the week for winding up the accounts afterwards.

1373. Both Davey and Burgess too?—Yes.

1374. For how long a period each?—Three weeks at least in 1852.

1375. In 1850?—Not so long as that.

1376. In 1850 how long?—Davey's must be nearly three weeks to concert measures before the election; Burgess's was only four or five days.

1377. And for that you paid 10*l.*?—Yes.

1378. The other not for three weeks that you paid 10*l.*?—Yes; Burgess's was a much larger room than the other, and greater accommodation.

1379. Was there any question during that election between your committee or you, or anybody on your side, with either of those persons about the amount of remuneration?—Not a word until the account came in; at settling the accounts in neither instance was a charge sent in, there is a difficulty of making a charge, and it was paid to them considering it was about the worth.

1380. Was there any apprehension you would lose the vote of either if it were not paid?—Oh dear no, I am sure we should not, they were too staunch for that.

1381. But as a matter of fact the one for four days, the other not three weeks, got each 10*l.* for the hire of the room?—Yes, each of them, and at other elections much more. You must be aware we must have committee rooms for a purpose of this sort; we must have convenient ones; we cannot always say we will not go to a voter in the teeth of it although it may be a better room, that would be an invidious thing to do.

1382. You have many charities in Canterbury?—There are a great many.

1383. Since the passing of the Municipal Act in 1835 they have been under the management of the charity trustees?—They have.

1384. Those charity trustees are appointed by the Lord Chancellor?—They were appointed then, and there has been no change.

1385. I suppose those trustees are gentlemen of different politics?—They were originally, I believe, half and half as near as possible.

1386. What is about the proportion now?—I should think about three of the Conser are dead and one of the Liberals.

1387. How many of those left are on the liberal side, and how many on the conservative side?—Three and five.

1388. Which side are the five?—The blue side; I am quite sure the charity trustees never have prostituted in any way the patronage.

1389. Have you ever heard complaints in the town about misappropriation of charities to political purposes?—I have heard a great many complaints from persons, recipients and disappointed parties, but I never heard that it was prostituted; I am sure not by the trustees. I can bear testimony to this, that those gentlemen never looked to party or politics; I think they were a perfectly independent body of trustees. At the time of the election I was excluded from having been an old trustee, and I felt a little sore about it, but I certainly can bear my testimony to this, that they have acted both honestly and properly.

1390. Expressing your opinion from what you know and from what you have heard of the conduct of those gentlemen, you do not believe they have acted otherwise than with the strictest integrity and impartiality in the performance of their duties?—I do not, I assure you, and I am glad of having an opportunity of saying so.

1391. To whom would you give the recommendation to these charities, to whom would they be addressed, to Conservative or Whig trustees?—I do not think it is thought of; it is for indigent persons.

1392. I am speaking of how you would address your recommendations?—The trustees would not take recommendations from anybody; they meet in committee; if I were to ask in the name of a poor person I am sure either the one side or the other would give it me.

1393. When you promised in return for votes patronage of this kind you would address yourself to a Tory trustee as well as to a Whig?—Yes, but I do not think it has ever been worked at all here as a means of obtaining a return; I do not think it has, not to serve a party.

1394. I understood you to say that it had been to a limited extent?—I said during a canvass a man might be asked for them, and they would be promised.

Mr. HENRY COOPER sworn and examined.

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1395. Are you an alderman of this city?—I am.
1396. You are in the blue interest, are you not?—Yes.
1397. Were you ever a committee man?—Yes.
1398. Were you a committee man in 1847?—No.
1399. Have you been mixed up at all in the elections beginning in 1847 down to the present time?—Not beyond voting; never canvassed.
1400. You have taken no part?—No part beyond voting.
1401. Previous to 1847 I presume you were an active partisan?—Yes.
1402. You have heard the account given us by the several witnesses with reference to those colour tickets?—No, I have heard very little evidence given on it. I was only here about ten minutes on Saturday, and I have heard nothing about them to-day.
1403. The statement is that a voter sends in an application for one or two colour tickets as it may be, and from that time his vote is booked as a promise; was that the system?—I expect if a person had not promised his vote he would not apply for a ticket.
1404. You think the promise was given previous?—I do, generally speaking.
1405. Then that the tickets are given not for his own use but for the use of any friend that may be named in the application; is that so?—I believe if a man asks for two or three tickets he cannot use them all, not as a colourman. He must dispose of them either to his family, or to some other poor man he wishes to serve.
1406. Very often it was given to the members of the family?—I believe so.
1407. They were worth 5s. a day?—Yes, latterly, I believe; I think they used to be more formerly.
1408. What were they formerly?—I think they used to pay a man better formerly than they do now for colourmen's tickets; they would very often give them 10s. a day if they worked and carried the flags themselves.
1409. If not?—Then only 5s. a day.
1410. Did you ever know of these tickets having been the subject of sale?—Never.
1411. You never heard that represented in the city?—Not till I heard it during the late investigation before the House of Commons. I never knew persons sold the tickets; they either gave them to members of their own family or others, that at the expiration of the time they might go and get the money, whatever amount they were entitled to.
1412. What was the election immediately preceding 1847?—There were two in 1847 and two in 1841.
1413. Two in 1847?—Yes.
1414. Was there a by-election?—Yes.
1415. After the general election or before?—Before; three or four months before.
1416. Who made the vacancy?—The death of Mr. Bradshaw in 1847; Mr. Bradshaw died, and then Lord Albert Conyngham offered in his place, and then there was the general election in June or July 1847.
1417. Was there any contest at the time of the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Bradshaw's death?—No; Mr. Gipps commenced the canvass, and it was expected by their party that Lord Albert Conyngham would not offer, but he did come and offer, and upon that Mr. Gipps resigned.
1418. Were you on the committee then?—No.
1419. You had nothing to do with it?—Nothing to do with it; I have not acted on the committee for the last two or three elections.
1420. Were you on the committee in 1841?—Yes.
1421. Did you issue colour tickets in that year?—Yes, a great many; 1,200.
1422. Who was the blue party then?—Mr. Heniker Wilson.
1423. And who else?—The Honourable George Smythe.
1424. George Smythe was a Blue?—George Smythe was a Tory.
1425. And what was Heniker Wilson?—He was a Blue.
1426. Who were the other two candidates?—There were no other two.
1427. This is a single election then?—Yes, a single election on the resignation of Lord Albert Conyngham.
1428. That was in February 1841?—Yes.
1429. The general election was in June, if I recollect right?—June or July; I do not exactly know the month.
1430. Who succeeded in 1841?—The Honourable George Smythe won his election.
1431. You acting for Mr. Heniker Wilson?—Yes.
1432. And issuing 1,200 colour tickets?—Yes, 1,200 tickets.
1433. Was there any money bribery?—A good deal, I believe.
1434. On your side?—On both sides.
1435. Do you know of any instance within your own knowledge of any individual receiving a money bribe?—I think I have some recollection.
1436. Have the kindness to tell us, will you?—I do not think that I can answer that question.

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1437. Why not?—Because I do not think it would be fair to some persons who are since dead. It would not be right to speak ill of them.

1438. Give us somebody who is alive?—I cannot speak positively about it, but I do know a Mr. Davey who is now dead had a great deal of money intrusted to his hands to use for the purpose of bribery.

1439. On your side?—Yes, on our side.

1440. How much had he?—Many hundreds of pounds.

1441. Did you give him that money?—No, I did not.

1442. Do you know who it was?—Yes, I do know who it was.

1443. Who?—That gentleman is dead. It was the chairman of the committee gave it to him.

1444. How long has Mr. Davey been dead?—I think he has been dead these four years; four or five years, I cannot speak positively.

1445. Are we to understand that Mr. Davey was the party intrusted with the bribing?—Yes, decidedly.

1446. The money bribery?—Yes. A good deal of money at that time was offered to the Styles's you have asked just now about. They would not take it of our side; they said no, they could do better with the other.

1447. Do you know how much was tendered to the Styles's?—I do.

1448. How much?—100*l.* offered for their votes.

1449. How many votes were there?—Eight or ten. They said they were very much obliged for the offer, it would enable them to go to market with the other side.

1450. Do you know what that election cost Mr. Heniker Wilson?—I think between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.*, about 4,000*l.* An action was brought by his chairman to recover the money for the colour tickets. He went away and left the colour tickets unpaid; the chairman had to pay the colour tickets and brought an action against Mr. Wilson for the money, which he recovered, about 600*l.*

1451. What was the name of the chairman who is dead?—Mr. Plummer.

1452. The brother of the present deputy chairman?—The brother of the deputy chairman at the last election.

1453. This old Mr. Davey that you spoke of?—He was not an old man.

1454. Is it the same gentleman described as Mr. Davey senior or junior?—No, quite another man. The gentleman was a miller who came here; he was secretary to the fire insurance office; a business man, related to the Davey's, the great coal merchants.

1455. Did he act as bribery agent in 1847 at the general election?—No, I think he was dead then. I do not know how long he has been dead; he has been away from Canterbury some time.

1456. Who was the bribery agent in 1847?—I do not know.

1457. Can you give us the names of any parties who received money bribes in 1841 who are alive?—No, I cannot.

1458. I suppose we have no chance of getting a list of the colour ticket men in 1841?—Not the least chance of it; I know nothing of it. Mr. Brent had nothing to do with the election; it was conducted by Mr. Plummer, who was a personal friend of Mr. Twisden Hodges, and Mr. Heniker Wilson was introduced by Mr. Twisden Hodges, and Mr. Plummer was in consequence elected as chairman of Mr. Wilson's committee.

1459. Do you know anything of the election of 1850?—Nothing at all.

1460. You were here at the by-election when Lord Albert Conyngham was raised to the peerage?—I was in London on the day of the election, and got home to vote in the afternoon, and to my surprise it was all over.

1461. And you know nothing of the circumstances that induced Mr. Vance to retire?—No, nothing at all. I was rather surprised that he did.

1462. You smile when you say that?—Because I have heard so many reports about it. Some think he was bribed, and some one thing and some another.

1463. Perhaps we shall be able to have a clue to what the real truth was?—I cannot give you my authority; it was only general chat. "He never would have treated his party as he did if he had not been bribed to go away." That was the general chat.

1464. Who gave you the information about Mr. Vance?—I cannot tell you that. It was general chat. They said "Oh, he must have been bribed." In company you know.

1465. You cannot tell a single person who said so?—No.

1466. In 1841 you say you gave 1,200 colour tickets, besides money bribery. I wish to know whether that system was pursued generally with reference to electors on both sides?—At that time?

1467. Yes?—Decidedly.

1468. You would not say that the one was more venal than the other?—At that election I think they spent a great deal of money, and they would have spent it in any kind of way to get the election, both of them.

1469. Do you suppose that in 1841 the constituency was about the same in number as it is now?—Very little variation.

1470. 1,500 and odd?—Yes, that is about it.

1471. Were there 1,200 on your own side bribed with colour tickets, or rather 600, because they each had two?—No; some had three or four, as they made their demands for colour tickets, to induce them to give their votes.

1472. Then it was an inducement to them to give their votes, having the colour tickets?—Oh yes, decidedly, I should say both sides; they buy votes with them; some will ask for more colour tickets than others. *Mr. Henry Cooper.*

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1473. Was there any rule that a man promising both the candidates in one interest had more colour tickets?—No; I am not aware of that.

1474. If a man was not a very sure voter he would have a chance of getting a greater number of tickets to secure him?—Yes.

1475. That is not quite consistent with what you told me at the beginning, that the man promised before he applied for the colour tickets?—They generally promised their votes. They said, "I am of your party, and I want two or three colour tickets," and they were given.

1476. You did not consider the promise quite sure till the colour ticket was given?—It was the general rule, on which people said, "I will vote on your side if you will give me so many colour tickets." The general principle was one thing, and the exception was the other.

1477. Do you think there was as much bribery on the other side at that election as on yours?—I think there was more, or else we should have beat them.

1478. Do you think there were as many colour tickets on the other side?—There were more, as will be proved to you before the examination is over.

1479. By the exhaustive process how many men do you suppose were left as voters in the city who had not received money or colour tickets at that election?—I do not exactly understand that question.

1480. You say you have 600 of your own, besides money bribes, and the other side bribed more liberally and extensively than you did; I want to see, if I can, how many pure men were left as voters?—I should think they must be all considered pure who would not receive tickets or money.

1481. How many do you think were left in the town who you could put your hand upon?—I do not know hardly how to answer that question; I do not exactly understand it.

1482. Do you think there were 200 voters left in the city who had not received some consideration for their vote?—I believe there were a great many more than that; I consider we have in Canterbury 200 or 300 what we call "Swiss," who are always to be bought.

1483. A "Swiss" is a man who is to be bought on either side?—Yes; that is the case.

1484. In addition to the "Swiss" you had several hundreds whom you always considered your own men, and yet you coloured them?—Yes, that was the case; that was a compliment to them for their votes.

1485. How many do you think you had on your blue side that were considered entitled to the compliment on asking?—I consider if you take the constituency of Canterbury there are about 600 men on each side who may be considered to act on principle, the other 200 or 300 generally fight shy, and those who pay the highest for them get them.

1486. Are you speaking of the present time?—From ever since I knew anything of the elections up to the present time.

1487. You have not taken an active part in elections since 1847?—No; but I know how it has been working.

1488. How do you know?—Because I have heard from those who have been engaged in these elections.

1489. Who are they?—Persons of our side of the question; they tell us, "So-and-so will not vote until they get some money."

1490. Who is your chief informant?—I do not know I have any particular chief informant.

1491. Things may be worse instead of better?—Very likely; you will never make them better while you leave the constituency as they are; you may inquire as much as you please into these cases, but I think they never will be better.

1492. The statement you made just now may be too flattering an account of their morality at the present moment?—I do not know that.

1493. Do you know a man of the name of Housden?—Yes.

1494. I think he voted in 1847, did he not?—I do not know how long he voted.

1495. Did he ever receive any cash from you?—Not a farthing.

1496. A cheque?—Oh dear no, nothing to do with it; I never had anything to do with paying money at all myself.

1497. Who did he receive it from?—I do not know anything of him as to his receiving money.

1498. What did he get instead of money?—I do not know of it.

1499. Did you never hear of his receiving any inducement or promise?—Never a single thing.

1500. Therefore you say that is a calumny?—I should say this, I do not believe the man would take money for his vote.

1501. Nor anything?—Nor anything. I know one William Housden who is a tenant of mine, and I have never spoken to him about his votes; and I believe this, he would not

Mr. Henry Cooper. take any consideration for his vote. He might do as others have done,—ask for colourmen's tickets to give to the poor men who work for him or use his house. I have never done anything for him myself.

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1502. That he did not get from you?—Never.

1503. You say you think there are about 200 or 300 persons who were "Swiss"?—Yes.

1504. Who would vote for either side, according to the greater sum of money they may be bought with?—Yes.

1505. Of those 200 or 300 men how many do you think are freemen?—I do not know; I should think it probable there may be a majority of them freemen, because they are rather the lower class; but from my little experience I do not see but what the freemen are quite as immaculate as the 10l. householders.

1506. You think of the 200 or 300 the majority of them are freemen?—I should say it must be; because you admit a lower class of persons into the constituency it does not signify of what amount of occupation he holds to qualify him to be a freeman; of course a 10l. householder is somewhat different, and you know there are 600 or 700 of them; there are not so many of them as would be likely to be accessible, but there are some of them who, I believe, are quite as bad, or rather worse, than the freemen.

1507. Take the 10l. householders as a body, do you think that as a body they are subject to the influence of corruption?—I should not say the majority of them were; some of them are.

1508. About what proportion do you think?—I cannot say that; I know there are a great many verging just upon the rental of the 10l. householders, and some of those are in low circumstances, but how many there are exactly of that proportion it is impossible for me to say.

1509. Do you think there are a hundred 10l. householders?—I should think it very probable that there is, that are accessible.

1510. Do you think a larger number?—I should say that would be probably about the extent of the ten pounders. There are a larger proportion of the lower classes, freemen, that would make a difference.

1511. You say about 100 would be the extent of the 10l. householders; what do you think would be about the figure of the freemen?—I should say to make up 200 or 300 there must be a majority.

1512. Are there 200?—I do not know that there are 200 freemen that would absolutely be bought, except merely by two or three colourman's tickets as a gratuity for having lost their time and services.

1513. You say there were several persons who received colour tickets, and voted on your side, and who almost constantly voted for the liberal candidates?—In what election do you now allude to?

1514. Take 1847; were there many persons who received colour tickets who had previously voted on the liberal side?—Always on the liberal side.

1515. And do you believe, supposing neither party had distributed colour tickets, that those persons would have voted on your side; supposing both the conservative and the liberal parties had come to the determination not to issue colour tickets, do you think those persons would then have voted on your side?—Yes, if there had been no colourman's tickets at all. But if one party gives colourman's tickets, and the other party does not, the one that gives the colourman's tickets would be sure to win. I thought you were desirous of knowing something about previous elections. I have known of previous elections before the colourman's tickets were introduced there were people used to be employed to come here (the hall) and take care and make room for the friends of the respective parties for which they used to be paid occasionally 10s. a day; and also after the election the members of Parliament would occasionally give in the time of Lord Clifton and Mr. Lushington 10s. for a split vote and 1l. for a double vote.

1516. And then these colourman's tickets were issued after the Reform Bill?—Yes, after the Reform Bill.

1517. As a bribe?—Yes.

1518. As a bribe and a blind?—Yes.

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JONATHAN FOULKE JOHN RUTTER sworn and examined.

1519. What are your political principles as regards the two great parties? Liberal or Conservative?—I believe I am blue.

1520. A Liberal?—Yes.

1521. Previous to 1847 were you on the liberal side?—I have always been on the liberal side.

1522. Did you ever keep the accounts of the other side; the red accounts?—No.

1523. In 1847 did you keep the blue accounts?—In 1847 I did.

1524. Were there two elections in 1847? Was there a by-election and a general election?—I am sure I forget.

1525. Whether there were two or not you kept the accounts?—I kept the accounts of one.

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1526. Who were your candidates?—In 1847 our candidates were Lord Albert Conyngham, Honourable George Percy Smythe, Mr. John Vance, and Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton.

1527. Your candidates were Mr. Smythe and Lord Albert Conyngham?—Yes.

1528. Did the money pass through your hands?—Yes; the money passed through my hands.

1529. What was the amount of expenditure by those gentlemen?—Mr. Brent gave you the amount, I think.

1530. Is this your book (*referring to the small red book*)?—No, that is not my book. This is the account; Mr. Brent copied it; here is his note, sending it back to me with his compliments and thanks. I received 1,800*l.*; 900*l.* from each of the candidates; and the whole was spent, except 16*l.* 9*s.* for registration fees of 1847, and a balance of 14*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

1531. You say this book in 1847 is Mr. Brent's book?—Mr. Brent took a copy from this (*producing a paper*).

1532. Is that the original?—This is the original account which was passed by the committee. The committee met at my house and ticked off all the vouchers.

1533. Will you hand that in?—Certainly (*it was handed in*).

1534. Have you a separate account against Lord Albert Conyngham, and a separate account against Mr. Smythe?—I gave a separate account to Mr. Smythe, and a separate account to Lord Albert Conyngham, and the balance left was 14*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, which was spent since in the registration, and you will find the items there.

1535. Were the accounts the same that you gave to Mr. Smythe and Lord Albert?—Yes, I gave the same account.

1536. They are both copied from the same original?—Yes, from that paper. I think it was passed by the committee. Mr. Brent and myself ticked them off, and I produced vouchers for every single item, because I was very particular about it.

1537. Just look at that (*handing the little red book to the witness*). The first item at the top of the page is a sum exceeding 400*l.*; it is brought forward, and it does not say what it is for?—This sum of 463*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* is left open; but there is treating and bribery and everything else in it. There is no mistake, but you do not know what to call it. I was particularly requested to put it under different heads, and I did so at the request of one of the candidates.

1538. Is it put under different heads?—Yes; I put it under that head

1539. But your first item there appears applicable to nothing?—I said nothing about it because it is left open, and the candidates must know as well as ourselves what was meant.

1540. What would be the vouchers for a thing of which you had no item, but paid to a particular person?—You have the names of the parties there given in that paper.

1541. You say you were very particular in passing your vouchers; what would you have as a voucher from the men you bribed; would the committee see any receipt?—They were bribed through agents, and the agent would know the money paid them.

1542. Did the agent give you a receipt?—He gave me an account of who was paid, which I showed the committee. The only voucher I am short of is the voucher for 150*l.*, we could not get that, and at last it came with six or seven and twenty names to it, but that I have not got.

1543. Was that Goodwin's?—Yes; I have hunted in all directions for it. It was some time before he gave the list. The committee wished to have it. I stated I had paid the money.

1544. Who paid Goodwin?—I paid Goodwin.

1545. You paid him yourself?—Yes, by order of the committee.

1546. You paid him 150*l.*?—Yes.

1547. What for?—It was agreed he was to have 150*l.*

1548. For what?—There was a list of thirty-two or thirty-three names given him, and he was to get them in the best way he could to vote for us.

1549. Was it left to him how to distribute that 150*l.*?—It was left to him. I do not suppose he was the party arranged with. Mr. Goodwin will tell you, but I forget whether he was the party really arranged with or not.

1550. Have you got your vouchers here?—Yes.

1551. Let us see them, these very vouchers for this election of 1847?—Here is a bundle (*the witness handed in a bundle of papers*).

1552. You made Goodwin an agent for the purpose of bribing thirty voters?—Yes.

1553. Can you give me any other agent? There is a man you gave 30*l.* to,—Mr. Cullen?—Mr. Cullen came to me the morning of the election and said he must have some money, and I let him have some money. He had been engaged distributing the colour tickets over night; he was in a great deal of trouble; he had got some voters, and he wanted some money, and I let him have some money, I think some 15*l.* or 20*l.* to the best of my recollection, and I then consulted some of the members of the committee about it, and then he had various sums, till at last (you will find Cullen's account there) the committee required particulars, and then I was ordered to pay it. Mr. Cullen's of course was part bribery, part treating, part one thing and part another, expenses at one tavern and expenses at another.

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1554. Cullen is alive, I suppose?—I believe so. He is not living in the town
1555. Where does he live?—I do not know; he has been living in France some time, and sometimes in England; I do not know where, I am sure.
1556. There is another,—Mr. Jacobs, 50*l.*?—You will find his account.
1557. Is that for the same purpose?—It will speak for itself; he was paid pretty near in a lump. You will see some names there, and you will see two subscriptions as well ordered to be paid by the chairman.
1558. Is Mr. Jacobs in the town?—No, I do not think he is.
1559. You think he is gone?—I think he is gone.
1560. Mr. Cobb, 35*l.*?—He is gone; I think I paid him the whole at once.
1561. How long have these parties been out of the town?—Mr. Cobb has not been gone so long; I have not seen him in the town for two or three months.
1562. How long has Mr. Jacobs been gone?—I think he has been gone a year and a half; four years I am told; I do not know it of my own knowledge.
1563. You do not know where he is?—I think he is at Yarmouth.
1564. Yarmouth in Norfolk?—Yes; he was in Yarmouth twelve months ago; I met him in London and he said so, or else I should not have known anything about it.
1565. What is Jacobs?—He was a broker, I believe; I do not know what trade he follows now.
1566. What is his Christian name?—I think it is Jacob Jacobs.
1567. I see in this account the small sums of 4*l.*, 6*l.*, 10*l.*, 5*l.*; did those pass direct from your hands?—Not to parties to bribe them, to some parties who came for them; you will see the names of the parties to them.
1568. As I understand, you never put the money yourself in the hands of the voter?—No, I merely paid as treasurer; I never bribed a man in my life; it is the same thing.
1569. You knew perfectly well the other man was going to bribe?—Yes, I knew perfectly well he was, no doubt of it, and I believe all the members of the committee knew the same thing.
1570. William Beer, junior, 5*l.*?—Yes.
1571. Was he a voter?—He was a voter.
1572. Who gave him that 5*l.*?—There are two or three names there that I cannot give who the parties were that I paid; they came with an order from some of the members of the committee; that passed the committee at the time; then I could recollect it; now six years ago I cannot; when it passed the committee I could.
1573. Take the case of William Beer, was it 5*l.* for his vote?—There is not the least doubt of it, I should say.
1574. £5. by yourself for his vote?—5*l.*; I did not give it to Beer myself.
1575. Who did you give it to?—I cannot remember at this time six years ago who I gave it to. At the time I passed the accounts with the committee I told them who it was for.
1576. J. H. Roberts, 5*l.*; was that for his vote?—Of course it must have been for his vote, or he might have been spending money in bringing out-voters in. Every voucher I have endeavoured to bring that I could get, and I have brought you every voucher I have got; you have them there.
1577. Was there a man called William Delo in your employ?—Delo has been an active agent for the blue party for some years.
1578. Was he employed by you to make those payments?—Delo paid several small bills that were brought in. I did not like to trot round and pay them myself, and he trotted round and paid them for me.
1579. Do you think Delo was likely to have paid Beer this money?—I do not think he was, but I cannot remember six years ago.
1580. What do you say was the sum total you paid in 1847?—I have given it you there; I cannot recollect without you give me my papers.
1581. I find 1,705*l.*?—I paid it all, with the exception of 16*l.*, in 1847 for registrations, and 14*l.* balance which I had in hand.
1582. Here is a balance sheet, a debtor and creditor account?—There you will find it.
1583. You credit Lord Albert with 900*l.* and Mr. Smythe with 900*l.*?—Yes.
1584. And you bring down 14*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* a balance; that disposes of the whole 1,800*l.*?—Yes. I think I may say 1,600*l.* was spent for the election. There was 100*l.* and odd spent at the Fountain for all the good things, and 40*l.* or 50*l.* at Mr. Christie's, where after the election there was some jollification.
1585. Do you know anything particular in that election with reference to the colour tickets?—I know that I paid them as treasurer. I attended in the room and paid them; Mr. Aris and Mr. George Cooper were present, and we did the best we could to get through, a and a very tedious and hard job it was.
1586. Do you know any man called Southee, a sub-agent?—I think myself that Southee and Goodwin were the two men that had the 150*l.* I think those are the two gentlemen who attended to that.
1587. Southee was with Goodwin in that?—Yes, in the transaction I think he was.
1588. You say you received 900*l.* from each of the two candidates?—Yes.
1589. Did you receive any money from anybody else?—No money from anybody else.

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1590. Did you receive any money from Mr. Pilcher?—I will be very candid with you. I have brought my banker's book here. Here is my banking account. On the 28th July 500*l.* is paid to my credit by Mr. Brent; on the 30th of July 200*l.* cash, and August 300*l.*; that is Mr. Smythe's 500*l.* That makes up 1,000*l.* Afterwards, on the 5th, 300*l.* paid by Mr. Smythe; the 10th of August 400*l.*; that I should say was paid in by Mr. Pilcher; I think it was, but I do not know; and on 19th, 100*l.*, making up the 1,800*l.* That is paid into my account.

1591. You think part of the money furnished by Lord Albert Conyngham came through the hands of Mr. Pilcher?—He paid in the 400*l.* He met me in the street and said, "I have paid in the 400*l.* to your account, that makes the 900*l.*" I think I am correct in that, but I could not swear positively to it at this distance of time.

1592. What did the other election in February 1847 cost. This is the general election in June 1849?—You must not ask me that. I did not pay. I never was treasurer before, and I did not like the job then, but I was talked into it. I did not like to be paymaster.

1593. Who was the paymaster or treasurer in February 1847?—I think myself it was Mr. Pilcher. I am not certain. I am on my oath, and I am fearful of stating anything that may be wrong. That was the single election where Mr. Gipps retired. I suppose you are alluding to when Mr. Gipps retired and Lord Albert Conyngham came in.

1594. You are right in that; and you think Mr. Pilcher would be the party?—I think he did. I know he paid the colourman's tickets. They were paid at Mr. Mount's.

1595. Was there the same system of colourman's tickets going on then?—Yes; I never knew any other way.

1596. Do you suppose at the single election in February 1847 there was the same system of direct money bribery?—I do not think there was any bribery then.

1597. You think it was confined to colour tickets?—I think it was confined to colour tickets.

1598. There was no polling on that occasion, was there?—No polling, but there were colour tickets, and colour tickets paid.

1599. You anticipated a contest, and Mr. Gipps withdrew?—Yes; and the colourmen were paid.

1600. Lord Albert Conyngham came in unopposed?—Yes.

1601. Did you appear for either party in 1852?—No, I was with Mr. Smythe.

1602. He stood?—He said before he went to the election he should not stand. He went up there, and the show of hands was in his favour, but he said, "Certainly, I shall have nothing to do with it." Before he went I never expected he was going to take a show of hands, because he said decidedly he should not.

1603. Was any money spent by him?—I know of none, not to any amount at all events. It could not be to any amount.

1604. No colour tickets?—No, no colour tickets.

1605. Do you know anything of the election in 1850 when Mr. Vance came forward against Colonel Romilly?—No. After 1847 Mr. Brent came to me, and I told Mr. Brent I had got too old for these matters, and I wanted to have done with them and have nothing to do with them, and if I had not considered Mr. Smythe hardly treated I should not have not have moved for Mr. Smythe.

1606. Do you know anything of the election of 1841?—Mr. Heniker Wilson's?

1607. Yes?—I think some weeks before the election came on Mr. Cooper came to me, and asked me to belong to a committee to get up the books. We had a private committee room, because we could not mix myself with it; merely to get up the books, with inspectors and so on to assist him to go to the poll.

1608. Do you know anything of the colour tickets in that year, 1841?—Oh yes; I think Mr. Plummer paid them, and I was present one afternoon when he was paying.

1609. The same system?—Yes, the same system.

1610. You heard Mr. Cooper's account of it, is it correct?—Yes, I should say no doubt of it.

1611. Do you know anything yourself of any money payments on that occasion?—I know nothing of money payments, not for bribery.

1612. The only occasion you know of money payments was in 1847?—In 1847.

1613. The second election?—Yes.

1614. There are here many vouchers. Among others, you have handed in a document headed "Mr. Delo," and it says, "Received of Mr. Rutter the sum of 12*l.* John Delo." Endorsed "Delo, 7*l.*, 5*l.*; 12*l.* paid." To what election and to what items does that refer (*handing the paper to the witness*).—This is 7*l.* I say "2 Delos" at the back. One is 7*l.* and the other 5*l.*, making 12*l.*, and this is a receipt for the 12*l.*, "Received of Mr. Rutter the sum of 12*l.* John Delo." The son had 5*l.* and the father 7*l.* for their services.

1615. For their votes?—Oh dear no; he was working at the election, and always has for the liberal party.

1616. In what capacity?—Sometimes as canvassing clerk; in one capacity and another, and I think he is a man who has always earned his money too.

1617. I find here a receipt for 2*l.* in this form: "Dear Sir,—Pray give our friend "Mr. Richard Beard 2*l.* for expenses incurred, and all will be right. I am, dear Sir, yours

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"truly, R. Pilcher. Patricksbourne, Wednesday. Received of Mr. Rutter the sum "of 2*l.* Richard Beard." Endorsed "P. Beard, 2*l.*," and addressed to yourself, Watling-street, Canterbury; that is to "Mr. Rutter, Watling-street, Canterbury." Was that money given for the purpose of securing Mr. Beard's vote?—No; this must have been given afterwards; Mr. Richard Beard, poor fellow! was very ill, and I believe he went to Mr. Pilcher, and asked Mr. Pilcher to give him something for charity.

1618. What is the meaning of "and all will be right"?—I do not know; I suppose Mr. Pilcher would have thought he would be satisfied.

1619. You are quite sure that it is not a receipt for a bribe?—I do not believe that was.

1620. You are quite sure of it?—Oh dear no.

1621. Do I understand you to say that all these vouchers you have handed in, dated and undated, relate to the election of 1847?—I do indeed, every one; I may have made a mistake; I have been hunting up all the papers for you.

1622. Did that letter refer to the election of 1847?—Yes, that evidently does; you find it in the account.

1623. I find also this document among the vouchers: "Canterbury, August 1, 1847. "To the free and independent gentlemen of Lord Albert Conyngham's committee of Canterbury." It is signed "William Martin, No. 59, Broad-street," and the writer states, "This is a case that I am about to lay before you of a base injury that I sustained in a former election, which I nearly lost my life in going in North-lane to receive my colours, which incurred a very heavy expense, being not able to do any work for many weeks, and being lately married made my expenses the greater. Being advised, as my friends are all true supporters of the cause, to lay my case before you, I feel sorry that I was not able to tender my vote, having lately taken out my copy, but I hope on all future occasions you will not find me wanting. Gentlemen, I hope you will lay it before his Lordship; hoping whatever his Lordship will be pleased to bestow will be gratefully received and gratefully acknowledged." Endorsed, "Martin to be paid three guineas, John Brent?"—I suppose Mr. Brent ordered it to be paid.

1624. Look at that writing of the endorsement, and tell us whose it is (*handing the paper to the witness*)?—The endorsement "Martin" is mine; "To be paid three guineas, "John Brent," must be Mr. Brent's; I suppose so; but Mr. Brent is here, and he will tell you whether it is his writing or not.

1625. Is this the form of procedure; does that letter appear to have gone through the usual form of procedure in cases where a person having an eye to the present, or a future election applies for money, and gets it; is that the course that the committee would take with such an application?—No; I suppose that has been an application to the chairman, and the chairman has handed it to the committee in order to be paid.

1626. That is the usual course?—No; if there had been a letter written in that kind of way of course the chairman would entertain that, and say whether it would be paid or not.

1627. That letter appears to have taken the usual course in such cases?—Yes; that letter has gone through the committee, and every one of these accounts.

1628. It would not go to a sub-committee?—No; no sub-committee; they were passed at my house.

1629. Was all the financial business of the election of 1847 done by the committee at large, and not by a sub-committee?—It was done by the committee at large, and I think they met at my house two or three times to pass these bills and order me to pay them.

1630. And you saw to every payment?—I paid them; I did not see every payment because Mr. Delo paid part of them for me.

1631. They saw every account and vouchers?—I gave the accounts to the committee, and they passed them.

1632. And the committee saw every voucher?—Yes.

1633. Including these items with no heading, but forming the first part of the account?—Excepting those I have explained.

1634. And every member of the committee who was present saw them?—They could if they pleased; they were sitting in the room for the purpose.

1635. No concealment was practised on the committee, and no document kept back?—No concealment was practised by me, and they were all ticked off, as you see by the accounts.

1636. When were the ticks made?—The ticks were made by the committee at the time; and I had taken the trouble to count the colourman's tickets in fifties; they were all on the table, and the committee opened one or two of them. I wished them to count them that it might be completely clear. It is an unpleasant thing to be treasurer, and to have any doubt made about money.

1637. Who is James Fedarb?—He is a man who generally acts as a messenger; a very poor likely fellow.

1638. Has he a vote?—Yes.

1639. Did he vote for the blue interest?—Yes.

1640. Here is a receipt "Canterbury, 11th of August 1847, received of Mr. Rutter by order of the committee for extra services 1*l.*, James Fedarb"?—That was ordered by the committee to be paid.

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1641. What is the meaning of "extra services"?—Some extra services; I cannot say at the present time; it was not as a bribe. He was always engaged as a messenger.

1642. I find there were about sixty-three persons employed at the election as messengers, and that the total amount entered under that head is 79*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*?—I suppose that is correct.

1643. At what rate are messengers paid per day?—Does it not state there?

1644. Was there any rule of payment per day per head?—If you ask me six years ago I cannot say, but I think there you will find it.

1645. Were any men put on as messengers whose services were not greatly required in that capacity?—It generally is so at elections, and I dare say it was so then. You generally put on at elections men who do not attend at all; you cannot want sixty or seventy messengers a day.

1646. Here is Mr. Davey senior's receipt for a committee room 12*l.*, dated 28th of August 1847. How many days was that committee room required for?—I cannot tell you; it was all the election.

1647. Do they always get 10*l.* or 12*l.* for a committee room without reference to the number of days for which it may be required?—In general they do.

1648. And Mr. Burgess is down for 10*l.* also at the same time?—Yes, that is for a committee room opposite, and if you were to see the wear and tear I would not let my committee rooms go for less.

1649. Here is a paper without a date but endorsed 55*l.*; 48*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* subtracted; balance 6*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* "Ordered J. B." And it appears to be a list of payments, "Paid J. White 6*l.*," and so on. To what does that refer?—That refers to bribery. It is not all bribery in that account; 48*l.* was paid.

1650. Attend to this list, "Paid J. White 6*l.*" Who is J. White?—He must be a voter, I suppose.

1651. Is it John White?—I could not tell you.

1652. Is he the man that absconded on the occasion of the last election petition?—That I do not know. I have got the list here.

1653. What have you got there?—I have got the poll book. I cannot remember these names six years ago. I should think it is John White. (*Referring to the poll book of 1847.*) There are two John Whites; John White of Waltham, John White of St. Margaret's, and John White of St. Paul's. It is impossible for me to say.

1654. To which of them was the money paid?—I do not know.

1655. To which of them was it not paid?—I cannot tell you; here are four or five John Whites.

1656. Are all four John Whites in your interest?—Here is John White of Waltham voted blue; John White of St. Margaret's, Tory; John White, St. Gregory, a Blue. I cannot say which it is.

1657. It is not very probable you paid it to the Tories?—No; I should not have paid it to the Tories if I had known it.

1658. How many John Whites are there in that list that appear to be of the blue side?—There are three John Whites, Tories, and two, Blues.

1659. It was paid to one of them?—Yes; they voted blue on that occasion. As to saying what politics they are I cannot tell you.

1660. "Paid C. White 6*l.*"?—That is to Charles White of Bridge, I think.

1661. Did he vote for you?—Yes; that is the reason. I suppose it is him; he voted for us; because there is another C. White who voted twice on that occasion.

1662. Look at the book; was the money given to C. White a bribe?—I should suppose so. I do not know that it was given to C. White of Bridge.

1663. There is, "J. ditto," by which I suppose it is "J. White, 6*l.*," that will exhaust the two John Whites who are Blues?—I really do not know; perhaps that is T. White.

1664. Did he vote for you?—T. White?

1665. Yes?—There are two or three Thomas's.

1666. Did this man receive this money for voting for you, as a bribe to this man?—I do not find his name here. I do not know which it is. I am sure I cannot say.

1667. There is J. J. White or T. J. White, who is that?—We have no T. J. White.

1668. Is it J. J. White?—No J. J. White here.

1669. J. J—o—n White put down here as 6*l.* What does that refer to. Is it Jonathan White?—I have no names of that description here.

1670. Is the entry here a bribe or not?—I suppose it is a bribe of course.

1671. There is T. or J. M. Beer; is that a bribe?—I suppose it was. I am only supposing he voted for us.

1672. Here is "Day 6*l.*," is that a bribe?—Those that are down there must be bribes.

1673. All of them?—I suppose so.

1674. Then I will read these over to you, and if you find they are not bribes you will say so?—I cannot tell you whether they are bribes or not. It is only the names sent in.

1675. But you suppose they are?—Yes.

1676. That is what I understood you half an hour ago, or I should have pursued the examination, that you could not tell yourself, except by your agents, some of whom were dead?—Yes, I could not tell. If you ask the question over again I will endeavour to answer it as well as I can.

J. F. J. Rutter.
16th May 1853.

1677. Here is J. Admans ; he receives 3*l.* ; did he vote for you ?—John Admans ! He could not have received a bribe. Is it Thomas ?
1678. T. Admans. Did Thomas vote for you ?—He voted for us, Thomas Admans ; but whether he is the person mentioned there I cannot tell you.
1679. Then there is an entry, “ M. 5*l.*,” who does that refer to ?—I cannot tell you.
1680. And all the other matters refer to payments for Guildhall and other expenses. These names which I have read I cannot find in the list you were asked upon why are they omitted ?—There is the agent’s name there.
1681. Who was the agent who did it ? Was it this G. Davey ?—Yes. I thought there would be a name to it.
1682. Is he alive or dead ?—He is alive.
1683. Is he in Canterbury ?—Yes, he is in Canterbury.
1684. Look at that handwriting on the back, and tell me whose it is (*handing the paper to the witness*) ?—I suppose it is Mr. Brent’s.
1685. What is it ?—“ Ordered J. B.”
1686. Do you suppose that to be Mr. Brent’s handwriting ?—Yes.
1687. What does that endorsement mean ? That he had inspected the account, and ordered the payment ?—Yes ; it means he has ordered the payment.
1688. Here is a letter from R. Pilcher. “ Dear Sir,—I promised Mrs. Stone that her husband should be considered under the charitable list, and if her sons were to have colour tickets which will be 1*l.*, say add 4*l.*, total 5*l.* I intend calling on you to-day with my account. Stone is very poor.” And the endorsement is W. H. Stone, order of Mr. Pilcher 5*l.*, paid 7th August 1847. That is quite correct ?—I paid it according to his order.
1689. Was it paid at that date ?—I should suppose so ; I am sure I cannot tell you.
1690. Was it paid for his vote ?—I do not know ; I am sure they are very poor creatures, and I dare say Mr. Pilcher gave them the money.
1691. Here is James Busher down for 4*l.*, and then comes a variety of expenses, “ Cart, Smeed, expenses, and J. H. Lepine, London, 1*l.* 10*s.*,” making a total, with the 4*l.*, of 7*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* It is endorsed, “ Ordered, J. B.,” and “ Paid, C. Lepine.” Look at the words, “ Ordered, J. B.,” and see in whose handwriting that is ?—That I cannot say ; I suppose it is Mr. Lepine’s.
1692. You have no doubt that money was paid ?—I have no doubt the money was paid, and there is the receipt of it.
1693. Who is Lepine ?—He lived at Northgate at that time, but he has left Canterbury.
1694. I see James Holland’s voucher for the payment that is ticked off here. In the list that was given in by you it states that he has received it on account of Lord Albert Conyngham and the Honourable G. P. Smythe. Did you state that their accounts were kept separately, or that merely accounts were furnished to them separately ?—The accounts were kept jointly, and I furnished each of them a copy of the account.
1695. Then what was done for one was done for the other ?—Yes.
1696. Did Mr. Smythe or Lord Albert Conyngham take any personal part in the financial business ?—It was left with the committee.
1697. They did not interfere ?—They did not interfere.
1698. Did they know nothing about those bribes ?—I should say they must.
1699. Then they did interfere ?—I should think they must have known about the bribes ; I do not know.
1700. Then do I understand you they did interfere ?—I do not understand your question ; if you will put it again.
1701. What do you mean by saying you think they must have known about it ?—Because they paid the money for it.
1702. But at the time it was going on, I mean ?—At the time it was going on.
1703. Then they were consulted ?—Whether they were consulted or not ; I think Mr. Smythe was consulted, at all events.
1704. Who consulted Mr. Smythe ?—I do not know who consulted him. I know Mr. Smythe said, we must spend so much money ; we must have the election.
1705. To whom did he say that ?—I heard him say so. I did not hear Lord Albert Conyngham say so, but I heard Mr. Smythe say so, “ We must have the election.”
1706. This man, C. Martin, was he canvassed in 1850 ?—You are asking me questions I really cannot answer you. In 1850 I know nothing.
1707. Were you employed in any way ?—I cannot speak about the election of 1850, whether he was canvassed in any way. I was merely a member of the committee ; I had no payments to make.
1708. Who conducted the canvass in 1850 for Colonel Romilly ?—I do not know ; I had nothing to do with that election.
1709. Do not you know who went about with Colonel Romilly ?—I particularly told you at first I had nothing to do with that election. If I had anything to do with it I would tell you.
1710. Do you know anything of the canvassing in 1852 ?—No, I know nothing about it.
1711. Nothing whatever ?—No.

1712. You do not know which way C. Martin voted in 1852?—I know nothing about it. *J. F. J. Rutter.*

1713. Hand me up that book?—This is merely the poll book of 1847. I wish to have it back again. (*The book was handed in.*) *16th May 1853.*

1714. Have you another poll book?—I think I have another.

1715. Did you show Mr. Gipps the poll book?—In this election?

1716. Yes.—I am sure I could not say.

1717. Try and recollect if you showed Mr. Gipps a marked poll book with the prices down against the names of the men?—Mr. Plumtre Gipps?

1718. Yes.—Not at all likely.

1719. Are you sure you did not?—I do not know; I am sure I did not; I do not understand the question.

1720. Had you ever in your possession a marked poll book with the prices down against the names of the voters?—Not with the prices down, certainly not. I know what you are alluding to. This got out of my hands. Here is a poll book with a cross against them. Those crosses are against the men likely. That is the reason I asked you to let me have the book back again.

1721. Perhaps the crossing will assist us?—You will see a little tick, a little cross.

1722. Those little crosses indicate what?—Those little crosses, unless I have crossed one erroneously, indicate that they are men that will take money, that want something.

1723. Those ticks were made within your own knowledge?—I think those ticks were made a little while after 1847.

1724. Just look at that account which is among the papers you have handed in, "The committee to G.C." Who does that stand for?—Mr. George Cooper.

1725. Who is Mr. George Cooper? The gentleman that was examined on Saturday?—Yes.

1726. I see an entry here, "Thomas Bower, who was made a messenger three days for Clinton and Vance, 4*l.*"—Yes, I see there is such an entry.

1727. How came you to pay a man who was a messenger for your opponents?—That you must ask Mr. Cooper about; he was a member of the committee.

1728. Then the next entry is "Thomas Jeans, his pal, 2*l.* 10*s.* What does that mean?—Mr. Cooper must inform you; he is a member of the committee.

1729. You say you cannot explain that in your book? You have in addition to the ticks the letter *t* against the names of several?—These are some private memorandum of mine. *T* means "Tory."

1730. Has it any other meaning besides Tory?—No other.

1731. Does it mean a Tory who takes money?—No; I merely marked them Tories.

1732. If it has a small cross against it does it mean anything else besides Tory?—It means Tories and Blues too if it has a cross.

1733. If it has a cross or a *t* against the name it means that they are persons who are open to take money?—I do not think the *t* does. You will not find *t* very often. The truth is that they were likely men to take colourman's tickets or money. It is a very little matter whether you give ten colourman's tickets or whether you give a 5*l.* note. I cannot see any difference in it myself.

1734. I am desired to ask you whether you know anything of a gratuity of 20*l.* or 25*l.* given to Mr. George Cooper?—I only heard Mr. Pilcher state this to me. He came to me one day, and he wanted to make me a present of a piece of plate, and I objected to it. And he said, "Well, but these great men they do not like services for nothing, and they hope you will accept it." He said, "I hope you will accept it for Mr. Cooper has had it," 20*l.* or something of that sort. And I think I have a letter here which will show you what I did; it is a private letter, and you may read it (*handing a letter to the Commissioners*).

1735. When was it that that Mr. Pilcher told you of this?—That letter will give you the date; I do not know whether it has any date to it.

1736. I think it is creditable to both of you, and need not be disclosed?—I wish to read it that it may be known I have not taken any money. It says, "Dear Mr. Rutter,—We wanted you to have a little memento of our triumph, and trust that on reflection you will allow us to present you with some trifle to remind you of two friends sincerely grateful to you for your most kind and earnest exertions in their behalf. Yours most sincerely, Albert Conyngham."

1737. And you declined to receive any memento whatsoever?—I declined to receive anything; I never had any pay at all. There is no date to this, but it was shortly after the election of 1847, and dated Tuesday.

Mr. GEORGE COOPER recalled.

Mr. George Cooper.

1738. Is what Mr. Rutter has just stated as having been told to him by Mr. Pilcher correct, that you had received a gratuity of from 20*l.* to 25*l.*?—It is.

1739. What was the amount?—I do not bear in mind the amount, whether it was 20*l.* or 25*l.* Mr. Pilcher called upon me and said it was the wish of Lord Albert

Mr. George Cooper. Conyngham, as I had been very active and had lost a vast deal of time, that he wished me to take some remuneration, and I did.

16th May 1853.

1740. Have the goodness to explain this account rendered by you to the committee of Lord Albert Conyngham and the Honourable Mr. Smythe. The first head is ninety-five colour tickets 47*l.* 10*s.*, if we understand. Thomas Bowen, who was one of the messengers three days for Clinton and Vance, 4*l.*?—I recollect very well giving the money.

1741. Why he was a messenger of your opponents?—Yes, but you will find he voted on the other side of the question.

1742. He voted for you?—Yes.

1743. What did you give him the 4*l.* for? For his vote?—He was not our messenger; it was to make up the loss he sustained by leaving the other party; he would have been paid as a messenger by the other party if I had not paid him.

1744. Would he have been paid only 27*s.* a day?—I paid him according to the rate I understood.

1745. Was that the rate he was paid at?—Not 27*s.*

1746. You gave him 4*l.* for three days?—It was for more days than one.

1747. Yes; 4*l.* for three days, that is 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a day, is it not?—Yes, it would be of course; I do not bear in mind the exact amount.

1748. Rather a high pay, was it not?—Yes, they paid very high generally.

1749. How did you contrive to get hold of your opponents messenger to vote for you?—I apprehend the man came to me.

1750. And that 4*l.* you think had nothing to do with it?—It was to reimburse him.

1751. Had the 4*l.* anything to do with the vote?—I do not know; it might be considered to have to do with the vote; the man came and wished to vote for our party; he had always wished to do so previously; he had been entrapped, and he said, "If you refuse to reimburse me I shall lose that money."

1752. And do you think he would have voted for you if he had not been employed as a messenger?—He had done so on previous elections.

1753. What is the meaning of the next entry, "Thomas Jeans, his pal, 2*l.* 10*s.*"?—He is an old voter.

1754. What does "his pal" mean?—I do not know why I should call him "his pal," except that they were together.

1755. Oh, do you mean the pal of Thomas Bowen?—Yes.

1756. Was he a messenger too upon the other side?—I think not.

1757. What did Jeans have 2*l.* 10*s.* for?—He was a messenger upon the liberal side.

1758. Were those the only messengers you paid?—I cannot speak to whether they are or are not; that account renders an account of the whole I did pay. I have not borne it in mind at all.

1759. Here are three other Jeans—John, Edward, and James,—who each had 1*l.*; what was that for?—As messengers or colourmen.

1760. Do you mean to represent it had nothing on earth to do with their votes?—Nothing at all, no more than their services; some of those men came and said they performed additional services, and I had the opportunity of giving the 1*l.* as a gratuity.

1761. You have heard it stated by Mr. Rutter that there was bribery to a very considerable extent on that occasion by your party; having heard that, and seeing these entries, have you any doubt but these were bribes for their votes?—They were not bribes for their votes.

1762. You are sure of that?—I am quite certain.

1763. What reason have you for believing they were not bribes?—I know they were not.

1764. Do you know they rendered service to the value of those sums?—I do.

1765. What is the meaning of the letter T; do you know that?—The letter T I have heard spoken of before.

1766. What does it mean by a tick against the letter T? Does that mean they are Tories whose services can be had?—That is a question I cannot answer without I saw the tick; if they were made by myself I do not know that I should be able to say at this time.

Colonel FREDERICK ROMILLY sworn and examined.

Colonel F. Romilly.

1767. Were you a candidate on the liberal interest in this city in 1850 and 1852? Yes, I was.

1768. Are you locally connected with the city?—I am not.

1769. Have you any family connexion at all with the city and neighbourhood?—None.

1770. Who introduced you first to the city to the electors?—Before answering that question will you allow me to ask the Commissioners if it is their intention to examine me with respect to the election of 1850, before they examine me with respect to the election of 1852.

1771. I propose to begin with 1850, for we have an especial reason for wishing to go into that?—The person who introduced me to Canterbury upon that occasion was Alderman Brent.

*Colonel F. Romilly.*16th May 1853.

1772. I believe he came to London?—He came to London.

1773. Was the vacancy occasioned by Lord Albert Conyngham being created Lord Lonsborough?—Yes.

1774. Was it stated to you it would be advisable to keep that a secret?—I think it was.

1775. I mean, was the intended promotion of his Lordship generally known?—The promotion of Lord Lonsborough was rumoured before that, but I think it was thought desirable that the precise moment of it should be kept a secret.

1776. Was it stated to you by the alderman what the probable cost of an election here would be single-handed?—The first time I saw him there was some conversation upon the subject of expense, but I cannot recollect at this moment that he mentioned any special sum as being the probable cost.

1777. Previous to your coming to Canterbury upon that occasion was there any sum mentioned?—No sum that I remember.

1778. Was there any sum paid by you?—None.

1779. None paid by you?—None paid by me.

1780. Was there any sum paid by you to him previous to the election?—None.

1781. Not after you came to Canterbury?—Within what period after I came to Canterbury?

1782. Before the election?—No, none.

1783. At any time did you make any payment of any sum to Mr. Alderman Brent?—Oh, yes.

1784. When was that?—In 1850.

1785. With reference to the election of 1850?—I beg pardon; none.

1786. You made none?—No.

1787. Did you make any payment to anybody with reference to the election of 1850?—I did not.

1788. When you came down in 1850 did you find any other candidate in the field?—I did not.

1789. Did any candidate appear in the field?—Mr. Vance appeared in the field on Saturday the 2d of March, the Saturday before the election.

1790. You had been in Canterbury then, I suppose, some days canvassing before he appeared?—I think the whole week. I can tell you exactly. I think I came to Canterbury on the 25th of February.

1791. Was anything stated to you by Mr. Brent or any one else with reference to the mode in which the elections had been carried on here by colour tickets?—There was on that day, on that Saturday. If you will allow me, I will state what took place with reference to that subject upon that Saturday. On that Saturday, when Mr. Vance was in the field, I remember a discussion taking place with reference to the issuing of colour tickets; it was with Mr. Alderman Brent, I am inclined to think, although I am not certain of that; that Mr. Paget was also present. We entered into the nature of colour tickets, and what their meaning was, and when we ascertained that they were payments made without any service being rendered for them, and that that had been the practice, we gave strong injunctions that none should be issued.

1792. That was on the Saturday?—That was on the Saturday.

1793. Are you aware that applications were sent in for colour tickets?—Not on that election, I am not aware.

1794. When was the day of nomination fixed for?—The Monday following; the 4th of March.

1795. Previous to the nomination day had Mr. Vance withdrawn?—He had.

1796. Do you recollect the circumstances under which that gentleman withdrew?—Perfectly.

1797. State them?—I had gone to bed at the Fountain, and was asleep, and was aroused by the porter, who came into my room and gave me a note from Mr. Vance, which I read by his light, and which informed me that he thought it right to me to give me the earliest information of his having abandoned the contest.

1798. Did you see Mr. Vance upon that occasion?—I did not.

1799. Had you had any communication with Mr. Vance on that day, the Saturday?—None whatever.

1800. Had you any communication personally with Mr. Vance during the time he was in the town as a candidate?—None.

1801. No interview with him?—None whatever.

1802. Do you know if anybody had had an interview on your behalf and with your knowledge?—I do not know.

1803. Do you know of a party of the name of Pilcher who was the agent of Lady Conyngham?—Yes.

1804. Do you know if Mr. Pilcher had had an interview with him?—I do not.

1805. Have you the letter Mr. Vance addressed to you in your bedroom?—I am not sure. I think it is possible I might find it in London in some old drawer.

1806. Did he state in that letter any reason for withdrawing?—None whatever, but he issued an address next morning in which he stated a strong reason for withdrawing.

1807. Which was that?—Which was, as I understood it, that he thought that success was impossible without bribery.

*Colonel F. Romilly*16th May 1853.

1808. Did you pay any money with reference to that election of 1850?—No, I have answered that.

1809. I asked you if you paid any previously. Were there no expenses attending that election?—Very likely. I did not pay any.

1810. Will you tell us how those expenses were met?—I cannot.

1811. You do not know?—I do not know.

1812. Who managed the financial part of your election?—Alderman Brent.

1813. Who paid to Alderman Brent the funds to carry it on?—I do not know.

1814. Had they come from London?—I do not know.

1815. Have you no belief upon the subject?—I have conjectures, if conjectures are valuable for you.

1816. Certainly, if you will have the goodness to state them?—They are simple conjectures.

1817. I think, Colonel Romilly, it does not often happen that a gentleman, a perfect stranger, is brought down to represent a borough, and the expenses do not come out either of his own pocket or those of his near relations, kindred, or friends; you ought to know where you think they came from?—I have no reason for knowing whatever,—understand that,—I have no reason for knowing.

1818. If you give us the clue perhaps we shall be able to get at the parties who you suspect?—I cannot give you a clue; it is pure conjecture on my part.

1819. Who do you conjecture?—I do not conjecture anybody.

1820. Give us your pure conjecture?—If I were called upon to say where I supposed the money had come from I should suppose it had come from a private fund which it is notorious is at the disposal of parties for the purpose of meeting the expenses that they think will maintain their party.

1821. Do you mean to state that you have reason to believe that this money came from the Reform Club?—I do not mean to say so.

1822. Is that your belief?—It is very difficult to answer.

1823. Have you reason to believe it?—I have reason to believe it.

1824. Do you conjecture it came from the Reform Club?—I do not conjecture.

1825. Will you state from what source you conjecture it to have come?—I have already stated that I suppose it to come from a private fund, that is, I suppose it to come. I have no reason for knowing that it came from it, or believing, beyond the knowledge of the fact, which I believe is common to most persons, that there is a private fund.

1826. Do you mean at Downing Street or the Treasury; we are speaking of 1850?—I do not mean either.

1827. Did Mr. Alderman Brent, when he saw you in London, tell you the expense would not exceed 450*l.*, or words to that effect?—I do not remember that he did.

1828. Was it talked about what the probable expense would be?—It was.

1829. Whatever the amount might have been which was actually mentioned, did you observe you would be able to find the money?—I do not remember that I made the observation, but I must have left the impression upon his mind that I must be responsible.

1830. To that amount?—Not for that amount, I heard no amount mentioned, but for the expense of the election. I do not remember to have heard the amount mentioned.

1831. Did Mr. Brent tell you what the actual expense was of the election?—No, he did not.

1832. And you never knew?—I never knew.

1833. And you do not now?—I do not now.

1834. Whether they amounted to 200*l.* or 400*l.*?—I do not know.

1835. Nor any intermediate sum?—I do not know.

1836. You say your impression is the money was found from private sources which parties have for the sake of keeping their party together?—Yes.

1837. To what private sources do you allude?—I have assumed that that is the case; I have no knowledge that it is so. My impression is, when I spoke of such a fund, that I spoke of a fund which is known to almost all the world who know much about politics that is subscribed by private persons, and forms a fund which goes under certain directions to maintain such objects as that party thinks desirable for keeping together.

1838. What all the world knows we ought to have proved before us; the report we must make to Her Majesty must be upon evidence. What we wish to know is, to what fund do you allude?—If you wish that proved I have no power of proving anything upon the subject.

1839. You have an impression upon it; I suppose you know perfectly well the fund?—No, I do not.

1840. You say all the world do?—I have told you I know no more than all the world.

1841. What is that fund?—I do not know; I have told you what I suppose it to be. I stated it to be supposition and assumption upon my part in the beginning.

1842. Who did you put yourself in communication with so as to be able to obtain an advantage from the existence of that fund?—I did not put myself in communication with any person for the purpose of obtaining an advantage from that fund.

1843. Who did you inform it was your intention to stand for Canterbury so that the fund might be available?—With that object I informed no one.

*Colonel F. Romilly.*16th May 1853.

1844. Had Mr. Coppock anything to do with it?—Nothing whatever.

1845. Had anybody connected with the Reform Club anything to do with it?—What do you mean by anybody connected with the Reform Club? Do you mean any member of the Reform Club?

1846. Any member of the Reform Club?—What do you mean? To do with what?

1847. Who found the money for your election?—No person had, as far as communication with me went, anything to do with it.

1848. No, perhaps not, but in communication with other parties?—That I have no knowledge of.

1849. Now, Colonel Romilly, do you mean us to consider that you have not only no knowledge, but no suspicion, where this money came from?—I have already stated that I had.

1850. Then I want you to tell us what your suspicion is?—I have told you it is mere suspicion and assumption, upon my part; that it came from the fund which I suppose to exist.

1851. Is that a fund at the Reform Club?—I have no knowledge on the subject.

1852. Were you ever a subscriber to that fund yourself?—I was a subscriber to a fund of a similar nature in 1841.

1853. Perhaps it is the same fund; for what time did you subscribe?—In 1841; a private fund for objects in Ireland.

1854. For the liberal party?—Yes.

1855. Who was the treasurer of that fund?—I am not quite sure who it was; there was a committee who managed that fund; but it is a very long time ago.

1856. Perhaps we shall have the same committee now; can you give us the names of any of the committee?—I beg to say as to this examination with respect to the fund in Ireland, I may assert that it has not the slightest relation to any fund that I am supposing the existence of at present in England, except that it may be of a similar nature, having had some knowledge of the existence of such a fund at that time.

1857. You are unable to tell us the name of the secretary of the fund?—I am quite unprepared for this; I might be able to find it by referring to old papers if there was a person who acted as secretary.

1858. Do you think you could find out by inquiring among your friends where the money did actually come from for this election of 1850?—I think the Commissioners have a much better means than I can have of ascertaining that; I could inquire from Mr. Brent.

1859. We are only here for the sake of truth; it is the same thing to us whether we get the truth from a person in your position, or the lowest man in a smock frock, but as sure as I sit here we will have the truth?—You will have all the truth that I can give you, but you will have nothing that I cannot give you.

1860. Do you think you can by inquiring among your friends ascertain where the money came from?—I think I could by inquiry of Mr. Brent who received it.

1861. Mr. Brent told us he returned you 210*l.*, and that you were very much surprised; is that so?—It is not so.

1862. Mr. Brent told us he informed you he had received 450*l.*, and the expenses had been 240*l.*?—I have no recollection of that.

1863. It might have been so?—I am sure he did not inform me that he had received it from me.

1864. Not from you?—I have no recollection of his having informed me so.

1865. Is Mr. Brent the only party you can refer us to for information?—He is the only party I can refer you to for information upon that subject.

1866. Did you ever offer yourself as a candidate for any other place besides Canterbury, and have your expenses paid?—No.

1867. Did it not strike you as very odd that all your expenses should be paid, and no demand made upon you?—Under the circumstances it did not. I should have been prepared, if there had been a demand made upon me, to pay the expenses.

1868. Did you consult with any person with reference to standing for Canterbury?—I had communications with my friends before.

1869. Did they or any of them intimate to you that your expenses would be defrayed out of a fund?—None of them.

1870. When did it first strike you that your expenses would be defrayed out of the fund?—When no demand had been made upon me for the expense of the election, some time afterwards.

1871. And then are we to understand that you came down here upon, as it were, the speculation that the fund would defray the expenses?—No, I was quite prepared to defray them myself, if necessary.

1872. Did you intimate as much to Alderman Brent?—I certainly left him with the impression I must be responsible for the expenses of the election.

1873. Did you make no payment into any bank here in reference to it?—None.

1874. Did you communicate with him during the election, or at any time, as to whether funds would be wanting?—Never.

1875. Did you ascertain whether any funds had been lodged to anybody's credit for you?—No, I did not.

Colonel F. Romilly.

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1876. Then no conversation passed between you and anybody connected with Canterbury, or anybody else, with reference to the expense of this election of 1850?—I have mentioned that a conversation took place with Mr. Brent upon the first occasion when I saw him. With the exception of that, I have no recollection of any conversation on the subject of funds for Canterbury.

1877. This being now nearly three years ago, you have never inquired who was kind enough to return you to Parliament?—No, I have always supposed that it came from the fund to which I have referred.

1878. We still come back to that fund. I am sure if you and I were sitting over the dinner table you would say immediately what the fund was?—I could not tell you more than I have told you.

1879. Do you think it is to be found at the Carlton Club?—I should certainly suppose that the Conservative party had such a fund.

1880. The other party will tell us that when we come to them. We are now upon the Blues. I ask you, do you think this money came from the Carlton Club?—I did not understand your question so. I do not think that it did.

1881. Do you think that it came from the Reform Club?—No, I do not.

1882. You do not think so?—I do not know of such a fund.

1883. Do you think it came from the Reform Club?—I do not think it did.

1884. Do you think it came from Brooks's?—I do not know.

1885. Do you think it came from Brooks's?—I do not think it came from Brooks's.

1886. Where do you think it came from?—Nowhere that I have any knowledge of whatever. I have told you distinctly where I supposed it to have come from. I have described the nature of the fund. I wish to tell you the whole I have knowledge of; but you have been examining me upon the subject of conjecture and surmise upon my part,—conjecture, supposition, and surmise. When you come to that description of examination I can only give you excessively loose information. With respect to what I have knowledge of myself I will give you the most complete information in my power, but with respect to everything connected with surmise or conjecture it must be of the value you choose to put upon it.

1887. You put the word upon me that it came from a fund which all the world knows of. I ask you if you know of that fund?—I merely know of it by report,—by rumour.

1888. Give us the general rumour?—The general rumour is, as I believe I have said in two or three answers before, that such a fund exists for the purpose of conducting the objects which parties think desirable for maintaining themselves and their principles.

1889. Where does it exist?—I do not know.

1890. Where does the general rumour give it a locality?—General rumour supposes, of course, it is at the disposal of certain persons connected with the party.

1891. At the Reform Club?—I do not know that it is at the Reform Club.

1892. I am speaking about general rumour?—The general rumour may be that it is at the Reform Club.

1893. As I understand from you, you have never heard from any one that any money was found for you; is that so?—No, I have never been told that.

1894. And you have never inquired of any one if any money was found for you?—No; I have taken it and supposed that it was so; as I was not called upon to pay it I came to the conclusion that it was so.

1895. And you have never mentioned to any one that that was the result, that you were returned to Parliament by the funds of this society?—I have often mentioned it.

1896. And you have never had the curiosity to ascertain whether the fact was so or not?—I never have.

1897. And you do not know the names of the persons who have got the disposal of that fund for party purposes?—I do not know whether it is a single person or many persons.

1898. Do you know the name of any one?—Not of my own knowledge I do not.

1899. That has the disposal?—Not of my own knowledge.

1900. In 1852 you were again a candidate?—Yes.

1901. Still upon the blue interest?—

1902. And in 1852 you were unsuccessful?—Yes.

1903. Do you know of any applications having been sent in to your committee in 1852 for colour tickets?—Yes, I do.

1904. I believe you stated you had been informed of that practice in 1850, and you had set your face against it?—Yes.

1905. Did you make the same statement in 1852?—I did.

1906. What was the sum which that election or rather that contest cost you?—As to the sum that I paid to Mr. Brent there was a running account. I must mention that Mr. Brent was so kind as to undertake the payment of subscriptions for me in Canterbury after my election, and there was a running account between Mr. Brent and me with respect to those subscriptions. The whole amount that I paid him in 1852, part of which may have been towards those running subscriptions, and part of which may have been before the election, was 220*l*.

1907. Was that sum found you in the same way?—It was not.

1908. Had you put yourself in communication with anybody previous to that general election to find money again?—No, I had not.

1909. Had you advanced Mr. Brent any money at starting?—I think I can give you the dates of the payments. *Colonel F. Romilly.*

1910. July 1852 would have been the contest?—I paid Mr. Brent by cheque 20*l.* on the 7th of February. *16th May 1853.*

1911. What year?—1852.

1912. That would be for current expenses?—Yes; I said there was a current account. I paid him on the 21st of June 50*l.*, on the 9th July 50*l.*, and on the 12th August 100*l.*

1913. The canvass had begun in June 1852; the election took place in July; is that so?—Yes, that is so.

1914. How came you not to anticipate that the same good fortune would befall you in 1852 that did in 1850?—I regretted afterwards that I allowed the expenses of my first election to be defrayed for me, and not to have paid them myself, and I determined that I would never do so again.

1915. Did you communicate that regret to the parties who were kind enough to defray your expenses, or either of them?—I do not remember that I did.

1916. Do you mean to say that it is to-day for the first time you are informed that any money whatever was repaid to you or for you by Alderman Brent after the election of 1850?—To me or for me, certainly.

1917. Is it the first time you are aware that any money was repaid by Mr. Alderman Brent to anybody?—I think it is; I do not remember.

1918. Is it the first time you have heard of the fact?—I think it is, I am not sure; Mr. Brent may at some time have mentioned that in conversation with me.

1919. Is it the first time you have heard of the fact from anybody?—To the best of my recollection it is so. Mr. Brent may have said so to me.

1920. Is it the first time that anybody has informed you that any money was repaid after your election in 1850?—I can make no other answer than I have done.

1921. Your answers all refer to Mr. Alderman Brent. I ask, has anybody else before to-day ever told you that money was repaid after this election?—No.

1922. Then it has taken you quite by surprise?—No, not by surprise, it might be so; it does not surprise me one way or the other.

1923. It is new to you?—It is new to me that money was repaid. I did not know anything of the payment of the sum; I did not know what sum was paid to Mr. Brent, or whether any sum was paid by him or not.

1924. Is it equally new to you that money was paid before your election in 1850 by anybody to anybody at Canterbury with a view of contributing towards the expenses?—It is new to me as a fact, but I supposed it to have been so because I did not of course suppose that an election could be carried on without money.

1925. When did you first suppose these anticipatory payments were made?—I cannot give you a date to that supposition; at any time that it occurred to my mind to think upon the subject I should have thought so.

1926. Necessarily, therefore, it would have occurred to you while your canvass was actually going on, would it not?—Yes.

1927. At that moment you must have supposed it?—Yes.

1928. What reason had you then for the supposition?—Merely the supposition that an election could not go on without some funds.

1929. And you had not paid anything?—And I had not paid anything.

1930. And you meant to pay nothing?—I never said that.

1931. Did you mean to pay anything?—I meant to be responsible for the expenses if called upon.

1932. Did you mean to pay anything before the election yourself?—No, I did not.

1933. You knew there were current expenses which required some payments to be made, did you not?—Yes.

1934. And those current expenses being incurred, and no demand made, you knew, or surmised, or conjectured that the parties paying those expenses were provided from some source or other with those funds?—Certainly.

1935. Had you any doubt in your own mind that this anonymous undefined fund of which you spoke had provided your friends here with funds for that purpose?—No, I had not.

1936. Any financial question arising between those who worked the election fund,—I am not talking of the fund in London,—any question arising between those in London who worked the election fund there and those who were to be recipients of it here would be a question in which you would take no personal part?—No, that was not so. I was consulted with respect to the expenditure.

1937. Who consulted you?—Mr. Brent.

1938. That was with regard to the expenditure, but with regard to the state of accounts between those who expended and those from whom they had received the fund you were not consulted?—I was not consulted.

1939. And therefore you have no means of knowing, for instance, whether any sum of money was paid by those who worked that secret fund for the purpose of preventing a contest?—I have no means of knowing that.

1940. My reason for asking you this question is, that in justice to yourself you may have an opportunity of stating whether or not, assuming it to be true that Mr. Vance

Colonel F. Romilly. your opponent, was induced to make his precipitate departure by the hope of receiving a certain sum, or by having received a certain sum from any person concerned in what I may call the liberal interest here, on that occasion you personally had no part in it, and had no knowledge of it?—I had no part in it, and no knowledge of it on that assumption.

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1941. I thought it right to word it so; it would not be fair to you to allow your examination to close without asking a question upon that. Assuming that to be so, you had no knowledge of it, you had no part in it, and you had at that time no belief whatever on the subject?—None.

1942. Will you inform us why you did not take pains to inform yourself on this important subject of finance before you came down here, or I should rather say before your present examination?—That is a question of private motive on which I could give you no information.

1943. You are conscious of a private motive?—Supposing I am it is so difficult to explain what are motives that I certainly can give you no information respecting it.

1944. You can give me a general idea why you so carefully abstained from asking questions that must have appeared to you to have been very natural questions?—I never said I carefully abstained from asking questions.

1945. Did you not?—I did not ask the questions.

1946. Did you or not abstain from asking them under the influence of a private motive, whatever it may be, to which you refer?—Certainly with no private motive of the least importance as regards the fund itself, or with regard to money.

1947. But under the influence of some private motive, important or unimportant, you have abstained hitherto from asking questions which might have stunted the information we require from you; is that so?—Yes.

1948. Will you have the goodness, that being so, to state what that private motive is?—No, I cannot.

1949. Why can you not?—Because you are getting into a metaphysical question about private motives that I really can give you no answer about. I do not understand the nature of your examination.

1950. Then I will put it in another way. I do not understand that there is anything metaphysical in asking a simple question why you did not inform yourself on a point on which your ignorance is certainly very surprising?—I have told you I was satisfied with an assumption. I was satisfied with a suspicion.

1951. You have this moment told me that since that time hitherto you have abstained from asking questions that might have elicited that?—It was because I was satisfied with the suspicion that it came from a private fund.

1952. You also stated you had a private motive that induced you to abstain from asking?—I did not tell you it was a motive of the least importance.

1953. Will you tell me to what your objection had reference? What was your objection to inform yourself?—I did not say I had any objection.

1954. Had you any objection?—I do not think I had any objection.

1955. What object had you to gain in not informing yourself on the subject? What was your object?—None.

1956. Did you ever expect to have these questions gone into of the source from which your expenses were paid? I will not say now, but, on any occasion?—I did not think it likely at all.

1957. Had it ever occurred to you the thing was possible?—Of course it has occurred.

1958. Was it in order that you might be enabled to say, I do not know, if you were asked the question that you have taken care not to know?—It was not for that purpose.

1959. Still it occurred to you that the questions might be asked, and still you have not informed yourself?—No.

1960. Since you received the invitation to attend here, or rather since this Commission was issued, or even since the address of the House of Commons was agreed to, has it ever occurred to you that this would be naturally one of the first questions that would be put to you?—No, certainly it has not.

1961. Have you any papers at home that will throw any light upon it?—None whatever.

1962. Did Lord Londesborough tell you that the expenses would not fall on you eventually?—Lord Londesborough did not, and Lord Londesborough did not have any communication with me on the subject of expenses that I can recollect in the least.

1963. Did anybody at any time inform you that the expense would not fall on you?—No, not that I recollect at all.

1964. In 1852, when you came down here, were you told that the expenses of the former election were unpaid?—No, I was not.

1965. Were you told that the expenses of the former election were paid?—I believe I was told that they were paid by Mr. Brent at some time or another. I do not remember any statement on the subject.

1966. You knew in 1852 that somebody had paid the expenses of the election for you?—Yes, the expenses of 1850.

1967. Did you at that time know that they had not been paid by the inhabitants here?—Yes, I was pretty sure that they had not. I should have heard of it if they had been.

Colonel F. Romilly

16th May 1853

1968. Can you not merely in the way of conjecture give the name of any person who is likely to have been connected with that fund, from which in 1850 you appear to have derived so much benefit, even in the way of conjecture?—No doubt I can conjecture that persons who are in the situation of being connected with the liberal parties are the persons who manage that fund. I have told you I have no knowledge on the subject.

1969. Did you conjecture anybody connected with the liberal party had something to do with the funds?—No.

1970. What persons?—You are asking me about conjecture when you could obtain this direct information with the greatest facility.

1971. From whom?—From the person who received the money.

1972. Alderman Brent told us he received it from you?—Read the question.

(The examination of Alderman Brent with reference to the receipt of the 450*l.* for the election of 1850, and the return of the difference between that and 210*l.*, was read to the witness.)

That is a mistake.

1973. Of Alderman Brent; not mine?—If Alderman Brent said he received the money from me it is a mistake; there must be some misapprehension.

1974. Alderman Brent's information on this subject is not so precise as you thought when you referred me to Alderman Brent. Are you still of opinion that we can get the facts we want from Alderman Brent?—No doubt better than from me, because he received the money.

1975. Did you tell Alderman Brent that you were prepared to go to the extent suggested by him as the outside?—I do not remember having said so. I may have said so.

1976. Do you believe you said so?—I have no belief on the subject. I may or I may not.

1977. Do you dispute that statement?—No, I do not.

1978. You say that the persons who are connected with this fund are persons connected with the liberal party, but not all of them connected with the liberal party; which of them do you mean?—I beg your pardon, I have never said so; you take that as if I had said it of my own knowledge. I want to keep perfectly clear upon that; it is not in the least material. I do not like it to be put as if I had asserted those things of my own knowledge.

1979. Which of the persons connected with the liberal party does your conjecture refer to?—I believe the person who is most supposed to have connexion with such a fund is, when a party is in power, the political secretary of the Treasury; and when a party is not in power it is the person who acts in that capacity in the House of Commons.

1980. Who was that gentleman at the period of your election in 1850?—Mr. Tuffnell.

1981. Who is that gentleman at the present period?—Mr. Hayter.

1982. Colonel Romilly, you say that during the canvass it struck you that money was necessary for carrying on the election in 1850?—Yes.

1983. You were not applied to for any money on that occasion?—I was not.

1984. Did you believe at that time that the funds for carrying on the election had been advanced by some persons or other, and that you would be called on to reimburse them?—I supposed that they had been advanced, and that I should in all probability be called on to reimburse some money.

1985. If you had been called on to reimburse them were you prepared to repay the money as far as any reasonable amount was concerned?—I was; I considered myself responsible for the payment of the money.

1986. You considered yourself responsible for all legal and reasonable expenses that might have been incurred in the prosecution of your election?—I did.

1987. I understand that no subsequent application was made to you for repayment?—No subsequent application was made to me.

1988. If an application had been made to you would you have hesitated to reimburse the persons all legal and reasonable expenses that had been incurred?—I should not.

1989. You have been asked with respect to the existence of a private fund for promoting the objects of a certain political party; the general rumour is that such a private fund does exist?—Yes.

1990. And that such a private fund exists in the Reform Club. Are you a member of the Reform Club?—I am not.

1991. Knowing that there was such a general rumour that a private fund for these purposes existed in some place or other, when you were not applied to for any money for the expenses incurred in your election of 1850 you came to the conclusion that that money had been supplied from this private fund, wherever it might have existed?—I did.

1992. You did not know the names of any of those persons who were connected with the distribution of this private fund?—I did not, more than by rumour.

1993. You do not know the name of any person into whose hands the monies were supposed to be paid, and from whose hands the monies were supposed to be issued?—I did not.

1994. Merely it was your impression with respect to this general rumour that there were some gentlemen, either of the Reform Club or some other place, who had the distribution of this private fund for the political purposes of their party?—That was my impression and my belief.

Colonel F. Romilly.
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1995. I think I understood you to say that you are not a member of the Reform Club?—I am not, and was not at that time, but I have been a member of the Reform Club.

1996. I thought you told us the Reform Club had nothing to do with it?—I told you I did not know whether they had.

1997. I thought your conjecture did not point to the Reform Club, but to the political secretary of the Treasury?—I said I had no knowledge on the subject.

1998. Neither did you conjecture that the Reform Club was the party charged with the fund; that is what I understood you to say?—If you will allow me I wish to make a statement with reference to the election of 1852 in consequence of what I have seen reported in the public papers as to the statement made before you on Saturday. It is there stated as the impression, I do not know if this evidence was given, but it is so reported in the papers, that Mr. George Cooper stated that the impression on the committee was of himself and other persons that our object for not having recourse to corrupt practices in 1852 arose from our thinking it the best policy, and that we should be ultimately successful by not taking that course. Now I wish on my part to give an emphatic denial to the imputation of that being the object and reason for our not having recourse to corrupt practices in 1852. Our object was, that we considered it wrong and illegal. I had a communication with Sir William Somerville very shortly after the time it was settled that he was to stand in conjunction with me, and it was decided that no practice of that sort should take place as far as we were concerned, and we would do as much as was in our power to prevent its taking place on the part of any other person, and for that purpose we thought we had better keep the control of the expenditure as far as possible in our own hands, or in the hands of one person who would be responsible to us for that expenditure, and that was the course that we adopted with that object. I may say we had very good prospects of success, that we thought we should be successful in the event of the opposite party not having recourse to corrupt practices; and we thought it not at all impossible, considering the course of events that had taken place since 1847, the actions of the Committees of the House of Commons in 1847 with respect to these elections, the exposure at St. Alban's, and, above all, the passing of the Act under which you have authority at present, that it was probable persons would not have recourse under such circumstances to corrupt practices; and we thought, in the event of the opposite party not having recourse to those practices, that we had the best chance of success. And the course that we took then was not with reference to a petition,—I mean with reference to the determination to have a petition,—but it was, that being resolved not to have recourse to these practices ourselves, we thought it necessary to take the best means in our power to obtain evidence if those practices were had recourse to on the other side in order that we might make such use of them as was necessary, if occasion arose. That is the statement I wish to make on that part of the subject.

Mr. Ald. Brent.

Mr. Alderman BRENT recalled.

1999. Have you any banker's book for 1850?—No.

2000. You say this 450*l.* was paid into your account?—Yes.

2001. Does that appear in your banker's book?—No, I think not; the account will appear as a sum, but from what source or what name will not appear.

2002. Who did you pay the difference back to?—I paid the difference back to Mr. Coppock; all I have is in my banker's book: "February 28th, 1850. To cash, 450*l.*"

2003. How did you pass the 200*l.* and odd back?—I paid that to Mr. Coppock.

2004. Did you pay it personally?—Personally.

2005. Did anything pass between you and him on that occasion?—No, some joke; I told him I had something to return, he said the smallest gratuity is thankfully received, and some joke of that kind; that is all I recollect.

2006. Now, Alderman Brent, you heard me put some questions to Mr. Rutter on the subject of certain vouchers?—I did.

2007. On which entries which he believes to be in your handwriting appear?—Yes.

2008. Do you dispute the fact?—I do not; at least I have not seen them. I think it is quite probable.

2009. Those are the three important ones (*handing three papers to the witness*)?—The first case I take is that of C. Martin.

2010. That is Martin's letter?—Yes.

2011. Turn to the back of that; what do you read there which is in your handwriting?—I see "Martin to be paid three guineas. John Brent. Ordered." I can tell you that was a most lamentable case, quite a case of charity.

2012. Do you know Martin yourself?—Yes.

2013. Have you ever canvassed him?—He was a very young freeman at the time; I do not think he had his copy out at the time he met with the accident.

2014. Did you canvass him in 1850?—I think it is very likely not; I did not canvass the man; he was canvassed, and would have promised I am sure.

2015. Who canvassed him?—I do not know.

2016. Who do you think?—Very likely Colonel Romilly and the party going out with him.

2017. Who escorted Colonel Romilly in 1850?—We all went by turns.

2018. On the occasion when he went to Martin?—I cannot tell that.

2019. Cannot you tell who went to that part of the town?—I cannot; he is very likely to have been met in the street. I do not remember at all.

2020. He was certainly in the blue interest in 1850?—I think he was, and would always be.

2021. And in 1852 also?—Yes.

2022. Did he vote for the liberal candidate in 1852?—I have not the poll book, but I think it very likely he did.

2023. Look at the next entry: "He. Lepine." "Ordered, J. B." Is that "Ordered, J. B." in your handwriting?—It is my handwriting.

2024. Look at the first item in that list, and you will see the name of Busher?—James Busher.

2025. What is he down for?—He is down for 4*l*.

2026. Do you wish to correct a statement you made in the early part of your examination to-day, in which I understood you to deny you had any knowledge whatever of any sum of money being paid to James Busher, and you said you were quite certain if any money was paid you had no part in paying or promising it?—Yes, I do wish to correct it, because it must be a mistake. I can only say as regards this transaction they were merely handed over to me sitting in the committee, and it was considered they were to be paid, and I put my initials to them as a matter of course, very likely not even seeing what they were.

2027. This payment of Lepine's and the payment made by Delo, those payments appear, do they not, in the list which you gave in on Saturday of sums spent in bribery?—Not that I gave in.

2028. You gave in a book on Saturday?—Yes; there is no doubt they do in that book, but I am not answerable for that book in any way.

2029. The fact is as I stated, is it not, that you agree with Mr. Rutter in thinking those vouchers do relate to entries in what I may call the un-named list of payments contained in that book?—I think it is probable they do. I am not aware of them I assure you.

2030. Look at the next one?—Here is ordered the same again.

2031. What document is that?—This is "Paid J. White." Altogether 47*l*. It is to George Davy.

2032. Will you have the goodness to look at the names in order in that list; can you supply the information which Mr. Rutter was unable to supply as to whom these Whites are; there are three of them mentioned here?—There are three or four; here is a Charles White, corkcutter, who has generally voted blue. This J. White I know nothing about. There is also a T. White.

2033. There is a little lower down J. Jno. White?—T. Jn. White; that is Jonathan White; I know nothing whatever about him.

2034. Have you any doubt in your own mind that one of these Whites is the person who is stated to have absconded on the occasion of the recent election pending in the House of Commons?—I do not think it is the same White; I think this White is the uncle or father of this Charles White.

2035. Is the absconding White down in that list?—I do not think he is; I do not know personally that White. As far as explanation would go, I would state they were submitted to me merely as chairman, and my initials were put to them of course without my knowing what were the contents.

Mr. Alderman WILLIAM PLUMMER sworn and examined.

*Mr. Alderman
William Plummer*

2036. We are told you were the deputy chairman of the liberal committee?—I was so called.

2037. Were you so in fact?—Well, I have never acted as such; I never got opposite to the chairman. In fact, as you have heard, it was a mere nominal committee; however I was called so.

2038. Were you mixed up with the election of 1847 at all?—Yes.

2039. On that occasion did you fill that nominal post, if it is a nominal one?—I did not.

2040. What part did you take at the election of 1847?—I acquiesced at the meeting of the committee in passing the bills.

2041. Were you aware yourself that many of the accounts rendered were sums paid in bribery?—Yes, I was.

2042. Were you aware previously to the bills having been brought in that sums of money were passing through your committee for the purpose of bribery?—No, I was not.

2043. Did you make any observations when the bills came in? You say you were not aware they were sums used for the purpose of bribery?—Yes.

*Mr. Alderman
William Plummer.*
16th May 1853.
— — — —

2044. How did that come to your knowledge if you were not aware what it was for?—It was so stated. The bills have been produced, I imagine, before you, and the lists,—those which were all shown to me.

2045. You only knew it from the bills?—I only knew it from the bills.

2046. Do you confirm what the other witnesses in the liberal interest have told us with reference to the colour tickets?—I never saw the colour tickets.

2047. Do you know as a fact applications were made for colour tickets?—I do not know that.

2048. You never saw any application?—I never did. In the elections I have always taken part in canvassing, avoiding committee rooms, and to the best of my recollection I never saw a recommendation brought.

2049. And no tickets?—And no tickets before Saturday.

2050. Did you yourself ever promise anything to a voter for his vote?—Never.

2051. Do you ever recollect giving anything to a voter for his vote?—Never.

2052. Neither promise nor inducement of any kind?—Nothing whatever, except public motives, upon public principles. That is the only reason I have ever considered I ought to act upon. I put it upon principle.

2053. You have taken a great part in all canvassings at all elections?—Yes.

2054. Did you canvass in 1850?—I did.

2055. Did you canvass the C. Martin of whom we were speaking just now?—I cannot say. If I canvass I forget all about it afterwards.

2056. Did Martin promise to vote on that occasion for the liberal candidate?—I cannot say.

2057. Have you no book at home?—I have no book at home or paper of any kind whatever.

2058. Who keeps the canvassing books?—I cannot say. Mr. Aris, I think.

Mr. Ald. Brent.
— — — —

Mr. Alderman BRENT recalled.

2059. Is there any canvassing book for 1850?—I have no doubt there is.

2060. Who do you think has got it?—I have not got it. I should say Mr. Aris has.

(Mr. John Aris produced the canvassing book for 1850 containing an alphabetical list of all the voters.)

*Mr. Alderman
William Plummer.*
— — — —

Mr. Alderman PLUMMER recalled.

2061. Look at Charles Martin in that book, and then answer the question I put to you just now, whether Martin on that occasion promised to vote for Colonel Romilly?—I can know nothing about it for I never saw the book before.

2062. Is that the canvassing book?—I know nothing about it.

2063. In whose handwriting is that book?—I should say in Mr. Aris' as far as I know.

2064. In whose handwriting is the pencil mark there opposite Martin's name, in a column by itself; somebody's initials?—It is impossible for me to say; it is not plain enough for me to conjecture.

2065. You cannot state as to your belief whether Martin on that occasion promised to support the liberal candidate?—No, I cannot.

2066. Not even as to your belief?—No, I cannot; I know nothing about it.

2067. I did not ask you what you knew; do you believe on that occasion he promised to vote for Colonel Romilly?—I cannot believe at all. I do not know anything about the man.

2068. How many days did the canvass last in 1850?—I cannot say, except from what Colonel Romilly said just now; about a week he said.

2069. Did you begin before Colonel Romilly came down?—I think not.

2070. Did it go on during the whole time that Colonel Romilly was here?—Yes, I believe it did.

2071. Then this book, referring only to three days, is not a complete list; is that so?—I do not know anything of the book, I have not examined it.

Mr. John Aris.
— — — —

Mr. JOHN ARIS recalled.

2072. I would like you to explain what that is; it does look rather odd opposite the name of Stone, William Isaac, Northgate, 814; read it?—814, Stone, W. Isaac, Northgate; then there is a pencil mark, St. My., meaning St. Mary's, Northgate, "2d March; must have two tickets or not vote." I think that is what he asked.

2073. Do you know whose handwriting it is?—It is mine. I will explain that if you will allow me. There were several gentlemen who acted as canvassers going out canvassing with the candidate; they have books, and they make their memoranda in those books. Those books are brought to the committee room, and the remarks in those books are transferred to that book, the committee book.

2074. You have the committee book?—Those small books I have not got.

2075. What are those marks in the different columns; I mean the dashes?—Those are promises.

2076. Isaac Stone is put down as no; you have got headed up no and yes, in pencil, at the top of the column?—No; that is Northgate Street.

2077. You mark Isaac Stone as a vote, as a promise?—Yes; if it is down there that would be a promise.

2078. That means it was a promise?—I am now merely speaking from information; I never went canvassing myself. There are many things voters ask in the canvass. I presume that was inserted in consequence of what transpired with the canvasser on that occasion.

2079. Can you state at this distance of time who gave you the information?—I cannot. Mr. Jackson, I think, was out canvassing.

2080. Have you not somewhere or other, or has not somebody or another, a list of the promises extracted from the canvassing book for convenience and use before the election?—There was not any in 1850, because the election of 1850 was of so short a duration nothing of the sort was done; in fact we were all behind.

2081. You anticipated the contest down to 12 o'clock on Sunday night; the nomination was to take place on the next day?—There was not sufficient time to get ready, consequently there was not that course adopted that ought to have been.

2082. Had they not begun to prepare a book containing those who had already promised?—Only that book.

2083. That is the canvassing book?—That is the committee book; the information from the canvassers book is transferred to that.

2084. Is there no rough draft of such a list as I have suggested?—No; nothing but this alphabetical list.

2085. This book only comes down to the third day of the canvass; have you got a book going a little further than that?—No other book at all.

2086. Just look at 544, for an uncontested election; read the note?—See 544, Charles Lamberton, St. Peter's Place, five in family, all go one way;" that is meaning all the same political creed.

2087. It is not so; read it again?—"Five in family, all will go one way."

2088. Can any body furnish more accurate information upon the point than yourself?—There were two clerks employed; one Henry Taylor, and I think another young man by the name of White, who has since, I believe, gone into the excise.

2089. Were they canvassers?—They were employed in the committee.

2090. Were there not one or more canvassers that went round with Colonel Romilly from the beginning to the end of his canvass, and kept books all the time?—I forget whether Delo or Saunders went. I cannot think now whether it was Saunders or Delo. It was merely to show where the voter resided.

2091. One or the other went; did they keep books themselves?—I believe they did.

2092. Did Colonel Romilly keep a book himself?—I never saw one.

2093. Who kept Colonel Romilly's own private book?—That is the book, private and public, as it were.

2094. There is no other book, except what the canvassers might have had?—No.

2095. And if the canvassers reported the result of their canvass from their private books, it was your duty to take that information down, and complete this book from that information; is that so?—Yes.

Mr. Alderman PLUMMER recalled.

2096. Have you any such book as I have just suggested?—No.

2097. Nothing more complete than that?—Nothing whatever. I have no book or paper whatever.

2098. Had you any lately?—I never had.

2099. You cannot throw any light at all on the possible custody of those papers that we want?—None whatever. I have merely gone with the candidates canvassing, and there I finished.

2100. You have not heard of any paper being destroyed any where?—Certainly not. May I be allowed to say, that although I attended this meeting were the bills were passed, and the list of bribed persons produced, that I objected most strongly to the whole proceeding? I attended not knowing that bribery proceedings had taken place. I was then requested afterwards by Alderman Brent to attend the committee for a similar purpose. I asked him what business was to be transacted; he told me they intended to pass the sheriff's bills. I said it is impossible for me to attend, but if I attend I can be of no use; I never will consent to the passing of that bill.

2101. You mean the sheriff's bill?—Yes; it was about three times the amount which was thought proper.

2102. That was 100*l.* and upwards?—I believe you have the bill before you.

2103. It was in 1847?—In 1847.

Mr. John Aris.

16th May 1853.

*Mr. Alderman
Plummer.*

*Mr. Alderman
Plummer.*

16th May 1853.

2104. How long have you been connected with the election proceedings in Canterbury?—Since 1835.

2105. You have known of these things going on all this time?—I have never seen it.

2106. You knew it perfectly well?—I did.

2107. That did not astonish you much or revolt you?—Of course it did not.

2108. You draw a broad distinction between that and giving a man money?—No; I draw no distinction whatever. I never consented to giving the colour men money.

2109. How came you to be so suddenly virtuous in 1847 when you told Mr. Brent you would not be a party to paying the sheriff's bill?—I have never had anything to do with it.

2110. Since 1835 you have known of these colour tickets, which you consider the same as bribery?—Could I stop it myself?

2111. You have been a party to the transaction?—I have been a party to inducing people to vote, if that is being party to such proceedings.

2112. I only put the questions on account of your volunteering that you were dissatisfied with the bribery?—I only know that few persons have asked me for those tickets.

2113. If you had objected to this bribery in 1847, or any one member had objected to the passing of these bribery bills, I ask you, as a man of common sense, would it be possible for those who produced them to have passed them?—As an individual I could not stop the passing of them.

2114. Were you the only person that objected?—I was the only person that objected.

2115. You never objected before to the system of colour tickets?—I never had an opportunity. I never saw any accounts of it before.

2116. You knew perfectly well that the colour tickets were given?—Of course I did.

Mr. Ald. Brent.

Mr. Alderman BRENT recalled.

2117. Do you wish to make a statement?—I wish to make one or two observations with regard to what I said as to the amount received from Colonel Romilly.

2118. The 450*l.*?—Yes. I stated I went to London, as you are all aware, and that I saw Colonel Romilly there; that I had some conversation with him, and that I believe I mentioned to him, and I am still of opinion that I did mention to him, the amount we might require. However, in consequence of that, 450*l.* was paid into my account, as I imagined;—and I may tell you, when my evidence was read over stating that I returned it to Colonel Romilly, that was not the fact; but I believe, from him or through his influence, it was obtained. Having the money in hand, or at least a portion of that money in hand, I thought it better to return it.

2119. We understand that?—I thought the impression was that it was contrary to what Colonel Romilly had stated.

2120. Yours and Colonel Romilly's evidence are perfectly consistent one with the other?—It might be inferred that I had paid it into Colonel Romilly's own hands, which I did not mean to say.

Charles Goodwin.

CHARLES GOODWIN sworn and examined.

2121. What are you; a maltster?—No.

2122. A brewer?—No.

2123. Have you been?—Yes, I have been.

2124. What are you now?—I am in the hop trade.

2125. Have you been for many years concerned in election matters in Canterbury?—Very little.

2126. In the year 1847 were you engaged for the blue party?—I was with the Honourable Mr. Smythe.

2127. Was that the blue party?—No; we had pink colours.

2128. Were you on the same side with Lord Albert Conyngham?—We agreed with Lord Albert Conyngham's party; we coalesced to oppose the Conservatives.

2129. What was your duty? You talk of we; you identify yourself with Mr. Smythe; what was your duty on that occasion at that election?—My duty was nothing particular. When I say we, I mean my friend Mr. Edward Southee and myself; we generally were working together friendly.

2130. You say, nothing particular. We will judge whether it is particular or not. Tell us what it was?—I only assisted in getting all the votes I possibly could.

2131. We have been told that you drew 150*l.*?—Yes.

2132. You did?—I did.

2133. Who was it you got that from?—I got it from Mr. Rutter, I think.

2134. We have also been told that you got that 150*l.* for the purpose of getting a certain number of votes; is that true?—Yes.

*Charles Goodwin.*16th May 1853.

2135. It is true?—But I will tell you, in the first place, why I said I had so little to do with electioneering affairs.

2136. As far you have gone it is very little?—I never was in an election committee in my life, and although the Honourable Mr. Smythe coalesced with Lord Albert Conyngham, we did not go near the committee; we only went to the Fountain; and some short time previous to the election there was a list of names brought, I should think 140 or 150, and I was asked if I would take the management of them; there were plenty of people who would take a portion; the contract was to be 5*l.* per vote.

2137. Who said that?—Mr. Sladden, who brought the list to me, and stated that.

2138. Stated to you that the contract was to be 5*l.* a vote?—£5 per vote; and asked me whether I would take the management of the whole of them, and I said I would not have anything to do with it; but after some considerable time I agreed to take ten of them. Mr. Sladden brought me ten names; for those ten names he told me distinctly, "You pay your own expenses; 5*l.* each is the price allowed for all you poll of them." I polled thirty.

2139. We want the conversation when the ten names were given you?—I beg pardon, it is thirty names.

2140. Will you give us those names?—I cannot give you the whole of those names.

2141. Give us as many as you can?—Well, there was one that I recollect of the name of Tookey, and there was Barnett the butcher, and I think there were two Stredwicks; four or five, I think; I think there were five. I think I gave the five 30*l.*, that is 6*l.* each.

2142. You over did it?—No. I think I shall be able to show you I gave one 10*l.*

2143. One is a tener; who was that; you cannot have forgotten him?—I think it was Tookey. There were five I gave 30*l.* to. To confirm that statement, at that time I was in the malting trade, and I gave Mr. Pearson Dray, a foreman of mine, now a brewer in Canterbury, the 30*l.* to give those five voters after they had polled, and he will be able to confirm that part of it.

2144. Had you promised those five the 30*l.* in respect of their votes?—I did.

2145. Had you made a contract with them, that if they voted for your blue party they should have 30*l.*?—If they voted for Smythe and Conyngham.

2146. And did you hand over that money to the gentleman you mentioned, for the purpose of paying them?—I did.

2147. As your recollection is so perfect with reference to that transaction, surely you can tell me the names of the five?—There were two Stredwicks; I cannot tell you the rest.

2148. Were the two Stredwick's part of the five?—The two Stredwicks and I think Tookey.

2149. Tookey was the man who took the 10*l.*?—I named it to Mr. Dray last night. I said you paid those five men. I said "was Tookey one of them?" and he said, "I really forget." I said, "I gave you 30*l.* to give five of them;" and he said, "To save my life I could not tell who they were." He said, "I know Tookey had 10*l.*" This is what Mr. Dray told me last night.

2150. Who is that?—Mr. Pearson Dray, he was my foreman at that time.

2151. With the exception of the names you have mentioned, can you tell us any other names of the thirty?—I cannot indeed.

2152. Did you pay them all yourself, except the five which were paid by Dray the brewer?—I do not think I did. I paid but very few, if any.

2153. Who did you pay?—I cannot tell.

2154. Who did you employ to pay?—I cannot tell. There were thirty names given me on a paper.

2155. Have you ever been charged with having kept a great deal of that money yourself, and not paid them?—No.

2156. You are quite certain of that?—There was one circumstance that I must tell you. It was that of a Mr. Covell; his name was down in my list as one of the thirty names, and his name was taken by some one, and when he polled they drew the 5*l.* from me, but to save my life I do not know who it was that had it. I heard this Mr. Cavell was very dissatisfied about the thing, and I called upon him. I did not even know the old gentleman. He clearly satisfied me that he was beyond the taking of a bribe from any one; that he was quite above that. Still those names were put down and brought into the market at those prices; therefore it was a decided contract. Nothing could satisfy the old gentleman without I would give him up the name. I could not give up the name, having paid the 5*l.*; then here comes something very unpleasant.

2157. You did keep no vouchers?—No.

2158. Did you return the name of this gentleman, that complained, and was above taking the bribe, as having received the 5*l.*?—They gave me the list. "Here are thirty names." They gave me the names, saying, "As soon as those names are polled you draw your 5*l.* each for them.

2159. Whether they received the 5*l.* or not?—Exactly so.

2160. When all those thirty names were polled, you received the 150*l.*?—Yes.

2161. I understood you to say that you had gone and had a communication with each of those thirty voters?—No; the one that had not received the money.

K

Charles Goodwin.

16th May 1853.

2162. Had you had a previous communication with each of those parties that they would have 5*l.* if they voted for Smythe and Conyngham?—Oh dear no.
2163. Just now you told me you had.—With each one?
2164. How many did you see with reference to that?—I cannot recollect one beyond what I have told you.
2165. Did you see those particular ones?—I saw the Stredwicks and the party of five.
2166. You saw them?—Yes.
2167. You saw Tookey?—I saw him.
2168. Did you come to an understanding with those parties that they were to be paid for their votes?—I did. I paid five 30*l.*; they said the Conservatives had offered them 5*l.*, and they would take 6*l.*, and I gave them 6*l.*; at least I gave the 30*l.* to Mr. Dray.
2169. Did you come to an understanding with no other persons but those whose names you have given us that they would be paid 5*l.* each if they gave their votes?—I do not recollect any other that I myself saw.
2170. No understanding with them?—No.
2171. Had you any agent you employed?—Several would take the names; for instance, the man Covell. I do not know who took his name.
2172. I understand a party came down and asked you if you would undertake the thirty?—A list of names was brought me by Mr. Sladden to the Fountain of the whole of them.
2173. And you undertook thirty?—I undertook thirty.
2174. Did you ascertain before you undertook the thirty that those thirty were to be bought?—Of course.
2175. You did?—I was to receive the 5*l.* each for them.
2176. Who did you understand that from?—Mr. Sladden came and said so.
2177. Did you put yourself in communication with the thirty, and tell them you had 5*l.* for each for them if they voted right?—I did not know them; the names were given to me promiscuously. I did not know very many of them.
2178. You did not know them only by name?—I knew them only by name.
2179. How did you pay them?—I paid the person who polled them; if any one came and said, I know such a man, I can get such a man, and another said, I can get those two, I said if you poll them I will give you the money.
2180. You did not give the 5*l.* to the voter, but to the man who polled him?—True.
2181. In every instance did you give the 5*l.*?—Oh dear no. I think I gave Tookey 10*l.*, and five I gave 6*l.* each.
2182. That reduced the amount you had to divide between the remaining 24?—Yes.
2183. What did you give them apiece?—I cannot say.
2184. You kept no accounts?—I kept no accounts whatever; I only carried the paper, and done the best I could; there was the money to be laid out.
2185. What did they pay you for that service?—Nothing at all.
2186. You had nothing for doing that?—Nothing.
2187. What induced you to do it?—Well, I do not know, only for the sake of winning the Honourable Mr. Smythe's election if we could.
2188. You have never had any recompense for winning the Honourable Mr. Smythe's election?—Not a farthing; I always paid my own expenses.
2189. Now the election of 1852; what did you do on that occasion?—We could do but very little; we had the Honourable Mr. Smythe, and as the blue party would not withdraw a man, it was a failure with us altogether.
2190. Any money going then?—No, not any.
2191. Nothing of any sort?—No.
2192. Have you always been on the blue side?—No.
2193. Did you do the same good service by the Reds that you did by the Blues in 1847?—No.
2194. Did you never bribe for the Reds?—I bribed one, perhaps, many years ago, at Mr. Bradshaw's election; I recollect very little about it; it was in the afternoon.
2195. We will not ask you about that?—I never have at any other time.
2196. When was it you went over to the Blues; in 1847?—No.
2197. You took an active part in 1847, did you go over to Mr. Smythe's party in 1847, or did you come over with Mr. Smythe?—No; I have kept to the Honourable Mr. Smythe.
2198. You come over with him?—I have been with him the whole of the time.
2199. You mentioned the name of Sladden; I believe he is out of England?—I am not aware of that.
2200. Is he in Canterbury?—I am not aware.
2201. You do not know where he is to be found?—No, I do not.
2202. Can you give the name of anybody who is to be found?—Mr. Rutter was here, I think.
2203. We have had him. Is there any other person who has not been examined who can throw some light on the thirty?—I do not know that I can; not to give you their names; I do not know any. I would freely tell you if I knew them.

Charles Goodwin.

16th May 1853.

2204. Cannot you give a guess?—I cannot, or else I should be quite prepared to tell you.

2205. Who is Covell?—He is an old gentleman who used to live in Dover lane.

2206. There are not two of the name on the register?—I am not aware. I went and saw him. He was a perfect stranger to me. He wanted me to give up the name of the person who had the 5*l*.

2207. Who got the 5*l* intended for him?—Some party had it of me for him.

2208. Who was that?—I do not know; if I knew I would tell you, and would have told him.

2209. To whom did you render your accounts of the 150*l*.?—To no one; I polled the thirty names.

2210. You got the 150*l*. from the committee?—I received it from Mr. Rutter; I was not on the committee.

2211. Did you pass your accounts before the committee?—No.

2212. You passed your accounts with Mr. Rutter?—No; I passed no accounts whatever; I had no account to pass. The thirty names were brought to me. They said, "There are the thirty names; you may get ho you like to poll them; as soon as you have polled them you may draw the 5*l*. each, and as soon as they were polled I drew my money.

2213. I am not asking you about what you did as to the money, but I am asking you what took place after the money was all spent and gone; did nobody ever ask you at any time to account for it?—No one.

2214. Therefore, if you had liked, you might have put the whole 150*l*. into your pocket, and not given a farthing to anybody?—I think there would have been a noise about it.

2215. They would have made a noise about it?—I do not know but that I should have been justified in doing it, if I could have polled them.

2216. Who would have made a noise about it?—It was a bonâ fide contract, and if I could have put the whole of it in my pocket there would have been a good deal of credit due to me.

2217. Between whom and you was the contract made?—Between me and Mr. Sladden; he said he came from the committee, and he pressed me very hard to have the whole, and I would only take thirty.

2218. My question is this: Supposing you had not spent a farthing of this in bribes, and had put the whole of it into your pocket, and not one of those thirty men had voted for the Blue, who could have called you to account for that?—No; I did not get the money till I polled them; there were the thirty names, and when they were polled, as many as I pleased of them, I drew the 5*l*. each. If I had polled only one half I should not have had the money.

2219. You received the money from the committee?—From Mr. Rutter.

2220. The same day as you paid it away, did you?—I do not know that I did; I am not quite positive of it.

2221. At all events, you received the money from the committee after the election?—I will not be positive whether I received some on account before I received the 150*l*.; I do not know.

2222. My question is this: Did you receive any portion of the money before those people polled, or not?—I might have done so.

2223. You told me you did not receive a farthing until after they were polled?—If I did receive any, it was lent me on account because I should not spend my own money.

2224. On account of what?—On account of those thirty names.

2225. To whom would you have had to repay it, supposing those thirty persons had not voted?—I had only a portion.

2226. To whom would you have had to repay that portion if they did not vote?—I should have had to refund it to Mr. Rutter, of course.

2227. How did you satisfy Mr. Rutter that you had paid it to them at all?—He did not want to know, if the men had polled.

2228. The contract between you and Mr. Rutter was this, that provided they polled you might put the whole of the money in your pocket if you pleased, was that so?—I had no contract with Mr. Rutter; I merely had this list of names from Mr. Sladden, and I was directed to go to Mr. Rutter for the money.

2229. Your contract was with Mr. Rutter and Mr. Sladden?—With Mr. Sladden.

2230. Your contract with those two persons, one of whom told you what you were to do, and the other gave you the money to enable you to do it, was such that if you had got the thirty to poll, for what they knew or cared, you might put the whole sum of money into your pocket, and so defraud the thirty; was that so?—Just so.

2231. What was the object of that; to prevent any ugly questions being asked afterwards?—I cannot tell; I was surprised when I heard it come off with such a large number.

2232. Did Mr. Covell poll for the Blues?—He polled for Smythe and Conyngham.

2233. On this occasion?—Or else they would not have got the 5*l*.

Charles Goodwin.

16th May 1853.

2234. And all the other twenty-nine polled for Smythe and Conyngham?—Yes, I think every one.

2235. Did you know Covell by sight?—No; I did not know him until I went up and heard he was dissatisfied. That was only brought to light through his giving a recommendation for two colourmen's tickets, which was not an honourable sort of thing. It appeared that he gave a recommendation for two colourmen's tickets, and those tickets were not paid.

2236. Did you put his 5*l.* into your pocket?—No, I did not; I paid it to some one.

2237. To whom?—I do not know.

2238. Did you pay it to a person who said he was Covell?—Oh dear no; the paper was open to any one who liked to take two or three names; I did not want the job.

2239. Did you pay it to a person who said he was Mr. Covell?—No; to somebody who said that they had polled him.

2240. Did you do that to other voters?—Yes.

2241. Did you take no pains to ascertain that they got the money?—No.

2242. Did any of the other twenty-nine complain that their good names were taken away, and were about to receive a bribe?—Not one.

2243. What was your belief at the time; that Covell had received the money?—No; I believed he was above it, and I did not think he would be guilty of doing it.

2244. Did he take any steps to find out who had personated him, and got the money?—He wanted very much to find out.

2245. Did he not know who polled him?—No; I could not tell him.

2246. He did not know the man?—No.

2247. For whom did he vote; you said for Smythe and Conyngham?—He was for Smythe and Conyngham, to the best of my recollection.

2248. He is put down here as having plumped for Conyngham?—Is it of Dover Lane?

2249. Yes?—That is the same man.

2250. Have you never known an instance of a person in Canterbury taking a bribe, and afterwards saying he had not taken one?—I do not recollect one.

2251. It has been stated in evidence that you did not furnish your accounts to Mr. Rutter until long after the election?—I had no accounts to furnish.

2252. Not even by word of mouth?—Certainly not. He referred to his poll book, and the poll book showed him the thirty had polled, and as I had got the thirty names he could not refuse to pay me; it was by the contract.

2253. Did you not put your name to any memorandum?—I forget whether I did or not. I do not know that I did. I might have been foolish enough to put my name then, but I will take care never to do anything of the kind again.

2254. Why?—Because I would not lend myself to it.

2255. Why is it foolish?—I think I was very foolish to take thirty names to go and bribe people.

2256. And put your name to it?—And then putting my name to it made it worse a great deal.

2257. Mr. Rutter may be correct in stating you did render him an account of the disposal of this money a considerable time afterwards; is that so?—I rendered him the account when I got the money.

2258. Of the disposal of it?—Oh dear no. I did not have to render any account at all, if they all polled.

2259. Did you never say to him, "I have paid the money to the thirty?"—He had no business to ask that. I had spent a great deal of my own money previous, and that did not near pay me for the thirty I bought; the money that was squandered away one way or the other, I know it did not near pay.

2260. Do you mean to say Mr. Rutter has given an inaccurate account of the affair when he states that you did furnish him with an account, and that those accounts were destroyed or lost?—I only took the list of people to him that Mr. Sladden furnished me with, the thirty names. I said, "Look to the poll book, and see they are all polled;" and he did so, and they were all polled.

2261. Did you tell him they were all paid?—It was no business of his. The contract was, as soon as they polled I was to have the money; that was the contract.

2262. I understood you to say that some money might be given to you on account before?—I might have drawn some on account.

2263. Would not that be accounted for between you and him?—I had the 150*l.* for the thirty names I polled which were given me by Mr. Sladden.

2264. When you came, to him, you said, "I must have the rest of the 150*l.*;" you did not ask him for the complete sum, but you gave him credit for what he had already paid you?—Certainly.

2265. Is not that furnishing an account of what you have done with it?—I went with the list of names I had, and he referred to the poll book; they had all polled, and he paid me.

2266. Do you think you can furnish us with the list given, between this and to-morrow or the next day?—I am sure I could not; I have tried all I can.

2267. If you went and talked with some of your friends; your friend Mr. Southee, for instance, could you?—I have to-day.

2268. Can you find out who these thirty were?—If I knew I would tell you in

one moment. I do not know. I have tried Mr. Southee. I have tried Mr. Dray, and Mr. Dray said last night for the life of him he could not recollect, but any thing he could state he would be very happy to give.

2269. Perhaps you will have the goodness to try again, and make out the best list you can?—I shall be very happy to do that.

2270. Is it so common in Canterbury to bribe a man with a 5*l.* note that you cannot tell when you have done it?—I have not had much to do with bribery, although I may have had the credit of it.

2271. It would be more easy for you to do it, then; it is unfair to the others, as you have given the names of four or five?—I should be very glad if I could give them, but I know I cannot.

2272. You have given us the names of four or five?—I wish I could give it you. I do not like to expose my neighbours; I am very sorry to do it.

2273. You have exposed five. I am told you know them?—I do not; if I did I would tell you in a moment.

2274. Do you think Mr. Southee knows them?—I am sure he does not. You will hear what he says. I asked him this morning if he recollected any, and he said not. I have told you what I know of the thing.

Charles Goodwin.

16th May 1853.

Mr. EDWARD SPEAR SOUTHEE sworn, and examined.

Mr. E. S. Southes

2275. What are you?—A parchment maker.

2276. Have you been long living in Canterbury?—I have been living in Canterbury nearly the whole of my life; fifty years at any rate.

2277. How long have you been a voter?—I should say thirty years.

2278. What are you as a voter; a freeman or householder?—I am a freeman, and a householder as well.

2279. You vote as a freeman?—Yes.

2280. Previous to 1847 what party were you of; Red or Blue?—Red.

2281. In 1847 were you for the Blues?—In 1847 I voted for the Blues.

2282. And acted for the Blues?—And acted for the Blues.

2283. Were you acting for the Blues in company with Goodwin, the last witness?—For that election?

2284. Yes?—I was.

2285. Did you have any money given to you for the purpose of buying votes?—Not a shilling.

2286. Did you give any yourself?—I do not know that I did; I am not aware of it. I am not aware that I passed any money at all out of my hands to voters.

2287. Try and recollect?—I cannot recollect. I have often given different voters small amounts out of my own pocket without any consideration.

2288. If you did not actually give the money, did you make a bargain?—No.

2289. Nothing of the sort?—I do not recollect having made any bargain at all.

2290. Were you aware Mr. Goodwin was bargaining for votes?—I was aware, knowing that Mr. Goodwin was solicited strongly by the party to use his utmost endeavours to gain the election; that he had a certain amount of money handed to him for the performance of that duty; and I believe, as Mr. Goodwin stated here, a list was given to him of a certain number of voters; thirty, I believe he said; possibly it might have been more or less; very likely more; at any rate it appears he had polled thirty of the men; and I believe afterwards, according to the arrangement made, there was paid to him 150*l.*

2291. You were aware of that?—Yes.

2292. Before he got the votes polled?—No, not before he got the votes polled. I was not aware of that.

2293. Did you see the list?—I saw the list. I cannot say I could recognize the names in the list. I saw the list, but whether there was 30 or 40 names I cannot say.

2294. Can you tell us the names of any in that list?—I cannot; it is a long time since; these are things that very soon slip my memory. After electioneering matters are over I very soon forget them; after the excitement of the time is over I very soon lose sight of them. If I could I should be most happy to render you any assistance that you require.

2295. Do you know a man named Edwin Hayward?—I cannot say that I do not know him, and I can hardly say I do; I never saw him more than twice in my life.

2296. At one of those times had you any conversation with him about his vote?—He spoke to me on the subject of his vote. I believe it was rather late in the evening previous to the last election. He came up to me. He was an entire stranger to me.

2297. This was in 1852?—The last election.

2298. Were you then still blue, or had you gone back to your first love?—I was a Blue, if they had then allowed me to be one, but circumstances so turned that I voted in opposition to the Blues, possibly against my own principles.

2299. You went back to the Reds again?—I went back to the Reds again, not upon principle; I do not say I did it on principle, but however I voted with the Reds. Speaking of Edwin Hayward, he met me in the street, and he said to me, "Mr. Southes, I am desirous of voting for Johnson and Gipps; but," he said, "I want a little something done for me; something in the shape of colourmen's tickets or something else." "Well," I said, "these

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things have been done pretty generally in the City of Canterbury ; I dare say something can be done for you." Almost at the same time, or shortly after, I met Mr. Kelson, and I said, "Kelson! here is a voter that is desirous of voting for your friends." Of course I had nothing to do with that election at all ; however the man came up to me and we went, as he stated in his evidence, down to the Bricklayers Arms, a house just by, and there I left him in consultation with Mr. Kelson about the purchase of his vote ; that is all I know about him. We had a glass of brandy and water together, which I paid for.

2300. Did you not hear him bargain with Kelson for his vote for 5*l.*?—I did not ; I positively swear I never heard anything pertaining to it. I know he wanted money, but what amount I do not know.

2301. You heard him bargaining about the purchase of the vote, but you did not hear the exact sum?—You are right.

2302. Now in this year 1847 when you were acting for the Blues do you mean to represent that you had nothing to do with the bribing of those thirty people that Mr. Goodwin had the money for?—Well, I assisted my friend Goodwin in what I call a very dishonourable business ; it was a very dishonourable affair, I admit, but still I assisted my friend.

2303. Have the goodness now to tell us in what your assistance consisted ; first, you led us to suppose that you had nothing to do with it?—You may possibly be aware that a good deal of help is generally required in respect to getting voters up to pass their votes. I do not mean to say exactly with respect to those men who are bribed, but those who are not bribed.

2304. Do not wander away ; you have placed yourself in a position of difficulty, and the manner in which you will escape from that difficulty depends on your answer ; be careful, and do not wander. Are you aware that Goodwin had this 150*l.* for the purpose of purchasing votes?—I was aware he had an amount, but I was not acquainted with the precise sum.

2305. Were you aware it was a very large sum of money?—I was aware it was a very large sum of money, I cannot say what.

2306. You told us just now, with a smile on your face, as if you thought it was good fun, that of course you assisted your friend Goodwin. Was that for the purpose of securing the votes for which he received a very large sum?—That is quite right ; it was.

2307. Now, have the goodness to tell this Commission what it was you did to assist Mr. Goodwin in securing the votes for which he had received a large sum of money?—It was merely to get these voters to poll, of course, as early as possible after the small contract was made ; it was part and parcel of my duty to get those parties to poll as soon as possible.

2308. Who informed you that the small contract had been made ; how did you know the small contract had been made?—I cannot say that I know particularly of the amount, but I believe there were a variety of amounts paid to the voters.

2309. How did you know that the small contract, by which I suppose you mean the agreement to act, had been made?—I was with my friend Goodwin at the time the bargain was made.

2310. What was the nature of the bargain Mr. Goodwin made with the parties he was to buy up?—The nature of the bargain was, that different amounts were paid to the voters ; some one amount and some another ; there was no particular price ; although the stipulated amount was 5*l.* per head, still one man might get 6*l.* or 7*l.*, while another did not cost 3*l.* or 4*l.* ; there was no profit at all about it.

2311. We will talk of the profit afterwards. Do you remember one man bargaining for a 10*l.* note?—I do not recollect that circumstance.

2312. Do you remember a lot of them bargaining for 6*l.* a piece ; five of them?—I have some slight recollection ; I cannot positively charge my memory with the particulars on an occasion like this. We are generally very much excited at the time ; we are a little out of the usual track of our business, as a matter of course. I cannot undertake to say who the parties were.

2313. You do not remember the names of any of those parties?—No, I do not exactly.

2314. Give us somewhere near?—Jennings ; I believe there were one or two brothers, to the best of my recollection. I will not speak positively ; I think they received something like 6*l.*, possibly more ; I cannot say.

2315. Are they the brothers Jennings?—I believe they are.

2316. \pounds 6. each?—6*l.* each ; it might be more ; I cannot positively say.

2317. You say you were present when the bargain was made?—Yes, I think I was ; I do not speak with confidence.

2318. Tell us what passed ; what was the nature of the bargain?—They were to have the amount of money as soon as they tendered their votes ; gave their votes.

2319. Give us the very words used, if you can?—I cannot be positive as regards the precise words that were used.

2320. Did the temptation come from Goodwin, or did the offer to be bribed come from the voter?—Most decidedly from the voter, I should say ; I have every reason to believe so.

2321. How did he express himself, "I will come up if you will give me so much"?—That is something about the general way the parties do their business.

2322. What?—In the way you have just now named. "My vote is in your hands if you will give me so much money;" that is about the way parties who sell their votes deal with them. *Mr. E. S. Southee.*

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2323. What puzzles me is to know how would the voter know that Mr. Goodwin had got the money in his pocket to bribe him with, unless Mr. Goodwin had told him so?—The fact is if they did not know that he had got the money in his pocket I believe Mr. Goodwin is known well enough, parties would place confidence enough in him, that if he said, "You give your vote and I will arrange with you afterwards," that would be sufficient.

2324. Do you mean us to understand that Mr. Goodwin is known to be an honourable man in that way?—I believe he stands well with the voters generally; at any rate, more particularly the working class of voters.

2325. Do you mean by that that he is a known briber in Canterbury?—No, not by any means.

2326. What do you mean then. That is the impression on my mind?—I had no particular meaning in it, only that he is well known; being an old resident of Canterbury, and has generally behaved liberally to parties on all occasions, in distress or difficulty which the industrious classes get into; they are glad to find a man to help them out of it, and Mr. Goodwin has been always the man to assist them out of those matters.

2327. That does not quite explain the observation you made when you said Mr. Goodwin said if they would go up they would be quite certain that they would be dealt liberally by?—Yes.

2328. What did you understand by that; that they would be paid liberally for their votes?—What I said was this, that those parties who voted where they had been in connexion with Mr. Goodwin were perfectly satisfied after they had voted that he would pay them according to whatever the arrangement might be; that is exactly what it is; that is as I understand the thing.

2329. Do you mean to represent, on this occasion of 1847, when he got the 150*l.* to secure those thirty votes, it was the first time he had been employed on such an errand?—Yes; I do. I was never aware of his having been employed in a business of that kind before or since; it is a solitary instance.

2330. Is it a solitary instance?—A solitary instance, as far as I believe; although he has stated on some former occasion something of the kind had been done by him, I was not aware of it.

2331. You assisted him; was it a solitary instance in your own case?—Yes; I may say it was almost a solitary instance. I have been aware of the system that has been carried out in the city of Canterbury, but I never took any active part as regards the corrupt practices; whatever party I have blended myself with or lent my colours to, I have done the best to secure their election; I have paid my own expenses.

2332. You have gone round with the men to endeavour to get the voters up?—Yes.

2333. Have you done that with the Reds as well as the Blues?—Yes; that is right; you are quite right.

2334. Did you ever on the part of the Reds assist the parties in bribing?—No, I never had anything particular to do with it. I believe that the practice has been carried out equally with one party as the other, but I never had anything to do with money matters or anything of that kind with the conservative party.

2335. So you told me at the commencement of your examination with reference to Mr. Goodwin, and it turned out that you were let very much into the secret of what was going on; were you let pretty much into the secret when you were red of what was going on on the red side?—No; I never was in the secret of what they were doing.

2336. Do you mean to say you do not know, of your own knowledge personally, that direct money bribery was going on on the part of the Reds?—I knew the thing was going on, but I never had any hand in it.

2337. You did know it of your own knowledge?—I knew the thing was practised, but I never practised it.

2338. Were you ever with those who did?—Possibly I might have been with parties.

2339. Were you ever with those who actually made a corrupt bargain for a vote on the part of the Reds?—No; I do not recollect such a circumstance.

2340. You do not recollect it?—I do not, really; I could not charge my memory or recollection with a circumstance of that kind.

2341. What are you now?—I call myself a free-trader.

2342. Are you blue or red?—We are pink; we belong to a small party called the independent party here, the pinks; we are a very small party. The Honourable Mr. Smythe is my friend, and has been ever since he came to Canterbury.

2343. Perhaps he will not be able to befriend you if you do not take care what you are about. You stated that you were mixed up with gentlemen in bribing for the Blues, and you deny having been mixed up with bribing for the Reds. Do take care what you are about; remember what you stated not ten minutes ago. Do you adhere to that answer, that you know nothing of money bribery on the part of the Reds?—I cannot charge my memory with having any knowledge of any circumstances of the kind.

2344. What do you think of what you told me ten minutes ago, about Mr. Kelson and Edwin Hayward; you left them bargaining for a vote?—Certainly that is a case which was rather an oversight with me, when I stated that I had nothing to do with it.

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2345. You do not call that bribery?—The man came up to me; he was entire stranger; I know nothing about the man. I never solicited him, and never saw him in my life before or since, only on one occasion. I know nothing at all about the man. He said he wanted something done for him in the shape of colourmen's tickets, or something else, and I saw Mr. Kelson, and they went and made their bargain.

2346. Did you know Mr. Kelson was the sort of man to fulfil what he wanted?—It was understood Mr. Kelson was a party attending to those matters.

2347. You knew that pretty well, I suppose?—I cannot say that I did not know it; he is an old citizen, and in cities like ours we generally know the active parties, those actively engaged in these matters.

2348. I suppose, Mr. Southee, when you were acting for the Reds, before which you told me you were, you were acting with Mr. Kelson?—No; I had no connexion with Mr. Kelson before 1847; not in electioneering matters.

2349. Have you ever met him?—I met him occasionally, the same as I might do any other citizen; I might meet him.

2350. Do you know a man called Thomas Fisk, of Westgate?—There was a man of the name of Fisk; he lived in Westgate some few years back.

2351. In 1847; at that election?—I knew him.

2352. Did you go to him on that occasion on behalf of Mr. Smythe?—I have no recollection at all of the circumstance in the slightest degree. I knew the man; I knew he lived in our neighbourhood; but I never paid him any money, nor do I know anything at all about him.

2353. Are we to understand that, with the exception of what you told us about assisting your friend Goodwin, and having been present when Hayward wished to see Mr. Kelson, that you knew nothing of any money bribery in this city?—No; I cannot charge my memory with any knowledge of anything of the kind.

2354. You make that statement, and you are perfectly well aware of what you are stating?—I am.

2355. Are you the freeman living at Herne Bay?—I do not know, I am sure; I believe there are some.

2356. Are you the person who is named as the freeman there?—No.

2357. Is that a relation of yours?—It may be a relation of mine, but I do not know him at all.

2358. Do you know whether Mr. Sladden is in England, or where?—I cannot say. I have heard he is out of the country, but I am sure I do not know.

2359. You heard Mr. Goodwin's statement with regard to Covell?—Yes.

2360. Can you throw any light upon that?—Not the slightest.

2361. Do you know the man who took the money?—No.

2362. Do you know Covell?—No.

2363. You never knew him?—No.

2364. Is Mr. Covell alive?—I am sure I do not know. I do not know the man at all. I do not know that I have ever seen him in my life.

2365. I am speaking the sentiments of both the gentlemen on my right and left, that you have certainly not given your evidence in a satisfactory manner to us.—I have done my best, as far as I could; as far as my recollection will serve me. I should be most happy to attend on any other occasion that you may require me, of course.

Hon.
G. P. S. Smythe.

The Honourable GEORGE PERCY SYDNEY SMYTHE sworn, and examined.

2366. Did you first come forward as a candidate for this borough in 1851?—In 1840.

2367. Were you returned in 1840?—I canvassed in 1840; it may have been in February 1841.

2368. That was a by election; a single-handed election?—Yes.

2369. Were you successful?—Yes.

2370. Then I believe the general election occurred, in June of the same year?—Yes.

2371. Were you again a candidate?—Yes.

2372. Successful?—Yes, fortunately.

2373. At that time you appeared as a Conservative on both occasions?—I cannot quite admit that.

2374. What they call the Reds in this town?—I can hardly admit that either.

2375. The Pink?—I will not admit that either.

2376. At any rate, Mr. Smythe, in 1847, at the general election, you appeared a decided Blue?—No; I do not admit that either.

2377. You were on that side, at any rate?—I was supported by a great majority of the blue party.

2378. On that occasion you were also successful?—Yes.

2379. You appeared again at the general election of 1852, and were unsuccessful?—I was not a candidate. I had resigned before the poll took place.

2380. Some of your friends polled for you?—Yes; they polled, in spite of my express wish to the contrary. I put out handbills in which I requested them not.

2381. Have you any means of informing us what your election cost you in 1841?—My first election I have no means. I know pretty well about the sum.
2382. Can you tell us?—Between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.*
2383. Who were your agents?—I had no agents.
2384. Who had the distribution of the money?—That I cannot tell.
2385. Who did you pass it over to?—I cannot recollect that.
2386. At any rate you know that money went out of your pocket?—Yes.
2387. At the general election of 1841 what were your expenses?—It cost me precisely 1,000*l.*
2388. That was conducted on a different principle?—On a less liberal principle than the other clearly.
2389. Then the election of 1847?—The election of 1847, I think, cost me 900*l.*
2390. And the election of 1852 I suppose was nominal?—Yes.
2391. Who were your agents in 1847?—I had no agent; on no election at Canterbury have I had an agent.
2392. Who did you pay the 900*l.* to?—I paid it to Mr. Rutter.
2393. Did you see Mr. Rutter's accounts?—Not before the election.
2394. After?—After the election. I should wish to be examined about that. I read in the Observer newspaper a report of Mr. Alderman Brent's evidence, in which he says, he thinks I audited the accounts of the election of 1847. I most distinctly say I never saw them at all, not till after the election, and I never saw them in detail at all; I simply paid the money. I may have had a summary of the expenses given to me, but I never looked into any accounts or detail whatever.
2395. Was it ever brought to your knowledge, either after or before the election, the practices that were being had recourse to?—I must ask first of all if I am indemnified from criminating myself.
2396. Yes, certainly.—After my first election I had a very fair notion that such practices were going on.
2397. I hope you understand, as everybody ought to understand who give their evidence here to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, is entirely indemnified from any consequences whatever. Did you know yourself in the election of 1841 any instance in which the practice had been had recourse to?—Not personally.
2398. Were they carefully concealed from you?—Certainly.
2399. I suppose, with reference to the election of 1841, you are of opinion that it was something far beyond that of giving colour tickets which was had recourse to?—I think there was a very large expenditure for colour tickets; it is a great distance of time. I have no documents relating to it. I should state the documents were burnt; I never saw them. The documents, by the advice of Mr. Lushington, were burnt; I never even saw them, the documents relating to that election, but I have a sort of vague idea the colourmen's tickets must have been very large indeed; I should say they were about 2,000*l.*
2400. Colourmen's tickets alone?—Yes, that is my impression.
2401. That is the single election?—Yes.
2402. Who was your opponent?—Mr. Heniker Wilson.
2403. How was it on his side. An equal expenditure on his side, or very near?—I think not; I heard from him afterwards it was not so much.
2404. Did Mr. Wilson state it to you?—Mr. Wilson stated it to me after the election.
2405. How much?—I do not recollect.
2406. I think it is stated here something like 4,000*l.*?—I think something like that.
2407. Now at the election of 1847 were you aware the same sort of practice, although to a smaller extent, was going on?—I was, but I hardly recollect.
2408. Did you hand that money over to Mr. Rutter, that 900*l.*, without reference to its being expended in legitimate expenses or not?—Yes, without reference to that; I did not ask a question.
2409. Knowing exactly what the habits of the city were, you did hand him 900*l.* to spend in any manner he chose, provided the election was safe?—Yes; that was comparatively cheap.
2410. In the second election, in 1841, you had a colleague?—I had.
2411. Mr. Bradshaw?—I had.
2412. What did he spend? How much did it cost him?—He spent precisely the same sum, 1,000*l.* each.
2413. Your single election cost between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.*?—Yes.
2414. And your second election cost 2,000*l.* for the two?—Yes.
2415. When were the accounts burned?—The burning of the accounts, you must understand, strictly refer to the first election; they were burnt about three weeks after my return.
2416. Who burnt them?—That I cannot exactly say; it was done by the advice of Mr. Lushington. I met Mr. Lushington at Mr. Kingsford's.
2417. Is that the solicitor?—Yes.
2418. What is Mr. Lushington?—He is the Right Honourable Stephen Rumbold Lushington, who was formerly the Governor of Madras.
2419. Who was the former sitting member?—Yes.

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2420. Did he give any reason for burning them?—Yes.

2421. What was it?—The immense peril involved in them to many parties.

2422. Have you any idea how many names in round numbers would have figured in those accounts?—My impression is sixty.

2423. In connexion with what?—With bribery.

2424. How many would have figured in connexion with the colour ticket system?—That I cannot tell.

2425. Much greater?—Innumerable; 2,000l.

2426. Did you pay for colours at every election that you have stood in this city, or were you, having once paid for the colours, at liberty to keep them for the next election?—I rather think that is a moot point; it is a legal question that I ought to ask you. I wanted to get my flags and colours back, but I did not get them; they refused to give them up, and I did not press it.

2427. When was that?—In the election of 1847.

2428. Have you any reason to believe they picked out your initials from the colours, and put in others?—Not that I know of.

2429. You do not know whether having done duty for you they did duty for your opponent?—I cannot answer that, but I dare say it is very likely they did.

2430. Did you carry the blue colours in 1847?—No.

2431. What colours had you in 1847?—Pink.

2432. Did the committee wear blue or pink; I think they wore both; probably Lord Albert Conyngham's was blue, standing on what we call the blue interest.

2433. Had you the same committee as Lord Albert Conyngham, or a different one?—I forget whether it was called a committee or not.

2434. At all events the same people acted for both?—Yes.

2435. The statement you read in one of the newspapers, and the purport of which you or the newspapers appear to have mistaken, was this, which I will call your attention to. It was stated by Alderman Brent on Saturday last (a statement however which is not confirmed by some other witnesses examined to-day) that the bribery accounts of the election of 1847 were not submitted to the committee at large, or to himself as chairman and others, but to a kind of sub-committee that met, not in the committee room at all, but at one another's houses, and that the mode of checking those people was this: they did not account to Mr. Rutter as treasurer, nor to himself as chairman, but they accounted to you direct, who represented yourself and Lord Albert Conyngham. Is that statement correct?—Certainly not.

2436. It has been stated to-day, all the bribery that was done was done without concealment, and regularly audited by the committee at or after the election, and vouchers have been produced which show the fact to be true, particularly with reference to the bribery of a man called Busher, and one or two others, whose bribes seem to be audited by the chairman, and signed by him?—It is beyond my cognizance; I know nothing of it.

2437. You cannot say whether the bribery accounts were notorious, were public, and were patent to the committee, or whether they were submitted to some, and if to some only to whom, of the members of the committee?—They were not submitted to me; I did not see them at all.

2438. Those inferior agents, called by Mr. Brent the under-current, are they not the persons who checked them?—Certainly not.

2439. You simply paid the money without reference to the question whether the expenses were legitimately or illegally incurred?—Precisely so.

2440. Were you consulted at all with reference to the election of 1850, the by-election, when Colonel Romilly stood and was returned?—Yes, I believe Alderman Neame wrote me a letter, being a great friend of Colonel Romilly's, asking me for my interest and support for Colonel Romilly.

2441. What did you do?—I gave him that interest and support.

2442. Did you give him any recommendations?—Yes, I wrote to Alderman Neame, who was the chairman of the meeting, begging him to read the letter to the meeting calling on my friends to support Colonel Romilly.

2443. Did Mr. Neame represent your friends or Colonel Romilly's friends?—Colonel Romilly's friends.

2444. Was a meeting of your friends held?—I think not; I think it was a meeting of the united parties, what might be called the pink and the blue parties.

2445. Did those gentlemen of your party who voted for Colonel Romilly on that occasion, or who promised their votes on that occasion, vote for him as your representative, or did they abandon you and transfer their votes to him, or how was it?—They did not abandon me. It was a single election, and inasmuch as they never went to the poll they were not called on to vote.

2446. They treated him as your friend and not as your rival?—Certainly not.

2447. Do you consider the payments you made to them in 1841, or any of them, the two payments in 1841 and in 1847 again the third payment, did you consider those payments to relate to all those elections and to all future elections too; did you consider by making those payments you had retained a sort of right of pre-emption?—I supposed a certain amount of gratitude.

2448. Did you think Colonel Romilly had the benefit of that in 1850?—No, I think the sense of favours to come were keener.

2449. To some extent it might have operated?—To some extent perhaps.

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2450. In 1852 only seven of your friends polled, you having withdrawn?—Yes.

2451. Can you tell me how many of your friends would have voted for you if you had not withdrawn at the last moment?—No, I cannot tell you.

2452. Can you tell me how many of them, if any, abstained from voting in consequence of your not being in the field?—100 at least.

2453. For whom would they, if you had remained a candidate, have given their second vote?—I cannot tell you.

2454. You have no idea?—I may have overstated it in saying a hundred; I am not quite sure.

2455. When was it first known that you were not going to the poll?—I think it must have been known on the morning of the election, or the night before the nomination.

2456. Down to the night before the nomination was there any doubt expressed on any side as to your going to the poll?—I should think there was considerable doubt about it.

2457. Did you express any doubt about it?—Yes, considerable.

2458. Publicly?—Yes.

2459. To your committee?—I had no committee.

2460. Your friends?—Yes.

2461. At what period was that?—During my canvass off and on I was never down there more than three days at a time.

2462. When did your canvass begin?—My canvass begun about a month before the election.

2463. Was Sir William Somerville announced as a candidate for Canterbury before your canvass commenced, more than a month before the election?—I forget; I think he was announced previously.

2464. Before Parliament was dissolved?—Yes.

2465. While he was still sitting for Drogheda?—Yes.

2466. How long do you suppose Sir William Somerville had been announced as a candidate before you and your friends expressed a doubt of your going to the poll?—I can hardly recollect. I should think about a fortnight.

2467. Sir William Somerville was not brought into the field in consequence of any doubt expressed by you and your friends that you would not offer yourself as a candidate?—Certainly not.

2468. He was already canvassing here before you commenced your canvass?—He was announced as a candidate; they were getting up a requisition.

2469. It has been stated here in evidence yesterday that from the time Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly were announced as the liberal candidates it was generally supposed you were not going to offer yourself again, or if you were you were not going to the poll; is that true?—I can hardly tell that.

2470. As far as you and your friends were concerned did you give them any reason to think so anterior to Sir William Somerville's being proposed?—If you will allow me to state frankly my position I think it will be more explicit. My position was this, as I thought. I am only giving you my apprehension of it. I believed my friends held the balance in the City of Canterbury; that they were not strong enough to return me, but they could by their votes return either the two blue candidates or the two red candidates exactly as they pleased. I was perfectly prepared to have continued the coalition, which I believed was maintained by Colonel Romilly, which had been previously existing between Lord Albert Conyngham and myself. I was perfectly prepared to do that, and I lived in hopes up to the eleventh hour of their withdrawing one of their liberal candidates; under which circumstances I with my friends would have voted for the other liberal candidate on the understanding that they would have voted for me; but inasmuch as they persisted in not withdrawing one of their candidates, I prophesied to them the result and acted upon it. I flung all my interest and influence into the hands of the two red candidates.

2471. It is not true, then, that you announced yourself as a candidate with the deliberate intention of withdrawing yourself and not going to the poll?—Certainly not; on the contrary, I wished one of them to withdraw, and to go to the poll.

2472. You did not deliberately intend to withdraw and not go to the poll, but you had the expectation up to the eleventh hour that you would be one of the coalition candidates?—Yes, undoubtedly.

2473. Will you tell me with reference to the state of this constituency, with which you seem to be well acquainted, whether you found the balance of corruption pretty evenly distributed, or whether it is more on the side of the freemen, or more on the side of the householders, or more on the side of those who are freemen and householders, and whether the Blue or the Red or the Pink have anything to boast of in that particular?—With reference to the householders and freemen I am hardly a judge. I never went into the detail. I never saw any detail myself as far as the expenditure was concerned. It is quite clear there was more expenditure on the red side than there was on the blue.

2474. That was in 1841?—Yes, it was a bye election.

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2475. In the year 1841 you say the expenditure was larger on the red side?—Yes, than on the blue side.

2476. That was the side you were on, the red?—Yes; I should qualify that by stating that I think, as far as my experience goes, that on the blue side money is more dexterously managed; it goes much further.

2477. Upon your last canvass in connexion with the present constituency, the actual constituency, did you find that the public morals had improved or had deteriorated since the period that you first came canvassing?—I found them much the same, I think.

2478. And this time you canvassed not the Reds but the Blues?—I canvassed indiscriminately.

2479. And this time you found they were all pretty much the same?—It struck me so.

2480. You could not give me any idea how many voters you canvassed in person?—I was very negligent in canvass. I do not think I canvassed above half the constituency.

2481. Was there much concealment on the part of those looking for gratifications? Did they hold out?—People are always backward in promising.

2482. Do you think that is a significant fact?—Yes.

2483. Did you find that was so that they were very backward in promising?—I do not wish to give that inference. I do not think that is peculiar to Canterbury more than any other borough; one always finds great difficulty in getting people to promise.

2484. You stated you looked to being a coalition candidate representing the Blues and Pinks. Was it your intention in the event of the coalition taking place to employ those occult means of direct bribery or the colour tickets?—As far as the direct bribery is concerned I should certainly have opposed it, and with reference to the colour tickets I am not prepared to say what I should have done.

2485. How many voters in the lump do you consider might be secured or gained as the case may be by means of colour tickets?—An innumerable number.

2486. Half the constituency?—I can hardly answer that, because I cannot tell. I should think it depends on what money you are going to spend.

2487. Supposing no obstacle, no limit, no difficulty with regard to the means and the will to spend, of how many recipients do you suppose you could secure the votes by those means, or gain the votes by those means?—I do not suppose the respectable portion of the constituency can in any respect be influenced by colour tickets.

2488. Could any of them be influenced by direct bribery?—Not the respectable portion clearly; it is a contradiction in terms.

2489. How many do you suppose can be secured by colour tickets if there were no restrictions as to the limit and the issuing them? What proportion? Half, a third, or a fourth, or how much?—Say one eighth.

2490. That is less than 200?—Each voter would nominate two colourmen.

2491. I am speaking of the number of votes on both sides. Are you speaking of the blue side, or the pink; which?—I was only looking at my own expenses, not at any of the other candidates. You are clubbing altogether. Taking the election of 1841, I suppose there must have been 3,000 colourmen, that would represent 1,500 voters.

2492. Do you think that is a fair picture of the present state of the constituency?—No.

2493. At all events do you think more than half; is that so?—My experience has led me to think so, certainly. Perhaps I should say that it very often happens that one voter nominates a great number, more than two colourmen, and a great number of other voters do not exercise their right, or what is considered their right.

2494. Did it ever happen, when the election appeared likely to be a close one, that the price of the colour tickets was raised; we are told they were 5s.?—Not to my knowledge.

2495. You do not know whether that was the case?—I think on the red side I paid a pound; I heard that; and on the other side they paid 15s.

2496. Are a larger number issued to each individual voter as an inducement to a body of men who take the colour tickets to come over to a particular side? Did it ever happen that a larger number were issued, or that the price was raised?—Not to my knowledge.

2497. You were present during the examination of the last witness, and you heard some questions asked him about a list of thirty voters; can you throw any light on that transaction?—No, I cannot.

2498. You only know you paid the money?—Yes.

2499. Do you know the two witnesses, Goodwin and Southee?—Yes.

2500. You heard the account each of them gave of themselves?—I am afraid I came in at the end of the evidence of Southee.

2501. Have you known them during the principal part of the time you have been a candidate for the honours of Canterbury?—Yes.

2502. Has Southee been a man principally mixed up with these transactions or not?—I know he is a very active and zealous canvasser.

2503. Do you know, of your own knowledge, of his being employed as a briber?—No, certainly not.

2504. And Goodwin?—Not to my knowledge. I may have heard it stated, but not to my knowledge, certainly.

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2505. In the single election of 1841 you stated it cost you between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.*; have you no recollection of the person or the persons to whom you paid that money?—No, not at all. I know it was distributed at different times to different persons. I believe Mr. Gurney Crossdale received some.

2506. Any other gentleman?—Not that I recollect.

2507. Had the gentleman you last mentioned the management of that election, or was he concerned with others?—He was the chairman of what was called the conservative club. There was no one exclusively had the management of the election, no one single individual.

2508. Do you recollect whether you paid any money to Mr. Gurney Crossdale yourself?—My impression is that I did.

2509. And can you at this distance of time recollect about what sum or sums of money altogether you may have paid to this gentleman?—No, I cannot recollect that.

2510. I am not asking the exact sum?—I should lead you astray if I were to make you believe that I paid him any large sum. I think I do recollect paying him some small sum, but it did not amount to anything large.

2511. Is there any other person to whom you paid any money at that election?—No, I cannot say.

2512. This sum of 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.* I suppose was not paid at one time, but in different instalments?—Just so.

2513. Part of it I suppose previous to the election, and part of it after the election?—Precisely so.

2514. Can you recollect about what sum of money?—I should think about 2,000*l.* before the election.

2515. And the rest for the bills and expenses that came in after the election?—Exactly. I can recollect now a thousand pounds being brought down to me in sovereigns, which I never received myself, but it was taken to a Mr. King's house.

2516. Mr. Thomas King?—Yes.

2517. Was that money brought to you from London?—It was brought to me from London.

2518. Do you know from what party in London that money was brought?—Yes, I do.

2519. Will you be kind enough to furnish us with the name?—From my father.

2520. Do you know a person of the name of John Pout?—Undoubtedly, I know him.

2521. Did he take an active part in the election of 1841, the single election?—Certainly.

2522. Do you remember whether any sum or sums of money were paid to him with respect to that election?—No, certainly not from me.

2523. Do you know who kept your accounts in 1841 of the single election?—I should think their own conservative club.

2524. Was Mr. King a person connected with the keeping of the accounts?—Not to my knowledge.

2525. Was Mr. Pout employed in that way?—Not to my knowledge either.

2526. You say that you now recollect having forwarded 1,000*l.* in sovereigns to Mr. King?—No, not exactly forwarded, because it did not come to me.

2527. You knew it was forwarded to him?—Yes.

2528. Can you recollect any other person to whom you paid or ordered to be paid a large sum of money with respect to that election, the single election of 1841?—As I have stated, I think these payments of 6,000*l.* and odd were made by different instalments, and to the best of my recollection to different people; who they were I cannot recollect.

2529. Had you a committee in 1841?—There was a committee; what was called a committee of the conservative club.

2530. Do you know who was chairman of that club?—This Mr. Gurney Crossdale, whose name I mentioned.

2531. Did that committee sit at Mr. Pout's house?—My impression is that it did.

2532. Can you remember any other persons who took an active part in this conservative club besides Mr. King and Mr. Pout?—No, I could not particularise; they were all very active.

2533. You mentioned the name of Mr. Lushington; did you pay him any money in the election of 1841?—Certainly not.

2534. Do you know a person of the name of John Vincent?—Yes.

2535. Did you pay him any money?—Certainly not.

2536. Do you remember any charge being made by Mr. Pout to you for coals consumed in his house during that election?—I do not recollect it; I have heard the story.

2537. You do not recollect Mr. Pout having made any charge to you?—No, certainly not to me personally.

2538. The sum of 80*l.* for coals?—No.

2539. I understood you to say that in those documents which were burnt by the advice of Mr. Lushington about sixty persons figured in connexion with bribery; do you mean persons who gave or persons who received bribes?—I mean persons who gave bribes; I am sorry to say so.

2540. Now the 3,000*l.* that were paid after the election, how was it paid? By cheque or through a banker?—My impression is it was paid in money.

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2541. The 3,000*l.* after the election?—I will not be certain about the sum; I cannot particularise the sum.

2542. There was a larger sum of money paid after the election than there was before?—Yes.

2543. And your impression is that the larger sum of money paid after the election was not paid by cheque, but in hard cash?—That is my impression.

2544. With respect to the other 1,000*l.*, the money received by Mr. King previous to the election, is it your impression that that 1,000*l.* was not paid by cheque or by banker's order, but in hard cash?—In hard cash; that 1,000*l.* was certainly paid in sovereigns.

2545. You believe the greater part of that 7,000*l.* was not paid by cheque or by an order on the bankers, but in hard cash?—I should say out of that I count a petition. I was menaced by a petition, and that petition was compromised against the petition for St. Alban's.

2546. They paired off?—Yes.

2547. Who acted on that occasion?—I cannot tell.

2548. You do not know the name of the agent?—Not in the least.

2549. Do not you know the name of the gentleman who acted for the Tories on that occasion in the compromise?—No; my impression is it must have been done by the whips of the party. I was very much astonished and very much gratified to hear it was so. Perhaps you will allow me to refer to what Alderman Brent said on Saturday as reported in the newspapers.

2550. I will read to you the passage if you wish it. What is the point?—There are two or three points, wherever my name is mentioned.

2551. What paper have you?—I have the "Morning Chronicle" here. Mr. Alderman Brent is here reported to have said, "In 1847 Mr. Smythe said, these are the votes I bought from you in 1841." Now I beg leave to give that a positive contradiction. In the first place, as I told you before, to this hour I do not know the names of the people who were bribed at any time, or even of the bribers.

2552. Did you ever make any statement to that effect?—I may possibly have asked this, "Are these the votes I may have been supposed to have bought from you in 1841?"

2553. I understood you to say that you considered that by buying them in 1841, without reference at all to their political creed, you considered that you had acquired a sort of pre-emption over them for all future periods?—Well, perhaps so.

2554. I understood you to say that from the large sums of money that were expended at the elections you felt satisfied that bribery was practised to a considerable extent, but that you were not cognizant of any particular cases of bribery, or any particular individuals who received bribes?—Precisely so. And the other point is, Mr. Alderman Brent says, "I think Mr. Smythe audited the accounts." I have already referred to that. I have stated that I did not.

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The Honourable Mr. BUTLER JOHNSTONE sworn and examined.

2555. You were one of the successful candidates in the election of 1852, were you not?—Yes.

2556. Had you known anything of Canterbury before that?—No.

2557. You had not been locally connected with the place?—No.

2558. Had you any friends or relations that were locally connected with it?—One of my family formerly was an archbishop, but that was too far back.

2559. Will you tell us what put you first in communication with Canterbury? Was it a deputation from the city?—Yes.

2560. Who headed it?—Mr. Henry Ward and Mr. Thomas White Collard came up, I understood, from the conservative party. There was a meeting of the conservative party, and they waited upon me in London, and having asked me some questions respecting my politics and views, and I having answered them satisfactorily, or they said they were quite satisfied, I asked them whether they thought the conservative strength was sufficient to carry us through. They told me most positively it was so, and upon that inducement I started for Canterbury.

2561. Was there anything at that time mentioned about the probable expense?—Not to my recollection. I should rather think not a word, but I asked them most particularly about the registration. They told me that they were perfectly satisfied that upon the late registration the conservatives were in a considerable majority; that had great effect upon my starting.

2562. Did you ascertain before you came down to Canterbury what your probable expenses would be?—I did not.

2563. Were you down upon your canvass any length of time before the election?—Yes, I was.

2564. How long?—I am speaking more from recollection, not being certain. I think some weeks. I used to go to London and then came back, but I canvassed the city. I should think a month or six weeks.

2565. Were you alone or did you coalesce with any one?—I coalesced with Mr. Henry Plumtre Gipps who was locally connected with the place; and I forgot to mention there

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was one thing which was said ; the party told me, " Here is a man of great local interest, and you are sure if you coalesce with him, and you not having the local interest it will be a very great thing in your favour ; " that was another thing that induced me to come forward.

2566. His politics were very much the same as your own ?—We issued the same address, a joint address, and we fought the battle together.

2567. At any time previous to the election were you called upon for an advance of money ?—I was, a short time before the election.

2568. How long had they let you go on before they called upon you ?—It was two or three days before I was asked for some money ; a short time ; it may be two. I am speaking now from memory. It was I think two or three days.

2569. What did you advance ?—300*l*.

2570. Each of you ?—I do not know anything at all of that. I never asked my colleague about it to this hour. I knew nothing about him. I can only answer for myself.

2571. Was that 300*l*. paid into the bank, or handed over to anybody ?—It was paid to a banker, I think ; in London to Mr. Kingsford's bankers.

2572. Paid into the account of Mr. Kingsford with his bankers here ?—No ; I think it was paid in London ; to his bankers in London.

2573. To his account with his own bankers in London ?—Yes.

2574. Now during the election or the canvass were you asked for any further advance of money ?—I used to meet freemen in the street, who used to come and ask me, and I used to put up my hand, and say, " Do you know who you are speaking to ; you will ruin me." I was particularly guarded, if you will allow me to use that expression. I heard that the blue party were laying a trap to trip me up upon petition. Almost every day that I went out with some of my friends to canvass, I said, " I do not care a pin if I am beaten upon this ; but, whatever you do, do not let us be tripped up upon petition, as they are going to do it ; " and I impressed upon all my friends every day that, whatever they would do, they would act with the greatest discretion, and not allow me to be tripped up, saying I cared very little if I was defeated, but I should not like to be petitioned against.

2575. The question I put to you was, not with reference to any occasional interpellation in the street by a party who wished for money, but did your agents call upon you for any money ?—Not a farthing.

2576. What money have you paid in reference to this election ?—In all?

2577. Yes ?—1,300*l*.

2578. Is that exclusive of the expense of the petition ?—No ; I wish it was.

2579. Exclusive ?—I thought you said, " Was it inclusive ? " it is exclusive. The petition is another matter.

2580. When did you pay the other 1,000 ?—I paid a sum of 700*l*. I paid the 1,300*l*. in three payments, first 300*l*., then 700*l*., and then 300*l*.. The last 300*l*. I should like to tell you how it was I paid it.

2581. Let us dispose of the 700*l*. first ; where did you pay the 700*l*.—I paid the 700*l*. in London at my own house.

2582. When ?—I should think, as near as my recollection will go, about the 21st or the 22d of July.

2583. Soon after the election ?—Yes.

2584. Who did you pay it to ?—Mr. Pont.

2585. And the last 300*l*. ?—As to the last 300*l*., I should say that I ought not to have paid it, and for this reason, my colleague went to Germany, and he said to some one in Canterbury, " I am going to Germany ; if you want any money from Butler Johnstone, write to him, and he will pay it to you." When I was down in my own place in Scotland, I received a letter asking me for 300*l*., but I considered that this was Mr. Gipps' money.

2586. Who was the letter from ?—The letter, I think, was from Mr Kingsford, if I remember right. I really am not sure ; it was from Mr. Pont or from Mr. Core Kingsford.

2587. It was from one or other of those gentlemen who had had the previous money from you ?—Yes ; to the best of my recollection, Mr. Gipps and I were to pay in equal sums ; the expenses were to be divided fairly between us, and I considered that I paid some hundreds of pounds more than Mr. Gipps.

2588. Did you send back the 300*l*. ?—I remitted from Scotland, through my bankers in Scotland, the 300*l*., which makes the 1,300*l*. ; that is the only money I have ever paid, and I have been told I shall never be called upon for more ; but I consider Mr. Gipps fairly owes me some money, I having paid more ; when we started, he and I having agreed we would divide the expenses exactly between us.

2589. Have you had any account rendered to you ?—Not the least.

2590. You do not know to this day what that 1,300*l*. was spent for ?—I understood there were a great number of colour tickets. I inquired about it. I was exceedingly particular there should be no act of bribery to unseat me, knowing the blue party had given out they were laying a trap, and that they would do it in that way. We were legitimately stronger upon the register than they ; the Conservative party was considered stronger in every way, and they fell back, in the hopes to beat us upon petition ; that I fairly found

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and knew before I was returned. I was rather startled, and said, "If this money is expended we shall be surely unseated; they will trip us up." They said, "No; there are a great number of colour tickets required." I asked many what they were, and they said it was a legal thing; that the freemen of Canterbury had them, and that they were legally entitled to them.

2591. Who told you this; your legal agents?—No; we had no legal agent.

2592. Is not Richard Kingsford your attorney?—Yes; but I never considered him in that way. Mr. Kingsford, from the moment I spoke to him, would never have a farthing from me for any expenses. He is a solicitor; but I understand for thirty years, although he took an active part in the conservative cause, that he has never received a shilling in payment of costs. I brought a letter down from Sir Brook Bridges to Mr. Kingsford, and he declined acting; he did not wish to act upon the election; he was old. I pressed him to act, having heard Mr. Kingsford's character stood so high both in the county and in the city, and thinking it necessary for me to have a man of his character to recognize what I was doing. Mr. Kingsford refused, and said in his own office he would not. I said, "Sir Brook Bridges is a great friend of yours, and I am a stranger;" and I rather pressed him, upon which Mr. Kingsford consented, but he never received a shilling from me, and it was understood that he would act for me as a friend and agent.

2593. I did not ask whether he would be a paid agent or an unpaid agent. You handed him over the 300*l.*?—Yes.

2594. And the 1,000*l.*?—600*l.* was the only sum of money that passed through Mr. Kingsford's hands; 700*l.* Mr. Pont got.

2595. Who was it told you this system of colour tickets was legitimately the right of the freemen?—If you really ask me to name the individual who said so, I cannot do it.

2596. Was it somebody in whom you had confidence?—No doubt it was. It was often told me, when I had been walking with the canvassers, that it was a system in Canterbury that all the freemen considered they had a legitimate right to have it, which accounted to me in a very great degree for the expense. I found out that it was very necessary that there should be a large body of men in what I considered my pay, to protect me, because I was grossly insulted by one man, who hit me on the hat, besides making faces, and so on. I am perfectly sure if I had not what I call a large force, which I considered quite as large as the others, that I should have been maltreated, particularly upon the day of polling; the day of the election.

2597. They had no colourmen on that election?—They had an eye to unseating me, and they were going about with colours and in procession, whether paid or not it was fully as large a procession as ours, and so much so that any stranger coming to Canterbury, which my family did, would have doubted which procession was the largest, and it was the doubt upon our minds which was the largest; whether their procession had been paid or not, that is another thing, but they had a procession with bands and flags and colours; it would rather puzzle me to say which was the stronger of the two.

2598. Was it known to your friends or your party that the other side were not paying colourmen at that election?—I knew nothing about it. Strange to say, until the petition was presented against me I never knew the other parties had not colour tickets. I did not know, as far as I was concerned. I never heard that the other party had not colour tickets; I thought they had; I understood it was what both sides always had, and which I, in my innocence, as I call it, thought they had.

2599. You have told us you heard they were laying a trap for you; what was the trap?—Ah, that is the thing; the trap was laid, but where the trap was placed I could not tell.

2600. It was kept, as far as you are aware, perfectly secret?—Perfectly secret; and I only wondered myself what the trap would be, and where it was placed, or how I put my foot in it; but that it was laid, and I was caught, is painfully true.

2601. After you had paid the 300*l.*, was anything said to you about further sums likely to be required?—Yes.

2602. Who was it made that observation?—Doctor Lochee.

2603. Did he mention any particular sum?—No, he did not.

2604. Did it occur to your to ask what they would be required for?—I never asked the question; certainly I never did.

2605. And you went to the election without being called upon for any further sum; you paid 300*l.* before the election, and you say about the 20th or 21st of July you paid 100*l.*?—The 20th or 22d I paid 300*l.* more.

2606. And then 1,000*l.* more?—No; 700*l.* more. You ask me whether I was called upon to pay any other sum. The impression I had upon my mind was strong that I should have to pay another sum, and I was fully prepared myself to do so.

2607. Was that impression conveyed by what Dr. Lochee said?—No. At first Doctor Lochee met me; it was at the cricket-ground, and he said to me, "Butler Johnstone, you having paid 1,000*l.*, I do not think you will be called upon for any more."

2608. That was after the election?—After the election, in the cricket week; that was in August.

2609. After you had paid your 300*l.* before the election, had you had any intimation from anybody that further money would be requisite?—That is a question that I really

cannot charge myself with ; but I was fully under the impression that I had a deal more to pay.

2610. What led you to that impression ?—The impression was this : I was very much afraid of Alderman Brent and the Bifrons purse ; Bifrons is the Marchioness of Conyngham's place. You asked me the question, whether I was aware, or had been made aware by anybody, that I would have more than that 300*l.* to pay. You asked me why I was under the impression that I should have more. I say because the Marchioness of Conyngham has a very large income, and rumour,—and I being a total stranger went only upon what I heard,—rumour with many wings said every hour to me that Alderman Brent was in the habit of going to Bifrons, and that the Marchioness of Conyngham's steward, Mr. Pilcher, was seen coming from there. There was no doubt that if the Marchioness of Conyngham saw the election going against her son-in-law, Sir William Somerville, that she would come down handsomely with her thousands, as it was reported she always did.

2611. Did you understand by that the other side were prepared to have recourse to bribery ?—Certainly.

2612. Did you anticipate that you should be called upon for further funds to meet them in the same way ?—When Lady Conyngham's purse was to be opened against me I felt myself fairly in the fight, and that I should not be beat by her.

2613. Did you anticipate that you should be called upon for further funds to meet them in the same way ?—With respect to that, as I told you formerly if you will refer to the notes, I was most anxious, and most pressing, and most desirous that no act of bribery should be committed either by me or those friends who were acting for me that could get my foot into the trap that I knew was laid for me.

2614. When you were told that the Bifrons purse was to be opened were you prepared to have recourse to the same measures which you anticipated they would have recourse to to save your seat ?—I certainly should say I would when I was in the heat of it. When they said, "Lady Conyngham's purse is against you," I said, "Then Butler Johnstone's purse is against her." I did not say that, but that is what I should have said, there is not the least doubt of it, in the heat of the thing. I would not have given up my election if I were to be tripped up in that way ; but this I must say, if I may be allowed to make the observation, and I have no hesitation in saying as I am upon my oath, that if the other party, the blue party, had succeeded, that nothing would induce me to take the advantage that they did of me by the petition against me on the grounds that they did.

2615. Although you were not called upon till after the election for an additional sum of 700*l.*, had you been called upon during the election I presume you would have been prepared to give it ?—Certainly.

2616. And I presume from what you have said, and said very ingenuously, that you would have known perfectly well what it was to be given for ?—As a man of sense and a man of the world I knew there must have been a great number, hundreds, of colourmen's tickets, put it in what way you will, but I as a man of the world would not go to them, nor did I, and ask how the expenditure was going on, but having paid sums I was alarmed at anything like indiscretion on our part in the expenditure of that money, and it was the colour tickets that always reconciled me to the fact of the expenditure of that sum of money, it having been stated distinctly that it was a thing practised for years and years by both sides, and I did not think that in that way any trap would be laid for me.

2617. I think you did not quite understand the question I put to you. You said before that you understood the colour tickets were a legitimate right of the freemen, and you therefore had no idea that that was the trap laid for you ?—Certainly not, not the least.

2618. Then you said you heard that Mr. Brent was seen up at Bifrons, and that if Lady Conyngham heard the election was going against her son-in-law, Sir William, her purse would have been open, and then I asked you should you have been aware if the money had been asked from you afterwards for what purpose it was required, or should you have given it and asked no questions ?—I should.

2619. How was your first recommendation to the notice of the electors of Canterbury ? You said they sent you a deputation, but what induced that deputation to go to you ?—It is a question I really am at this moment unable to answer, because I had heard that for Canterbury some days before I came that there was a candidate required.

2620. From whom did you hear it ?—I cannot say from whom I heard it. I belong to three clubs in London, and I have heard the *on dits* of the elections,—who is up for such a place,—and I think in that loose way I first of all heard of Canterbury.

2621. When did you treat it as a matter of business with the gentlemen in London so as to take part in the proceedings ?—If I may be allowed to answer that question in this way I would state that I had no intention whatever of going into Parliament until Lord Derby came into power, and having a very great respect both for him personally and his politics, I then thought it was an opportunity for me to go into Parliament and support his Government ; those were the only inducements ; having stated to the electors here that I wanted nothing from any Government, and that I would not accept it if they would give it me. I was perfectly independent, and it was merely for the express purpose of supporting Lord Derby's Government.

2622. Do I understand you the deputation from the electors of Canterbury reached you before Lord Derby's Government came into power ?—No.

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2623. You had formed your intention to stand for some constituency previous to your receiving the deputation?—I was very careless of getting into Parliament; I had rather not.

2624. Had you taken any steps to procure a seat anywhere down to the moment of your receiving the deputation?—As to steps I cannot say, but I was spoken of for one or two other places before that.

2625. With whom did you concert with a view of getting named as a tory candidate?—For Canterbury?

2626. For any place before you received the deputation?—For any place, except Canterbury?

2627. You say that you had a general intention of coming in for some place, did you confer with any person or what till you had a deputation from Canterbury?—I did consult one or two friends.

2628. Who were they?—I think I consulted a Mr. Brown.

2629. Is that the parliamentary agent?—The parliamentary agent.

2630. Anybody else?—Not that I remember.

2631. Did Mr. Brown act for you when the petition was presented against your return as parliamentary agent?—He acted conjointly, I think, with Mr. Kingsford equally.

2632. Defended your seat against the petition?—Defended my seat. Mr. Kingsford would not accept it on any account. Mr. Brown and Mr. Kingsford acted conjointly in that matter.

2633. After you received the deputation from Canterbury had you any conversation with anybody in London, any of the managers there, or anybody upon the subject of the expenses of your election?—Certainly not.

2634. Had you any reason to believe that you would receive any assistance in any way?—Certainly not, not a farthing.

2635. From what source did this money come to you which was expended by you?—From my own legitimate property; money and funds.

2636. The first sum of 300*l.* you said was paid into Mr. Kingsford's account with his London bankers?—Yes, that is to the best of my recollection it was so. I was desired to pay 300*l.* to so-and-so, and I paid it exactly as I was desired. I knew it was to Mr. Kingsford's direction.

2637. Was that paid before you came down to Canterbury at all?—No. I was down at Canterbury a week canvassing before.

2638. Why did you pay it to his London bankers instead of his country bankers?—I cannot tell that. I paid the money as he desired it.

2639. Who desired?—Mr. Kingsford told me to pay 300*l.* in a certain way, which I paid.

2640. He desired you to pay it into his London bankers?—I could not say that. I know I paid 300*l.*, but I could not at this moment remember on any account what the bankers were or how it was. Mr. Kingsford told me to pay, and according to the directions I received I paid the money. I should be sorry to say who the banker was without having a note of it.

2641. Before you came down to Canterbury, but after the deputation had gone up to you, did you make no inquiries at all, or was no information at all given you, on the very important question of whether bribery and treating and so on were necessary to secure your return?—Certainly. When I was in London and the deputation called upon me there was not one syllable mentioned about bribery and corruption, colour ticket men, to the best of my recollection, or anything of the sort.

2642. Were you requested to stand upon the purity principle?—No, and I was not told not.

2643. That was left quite open?—Perfectly open.

2644. You then came down to Canterbury?—I then came down to Canterbury.

2645. Who was the last tory candidate in the same interest with you? Who preceded you and Mr. Gipps?—Mr. Vance, I think.

2646. The present member for Dublin?—Yes.

2647. Did you know him?—I did not know him at that time. I am personally acquainted with him since.

2648. Was anything said to you by Mr. Kingsford, or by anybody in Canterbury, upon the subject of the state of Mr. Vance's accounts with this constituency?—Not one word; I knew nothing of Mr. Vance's affairs. Not one word was said to me upon the subject; if they did I should stop them, and should not listen to them.

2649. I ask if there was any outstanding claim with respect to former elections which you were called upon to meet?—Not one farthing.

2650. Did you happen to know the expenses of Mr. Vance's last contest or previous contests had been paid before you came down to Canterbury?—Not one word did I know of it. I spoke to Mr. Vance one day in the House of Commons, or somewhere else, and said there was a rumour. Mr. Vance completely gave me the idea that there was not a word of truth in it.

2651. In what?—In what you say. I heard there was a rumour of Mr. Vance going suddenly away and taking leave of the constituency; I was anxious to know the reason;

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they could not inform me. I said to Mr. Vance, "Do they suppose you received money?" Mr. Vance made a face as much as to say "Nothing of the kind."

2652. He did not say so?—No; he gave me no information, yea or nay.

2653. He merely gesticulated, but said neither yes nor no?—Exactly; but the impression left on me was it was not the case.

2654. Who told you that Mr. Vance had received some inducement to leave?—It was a rumour. You ask me to particularise. Upon my oath I cannot tell you.

2655. When were you told it?—I was told it first when I came to Canterbury, naturally inquiring about the constituency, and about different things.

2656. You were not told this in London before you came down, were you?—Not to my recollection a word.

2657. When were you told they were laying a trap for you and the conservative party in the manner you first described?—During my canvass.

2658. You were not told that in London?—No.

2659. Who told you that first of all?—I could not tell; I heard it from a great number.

2660. Did you hear it from any lawyer among others?—No.

2661. Did it make any impression upon you?—It made an impression upon me; it did so much so that, as I said before, in my canvass in every morning I used to impress on the friends with me that we should be exceedingly cautious and guarded as, from the character I got of the blue party it was very necessary to be guarded.

2662. You went so far as to tell us just now that when you were asked for money you said, "You will do me an injury"?—Yes; this was to poor men in the street.

2663. What did they ask you, or say to you?—"I am very poor, I wish you would give me something; I have been one of the voters for Canterbury for years." I used to say, "My good Sir, remember who you are talking to; I cannot listen to you."

2664. It did not require much caution to refuse such an application as that?—No, I should think not.

2665. About how many such communications were made to you in the course of your canvass?—There were several.

2666. Dozens?—No.

2667. A dozen?—I should think so.

2668. What became of these applicants? Did they treat it as a refusal, or go elsewhere?—They seemed to think that I spoke like a man of common sense; they walked away, and did not appear either angry or huffy or anything else.

2669. Did you mean them to go to your agents?—Certainly not.

2670. Or to other people?—No; I only said I could not give them anything, they must be certain it was a thing not allowed by law.

2671. Did none of them ever ask you to pay any debts for them?—Not a farthing; never.

2672. Supposing expenses had been left from a previous election, to which you would consider them legitimately entitled, putting the election apart, did you ever promise to pay anything in respect of such claims as those?—I never was asked, I never was called upon, and never paid one farthing, and if I were asked to contribute towards former elections I should not have done so.

2673. I do not mean former elections, but outstanding claims under which these men were entitled?—They never asked me to pay any old outstanding debt, and if they did I should have refused.

2674. Do you know a man of the name of Southee?—I know the name.

2675. Do you know an out voter of the name of Southee?—I might know his face about the town, and having seen a great many of the constituency I am acquainted with the names and appearance; Southee's name is familiar.

2676. Did you go to Herne Bay to canvass?—Yes.

2677. Did you meet an out voter there of the name of Southee?—I met several; I could not particularise; I could not bring Southee before me.

2678. Do you remember a freeman living at Herne Bay?—There are several, five or six; to make my answer correct you must bring Southee before me, and say, "Is that the man?" or something particular.

2679. How many freemen did you canvass at Herne Bay?—I went, I should think, to six or seven.

2680. Freemen?—Yes.

2681. You say all those you went to?—Yes; there may be one out; I am satisfied we have seen them all.

2682. Do you remember one of these freemen, no matter about his name, telling you that he had expended 4*l.* upon a former election, and that he would not vote unless that just debt was paid to him?—I remember perfectly a very poor-looking man, a tailor, who was exceedingly wretched in his appearance, making some claim, saying he had expended a good deal of money on former elections, but having made up my mind, and my friends who were with me, that we would not pay anything of the kind, I, to the best of my opinion and on my oath, say we never came to any terms with that man, I never promised him a farthing, and never said he should have it, and to the best of my knowledge he never got it with my consent.

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2683. He made the application nevertheless?—He did.

2684. If he has stated in writing or not in writing that you promised and encouraged him to hope that he should be paid the amount, or any amount, he has stated what is not true?—Certainly and distinctly; but I remember perfectly well that the man wrote to me in London long after I was elected, mentioning that there was his furniture going to be sold, and asking me either to be security or to sign a paper, or something to that effect, for him, and I never answered the man's letter.

2685. How long was this before the petition was presented?—The petition was presented as fast as they could, ours was the very first, they lost not a moment in promoting it.

2686. Can you tell at what period this letter of Southee reached you in London?—I should think it was after the petition was presented; the petition was presented so soon after.

2687. How long after Parliament met did you get this letter; have you any idea?—What I am saying is not to be put down except as merely from memory, and to the best of my belief the man wrote to me a long letter about this; he never asked me to give it for his vote; it was a long badly written letter, saying that he had a large family, and that his furniture was seized upon, and asking me would I, as there was some reversion upon which some lady would pay it after a time, would I give security. I was then petitioned against; if I had not been petitioned against, and had been the quiet member for Canterbury, and one of my constituents had applied to me for such a thing as that, I should instantly have listened to it. I am upon my oath. I did not answer the letter knowing there was a petition against me, and that it might be made available against me.

2688. Did you when he made the statement to you at Herne Bay of his poverty, and of the debt owing by him, consult Doctor Lochee about it?—Certainly not.

2689. Was Doctor Lochee with you at Herne Bay?—I do not think he was; I should say not.

2690. Did you refer this man to Doctor Lochee?—That I cannot say.

2691. You might have referred him to Doctor Lochee, but you have forgotten the circumstance?—I do not think I did; I am satisfied I did not; if the man swears I did, and if I were put upon my oath I should say I had no recollection of it.

2692. Could you recollect this much, whether he voted for you?—That I also on my oath say I do not know whether he voted for me or not; to the best of my belief he wrote in that letter that he did support me, and therefore I concluded that he did.

2693. You do not know whether his name was Southee or not?—No; the name of Southee is very familiar.

2694. Now can this poll book show whether the man you saw in Herne Bay voted for you or not?—It will.

2695. You did not know this man was Southee; the poll book will only show Southee voted for you?—I remember the man perfectly; I have a great recollection of him; I am familiar with the name of Southee; I remember the man writing and making the request, and I never answered his letter.

2696. The impression that was made upon you by the notice you received of a trap being laid for you led you to be very cautious, but it did not lead you to set your face against the practice of colour tickets?—No, because I was told it was a thing that had been spread over years,—I understood for half a century,—that both sides practised it.

2697. It has been decided by the committee that unseated you to be bribery?—Yes.

2698. And it has been reported by the committee that this practice of distributing and giving colour tickets was not proved to have been committed with your knowledge and consent, nor with that of Mr. Gipps?—The committee did not examine me; this I know, that I heard colour tickets were given on both sides, that they were not given to electors, but that electors recommended, and as I have said in my innocence never fancied that to be bribery; if it were, I never thought that of my friends Alderman Brent and Alderman Neame of the Blue party; I thought at that time they were too respectable to do such a thing.

2699. It is a fact notwithstanding this that the report of the committee is that these acts of bribery were committed without your knowledge and consent?—Did the committee say that?

2700. Yes. "That it was not proved that the acts of bribery were committed with the knowledge and consent of the said Henry Plumtre Gipps and the Honourable Henry Butler Johnstone." You admit you did know of this?—I admit, and I am upon my oath, that I knew there were colour tickets given.

2701. Are you conscious of any other act of bribery committed at the election of 1852 on behalf of yourself and Mr. Gipps, except the distribution of colour tickets?—I am on my oath now, and I say I am not cognizant of one single act of bribery, treating, or corruption, except the colour tickets while I was a candidate.

2702. I am requested to ask you whether you saw a man at a place called Bridge of the name of Beadby, a policeman, during the canvass?—I did.

2703. Did you ask him to see a man called John White, of Bridge, and see what he could do with him?—Being a stranger to the constituency I am not acquainted with what they call the names as a local man would be, therefore you must excuse me if I enter

a little bit into detail to explain the circumstance. We drove out to Bridge, and on the road we met a policeman who was stated to be a voter; he was canvassed in the usual way that we canvassed the whole constituency, asked to support the cause in the usual manner. I was not aware nor do I know the name now, but the friends who were with me did no doubt know there was a voter to be got there, but I do not remember the circumstance of either the man's name, but the impression I have is that we asked the policeman at once. He said something about they ill-treated him at Bifrons, they did not pay him, or something of that kind, a flourish that he was badly treated. The impression I have is, he immediately consented not only to give his vote but to assist us. When the man was called before the committee the impression I was under at the time was he was stating what was not true.

2704. Although you do not remember the name of the voter you remember perfectly well the circumstance of the policeman?—Yes, I perfectly well remember meeting him on the road.

2705. Did the policeman say to you that the man would want buying?—No, I never heard of it.

2706. That the voter would want buying?—No, I never heard it.

2707. As this has been stated, it is necessary you should have the opportunity of contradicting it?—I will do all I can with my memory to be as accurate as possible. I can say now the impression I have upon my oath is, that no such question was ever asked by him; I never heard it; if it were, the impression I have is that I should clearly remember it; there were two or three with us, and probably their memory might be better than mine.

2708. Who were they?—Mr. Gipps, my late colleague, and Mr. Core Kingsford, in whose car we were, which was an Irish outside jaunting car.

Adjourned till To-morrow at 10 o'clock.

THIRD DAY.—Tuesday, 17th May 1853.

Mr. HENRY PLUMPTRE GIPPS sworn and examined.

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2709. Were you returned one of the sitting members at the last election for this city?—I was.

2710. And unseated upon petition?—I was.

2711. I believe you and your family have been long connected with Canterbury?—Very long indeed.

2712. When were you first a candidate for representing the city?—1837.

2713. Was a gentleman of the name of Bradshaw your colleague upon that occasion?—He was.

2714. Was there any arrangement made between you and Mr. Bradshaw with reference to the expenses?—There was.

2715. Can you state what it was?—I was young at the time; I was brought forward as a second candidate, and the arrangement was made that he should pay 1,000*l.* and I should pay 500*l.*

2716. Who was to be the winning candidate?—He was, if only one was to come in.

2717. And upon that arrangement your committee were to act; of course a joint committee?—Yes. It was a near run; according to the agreement they put him ahead of me, though I was ahead of him before by a few votes.

2718. Are you aware that prior to that occasion there were any illegal practices?—Not at all.

2719. I believe at that time you had not become so intimately acquainted with the mode in which elections are managed in Canterbury as you have become since?—Certainly not.

2720. In 1847 I believe you again came forward as a candidate?—I did.

2721. Had you been a candidate between 1837 and 1847?—I had not.

2722. Was that a single election?—It was a single election.

2723. Just before the general election?—Yes.

2724. I believe my Lord Albert Conyngham was your opponent?—He was my opponent. Mr. Bradshaw died; that was what caused the vacancy.

2725. On that occasion did you go to the poll?—I did not.

2726. Had you a canvass?—I had, for three or four days; three days I think it was.

2727. What did that canvass cost you?—Somewhere about 300*l.* I think there were one or two old bills. I cannot state at this length of time what it was.

2728. In 1852, was that the next time you came forward?—That was.

2729. What money was provided for the election in 1852 by yourself?—I provided 800*l.* at the time, and at the end of November I paid 250*l.* more,—the end of November last.

2730. Therefore, irrespective of the expenses connected with the petition against your seat, the election cost you 1,050*l.*?—Exactly so.

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2731. Who did you confide that money to?—I gave 800*l.* to Mr. Pont, and 250*l.* to Mr. Kingsford. The 800*l.*, at the election time, I gave to Mr. Pont, and the 250*l.*, the last week in November, I gave to Mr. Kingsford.

2732. Have you had any accounts rendered to you as to the mode in which that money was expended?—I have not. None at all.

2733. Do you know at all from the representations of the parties whom you entrusted with the money, how the money was expended?—I do not know. I have heard a large portion of it went in colour tickets.

2734. Are you acquainted with the system of colour tickets yourself?—I am.

2735. Is it the fact, as has been stated to us, that a voter sends in a recommendation of one or two parties, as it may be, to have colour tickets?—I believe it has always been so.

2736. Do you know whether the voter has more than two tickets?—I do not know. I should think not as many as two tickets. My impression is he generally had one; he may have had two.

2737. That is quite irrespective of whether he carries colours or not?—The voter never has the colour ticket himself, I believe; at all events, if he did, it was contrary to express orders. I always said, "If a voter has a colour ticket it is bribery. Take care the voter gets none of the money." I do not think you will find the voters had any colour tickets.

2738. We do not find that the voters themselves had colour tickets. Do you know, from your own knowledge, or from the statements of any parties whom you entrusted with the management of the funds, of any of those funds going in direct money payments?—I do not.

2739. Have you asked for any accounts?—I have not. I went abroad immediately after the election, and did not return until the session of Parliament, and I have never asked for any.

2740. In the year 1847, when you stood against Lord Albert Conyngham and expended 300*l.*, who had the money?—I really forget at this distance of time; either Mr. Pont or Mr. Walker; I cannot state positively which. It was a very sudden thing my going down.

2741. Had you accounts rendered to you?—I had.

2742. Have you those accounts?—No, I have not.

2743. Did the accounts that were rendered to you upon that occasion disclose payments for colour tickets?—We had no colour tickets; we did not go to a poll.

2744. How would the 300*l.* be expended?—They were partly old bills. I think some old registration accounts; but I really forget at this distance of time.

2745. Do you mean you were called upon as the candidate to pay expenses which had been incurred by others, and not by yourself, as a condition for coming forward or getting support?—I think the candidate was generally expected to pay any outstanding registration bills, or anything of that sort.

2746. To clear off old scores?—Yes. I dare say part of the money went in messengers and that sort of thing; we never came to giving colour tickets away on that occasion.

2747. How long before the day of election did you retire?—I think it must have been about three or four days, but I do not remember exactly at this distance of time. I dare say Mr. Walker will remember more accurately than I do.

2748. For whom did Mr. Walker act?—He acted for me upon that occasion.

2749. As your agent or solicitor?—As my agent.

2750. What election was that?—In 1847.

2751. Did he act for you in any other election?—No.

2752. Did you take any part in procuring or assisting Mr. Vance's candidatureship in 1850?—No, I took no part whatever; I was not in Canterbury.

2753. As to your share of the expenses of the different elections, out of what fund was it to be paid?—Out of my own pocket.

2754. Was that the original understanding?—Yes.

2755. You had no promise from any other quarter?—I cannot say that I was not promised help, if you mean that.

2756. Can you state from whom and at what election?—I was promised by some friends of mine at this last election.

2757. Who were they?—The same fund as I believe they had at the other club; I was promised 500*l.*

2758. From what club was that?—The Carlton. I cannot say where it comes from, but there is a fund on both sides; a political fund.

2759. Who is the manager of that fund?—Mr. Mackenzie.

2760. Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, the member for Liverpool?—Yes. I will not say it came from that fund; I really know nothing about it.

2761. Now as to the promise?—I only simply know I was promised 500*l.* towards the expenses of the election.

2762. Do I understand you to say that Mr. Forbes Mackenzie promised you the sum?—He did.

2763. And he has not paid it?—Yes, he has.

2764. How much did you expend over and above that 500*l*.?—I expended at the time of the election all my own money, and after that I was paid back 500*l*.; it was included in the 1,050*l*.

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2765. The 500*l*.?—Yes.

2766. Then you have expended of your own money the difference between 500*l*. and 1,050*l*.?—Yes.

2767. Have you any notion from what source that fund is raised?—I have not; I believe there is a general fund on both sides for election purposes.

2768. You do not know who contributes to that fund?—I do not.

2769. Did you contribute yourself to it?—No, I did not.

2770. Did you receive the promise of 500*l*. before you stood for the constituency?—I did.

2771. In London?—In London.

2772. Did Mr. Butler Johnstone receive any assistance out of that fund, or any promise?—I do not know anything about that.

2773. Was there not also a question between you and him as to a supplemental sum of 300*l*. which he paid after the election?—No; I paid 250*l*. at the end of November, and there may be 50*l*. between us.

2774. There may be a little?—Yes, there may be a little.

2775. Are there any accounts of this last election or of any former elections of yours unsettled?—Not one, I believe.

2776. Did you receive any assistance or promise of assistance out of any fund at any previous contest?—No.

2777. Neither assistance nor promise?—Neither.

2778. Through whom was the 500*l*. paid to you by Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, that is to say, in what way was that 500*l*. paid to you by Mr. Forbes Mackenzie?—It was paid when I was abroad to my bankers.

2779. In London or in Canterbury?—In London.

2780. Who are your bankers?—The Commercial Bank.

2781. The Western Branch?—No, the Eastern Branch.

2782. In what form was it paid; by cheque, or by notes, or cash, or how?—I wish to be very accurate. 200*l*. was sent me down in bank notes here; I did not use it for the purpose of the election at all.

2783. At what period was that sent down to you?—That was sent down shortly after the election.

2784. While you were still in Canterbury?—Yes, I took it back to town with me; I did not want it.

2785. The 300*l*.?—That was paid into the Commercial Bank.

2786. By cheque, or how?—I do not know; it was paid in when I was abroad.

2787. Have you not seen it in your book?—No, it did not pass through my book at all.

2788. How was that?—Because it was by private arrangement between me and the manager of the bank; I took 300*l*. of his, and it was paid back, I believe, through Mr. Forbes Mackenzie.

2789. Mr. Forbes Mackenzie repaid to the manager of the bank 300*l*. that he had advanced to you for that election?—Yes, I did not wish it to go into my private account at all.

2790. You do not happen to know whether he received payment by cheque, or in what form the manager received payment?—I do not; I was abroad.

2791. Do I understand you to say, that you were also abroad in 1850, when Mr. Vance stood for Canterbury against Colonel Romilly?—No, I was not abroad; I was not in Canterbury; I took no part whatever in the election.

2792. Did you accompany Mr. Butler Johnstone in the canvass in 1852?—Yes.

2793. Were you present on any occasion when electors, or persons stating themselves to be electors, requested money of him in that capacity?—I do not think I ever heard them ask, and I am sure if they did he would give them a very short answer; he would not give them any.

2794. But you did not hear them ask?—To the best of my recollection I never heard any of them ask for money, either of myself or Mr. Butler Johnstone; they have asked me upon several occasions for colour tickets, and I gave them an answer, that I could not think of giving any promise of the sort.

2795. Were you present when he was invited to stand?—I was not.

2796. Were you present at Herne Bay when he canvassed the out-voters there?—Yes.

2797. As your local knowledge is better than Mr. Butler Johnstones, perhaps you know a man of the name of Southee, a freeman residing at Herne Bay, a tailor?—Yes, now you mention a tailor I remember it.

2798. Do you remember that tailor applying to Mr. Butler Johnstone to pay a sum of 4*l*., or some other sum on some account outstanding since the last election?—No, I do not. I think this Mr. Southee wrote me a letter about last December, to say that he was hard up for rent, and asking me for relief.

2799. Do you remember his saying anything at the time of the canvass?—No.

2800. Do you remember any out-voter at Herne Bay requesting any money of Mr. Johnstone or of you, or of your canvassers?—Certainly not.

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2801. What answer did you make to the man who wrote to you in December?—I sent his letter down to Mr. Pont, to know whether it was a real case of distress; Mr. Pont's answer was, it was not; and I gave the man no answer.

2802. What did he ask for?—He stated that he was in arrear of rent, and that there was a distress going to be put into his house, and he asked me to contribute.

2803. Stating he had voted for you?—I do not remember whether he did.

2804. He was an elector?—Yes; it was long after the election; it was in December, I think.

2805. Mr. Butler Johnstone has spoken of the impression that a trap was being laid for the conservative party of this kind, that the Blues were not to bribe for once, and were to allow the Reds to bribe, and that then they were to present their own petition; did you hear of such a trap in the course of your canvass?—I certainly did.

2806. At what period?—The day before the election.

2807. Not until the day before the election?—No.

2808. Mr. Butler Johnstone heard it the day he commenced his canvass or the day after?—I never heard of that; I did not know they were not going to give colour tickets until the day before the election.

2809. You did not hear that they were going to take the chance of your committing direct bribery or indirect, and so to unseat you, until the day before the election?—No, I did not.

2810. At all events, you did not hear they were not going to give colourmen's tickets until the day before the election?—I will not be certain to a day, but until a day or two we did not hear it.

2811. And before that time you had committed yourself pretty freely to colourmen's tickets?—Of course we had.

2812. From your experience of former elections and your knowledge of the city, had you any doubt in your own mind, that if they presented a petition against your return founded on the colour tickets and proved their case, that they would unseat you?—I did not think so, because I always begged that they would take particular care that no colour tickets were ever given to a voter, and that he never got paid for anything, and as long as the voter received nothing I did not think it was bribery.

2813. You knew colour tickets were given at the time?—Certainly.

2814. They were given with your knowledge and concurrence?—Certainly.

2815. Were you examined before the Committee of the House of Commons?—I was not.

2816. Was Mr. Butler Johnstone examined?—No.

2817. Did either of you tender yourselves to be examined?—We did not tender ourselves; I was in the way if they called for us.

2818. I see the committee report that it was "not proved" that these acts of bribery were committed "with the knowledge or consent" of either of you; I understand you to say that these acts of bribery to which my last question refers, the colour tickets, were committed with the knowledge and consent of both of you?—Certainly so; but I did not consider them bribery.

2819. If you had been called before the committee, or if Mr. Johnstone had been called before the committee the committee might have found that these acts were committed with your knowledge and consent?—Certainly, so far as colour tickets went.

2820. When you first came to Canterbury in 1837 I understand you the arrangement was that Mr. Bradshaw was to pay 1,000*l.* and you to pay 500*l.*; were you afterwards called upon to pay an additional sum?—No more at all.

2821. Do you know whether Mr. Bradshaw at that election paid more than 1,000*l.*?—I cannot tell you whether he did at this distance of time; my own impression of what he paid is from a conversation of his which I will put in his own words; he said, "My agent's expenses at Berwick were 1,200*l.*, at Canterbury my whole election cost me less;" I remember that conversation very well; he was member for Berwick; but I never saw the accounts of that election; it must have been somewhere thereabouts, but I never saw the accounts of that election.

2822. On the election of 1852, are you aware of any monies being contributed to the expense of the election besides those sums which you have mentioned?—I am not; certainly not; there were not.

2823. In the course of your canvass in 1852, or after, have you ever been called upon to pay any outstanding accounts of former elections?—I have not; but in our accounts of the election of 1852 there will appear, just the same as happened in the election of 1847, that there are some outstanding accounts for registration.

2824. But of former elections, not registration?—No, of former elections I was not.

2825. I ask you specifically, was anything said to you about any accounts left unsettled by Mr. Vance?—Certainly not.

2826. Do you happen to know, from your connexion with the party, whether all Mr. Vance's expenses in the contest of 1850 or the canvass of 1850 were paid?—I do not; I know nothing at all about it.

Mr. RICHARD PILCHER sworn and examined.

Mr. R. Pilcher.

17th May 1853.

2827. I believe you are the steward of my Lady Conyngham, are you not, at Bifrons ?
—I am.

2828. How long have you occupied that situation ?—Ever since her Ladyship purchased the estate, or rather the late Marquis, in 1830.

2829. When were you first connected with the elections of this town ?—Ever since 1818, in a very humble way.

2830. Since my Lord Conyngham purchased the estate, were you then brought into more intimate connexion with the electors ?—Yes, I certainly was ; inasmuch as I was appointed to receive monies, and to pay them away to certain agents, and so on ; in short, I acted as a sort of banker to those parties ; the money passed through me.

2831. Which was the first occasion after the Bifrons estate became the property of my Lord Conyngham that you were brought into connexion with the elections ?—In 1835.

2832. Was there an election in that year ?—Yes, there was.

2833. Who were the candidates ?—The candidates were Lord Conyngham, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Lushington.

2834. Is that the present Marquis of Conyngham ?—No.

2835. You said Lord Conyngham ?—Lord Albert Conyngham. I am speaking of the present Lord Londesborough.

2836. Was Mr. Lushington the tory candidate ?—He was.

2837. And the two other gentlemen were the Liberals ?—They were.

2838. And who were returned ?—The fact was, Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Villiers were returned, but that return was disputed, and Mr. Lushington eventually succeeded to the seat on petition.

2839. Who lost the seat ?—Mr. Villiers.

2840. That was Mr. Frederick Villiers ?—Yes.

2841. The gentleman who afterwards stood for Sudbury ?—Yes.

2842. Without going much into detail with reference to that election, did the monies which were expended by Lord Albert pass through your hands ?—They did.

2843. Have you any accounts ?—I have. In the first place I have the banker's book to prove the sums I have received, and I have the accounts here to show the way in which those sums were disbursed ; this first is a book kept by Mr. Penny the clerk, and here are all the details to a penny.

2844. Is that the book for 1835 ?—Yes.

2845. What was the expenditure on account of the election in 1835 on the part of my Lord Albert ?—The expenditure for the election alone, and six months previous canvass, was 1,400*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

2846. Did Mr. Villiers pay his own expenses, or was that the joint account ?—The fact is they were separate committees, Mr. Villiers paid 122*l.* for colourmen's tickets, and I think that formed a part of the 1,400*l.*

2847. You think so ?—Yes, I do. I have a memorandum that Mr. Villiers paid 122*l.* or 124*l.* as a fair proportion of the colourmen's tickets.

2848. With the exception of that 122*l.* which went to pay a portion of the colourmen's tickets, did Mr. Villiers contribute any money towards the expenses of the election ?—No. By-the-by it now occurs to me that this 1,400*l.* was the net sum Lord Londesborough paid, consequently that 122*l.* that Mr. Villiers paid could not have formed a part. It was not deducted, so that the 1,400*l.* was exclusive of that.

2849. Then the whole cost of the election of the two candidates would be 1,522*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* ?—I do not know what Mr. Villiers paid in addition to the colourmen's tickets. I do not mean to say that would include the expenses of both parties ; there were separate committees. We did not wish to have anything to do with Mr. Villiers.

2850. You do not understand me ; I wish to see whether that 1,400*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* represented the expenses of Lord Conyngham alone ?—Most decidedly it did.

2851. Then you have no knowledge what sum it cost Mr. Villiers ?—I do not know ; I have no knowledge at all.

2852. You say the money passed through your hands ; had you the disbursement of it ?—Very little of that, very little of the disbursing. If you will allow me, I will just read this. I have merely made a memorandum here, " Election expenses, abstract of this book, 1,400*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*" The monies came to me January 7th the same year in two five hundreds, the 7th and 12th.

2853. Who furnished you those monies ?—They came from London, from Denison's house, the banker's ; they were remitted to me.

2854. Was that my Lady Conyngham's father ?—My Lady Conyngham's brother, the late Mr. Denison ; it came through his house.

2855. That was the 1,000*l.* ?—I find that there was a sum of 1*l.* 19*s.*, a trifling sum, and cash and bills 398*l.*, making the exact sum of 1,400 18*s.* 9*d.* received by me and accounted for. Here is every detail.

2856. You had better hand that up ?—(The witness handed in a small book with marble paper covers.) And I am prepared to put in my banker's account to confirm that statement.

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2857. Who did you employ on that occasion as your agents to disburse the money?—The account will show to whom that money was paid, I think.

2858. Take the book in your hand and turn to that book; do you find any large sum, because we will begin with the large sums first, intrusted to any one individual to deal with?—No, it goes so much into detail that I do not; but to the best of my recollection Mr. Birch was the principal person who disbursed.

2859. Is Mr. Birch alive?—Yes. I think Mr. Birch was the person who disbursed most; I think the money passed principally through his hands.

2860. Did you hand the money over to him?—Yes, I most probably paid some things myself.

2861. Then that book which you have would be a book made up from him?—No, this book is made up by a Mr. Penny who was employed as clerk, and the different accounts were given in. Mr. Birch was the principal person; I recollect being with him and paying the colourmen up at his house, and all that sort of thing.

2862. What is the amount of colourmen at that election?—320 Colourmen, cost 320*l.* I think at that time there were two days polling, and one day nomination, and one day declaration; I think it is 5*s.* a day; I think the item appears here. I see here, cash to Mr. Birch, and so on, three sums of 148*l.*; he was the principal person.

2863. That would leave 1,200*l.* to be accounted for?—£320 from 1,400*l.* would leave 1,100*l.*

2864. £1500. is the amount?—No; Mr. Villiers' is an additional 122*l.*

2865. Call it 1,100*l.*; does that book show how that 1,100*l.* was expended?—Yes; every farthing.

2866. Without going into any details of elections so far back, are there any fragments there which you have no doubt now, seeing them, were payments as bribery?—We never thought of bribery in those days.

2867. Answer the question?—Which we deemed as bribery?

2868. Not put down as bribery, but payments made to men of 5*l.* and 6*l.*?—Not one.

2869. What was the next election at which you were employed?—The next election was 1837.

2870. Who were the candidates then?—The candidates then were Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Villiers again, and Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Gipps.

2871. I believe my Lord Albert and Mr. Bradshaw were returned?—They were.

2872. What was the expenditure of my Lord Albert in that election?—I am not so clear upon that point, as I did not have so much the management, as that was a joint concern. I think Mr. Birch was the person who kept the books; I have merely a rough memorandum, which I am quite ashamed to put in, because it was copied from Mr. Birch's account by my son when he was a schoolboy; the expenditure, as near as I can make it out, was 1,212*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; I beg that may be subject to correction, because I am not positive. I received part of that sum in two sums of 721*l.*, and so I conclude that the other portion was paid by Mr. Villiers, but I cannot speak to that as a fact; I received in two sums from Denison's 721*l.* in part payment of 1,212*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

2873. And you are inclined to think that the two parties coalesced as far as expenses went on that occasion, only finding a receipt of 700*l.* and odd, to meet the payment of 1,200*l.* and odd?—Yes, that must have been the conclusion, but we never wished to coalesce with Mr. Villiers, we rather tried to avoid that; but how far the accounts were blended I do not know.

2874. Might this not have been the case; that my Lady Conyngham might have found the difference between the 700*l.* and odd and the 1,200*l.*?—No, I am sure not; I feel quite confident she did not.

2875. Is it mere supposition on your part that Mr. Villiers contributed?—Decidedly. I never heard how it was done; he had no regular committee; he had a very faint committee,—what I should call a very faint committee.

2876. Mr. Villiers was not supposed to be a man of much means, was he?—No, certainly not.

2877. What leads you to suppose that he contributed about 500*l.* to this election?—I never gave it a thought,—I certainly did not; and to this moment I cannot bring it to recollection.

2878. At this moment then, as far as I understand you, as far as you know, the whole of this money might have come from some friends of my Lord Albert's?—I cannot imagine such a thing; not that 500*l.*

2879. Why not?—Because Lord Albert would not go out of his way to get money from Mr. Villiers.

2880. I thought you told me you thought it did come from Mr. Villiers?—Yes, certainly from Mr. Villiers, but not that Lord Albert was instrumental in getting it.

2881. What is your reason for concluding it came from Mr. Villiers?—I conclude it could come from no one else.

2822. That is all?—Certainly, and I never gave it a thought. It never has crossed my mind as to the source it came from.

2883. What were Mr. Villiers' politics in those days?—Radical in the extreme.

2884. Extreme liberal?—Yes.

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2885. How much in that election went for colour tickets, do you know?—I do not; Mr. Birch paid the colourmen; I certainly was with him when he paid, but he had the amount, I merely assisted; Mr. Birch has the account; but, by-the-bye, I think I have a rough paper here (*producing a paper*). I observe here a short abstract accounting for the sum of 1,212*l.* "Paid Mr. Birch 551*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, Mr. Pilcher." I suppose I disbursed this myself. 162*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; accounts unpaid at that time 458*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, making 1,172*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; 40*l.* I see here was left to meet contingencies, and there is merely a mark against that; and lower down it says, "See contingencies, 27*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, making up 485*l.*, "to be remitted when approved of." So that these accounts went to London to be audited; to be examined and approved before the money was remitted.

2886. You keeping the money in your hands for that purpose?—As the money was remitted to me, a certain sum was remitted to me to pay those things that could not be put off.

2887. The money had not come down when you sent up the accounts?—Certainly not.

2888. And you put a note "To be remitted when account approved of"?—Mr. Birch, rather, put the note.

2889. I will ask you some questions with reference to the election of 1837; did you know of any money payments as distinct from these colour tickets to parties for their votes?—No, Sir, no; only what I should call the usual, and what was then deemed the fair way; we had no occasion; we were always too confident; we endeavoured to avoid bribery in every shape, as we understood it then.

2890. Still it is a large sum, particularly in the year 1835, to remain over. There are 1,100*l.* to be accounted for when all the colour tickets are paid which you do not account for?—Oh yes, I think so; certainly; everything.

2891. What was the next election in which you were engaged?—1847.

2892. 1841, is it not?—No; I had nothing to do with 1841.

2893. I only ask you?—No; in short, I did not come into Canterbury at any other election.

2894. You think a period of ten years elapsed before you appeared again?—Yes.

2895. This account of 1837, you say, was prepared by your boy?—Yes.

2896. I see originally it was headed "Copy Mr. Rutter's account"?—Yes, that is in my writing; the fact is, I must have added that some time after. When I came into Canterbury just now I met Mr. Rutter, and he said, "Well, you are going up to-day;" a few observations passed, and I said, "I am;" I said, "Mr. Rutter, I wish to hear nothing," I said, "You have put in some book, I understand, I am glad you have; I have a wish to keep nothing back; all must be fair, and I must put in some papers, and I have got an account of 1837, and it is headed your account." He said, "I had nothing to do with it;" I said, "Here is the paper, I shall be perfectly open;" he said, "I have nothing to do with that, I am satisfied;" he was quite right, for that heading of mine is subsequently to its being made out, I have no doubt. These papers have been put by ever since 1837, and I am only surprised I should have found them,—I am rather careful with papers; after that I headed it with Mr. Birch's name, because I was then satisfied that Mr. Birch was the person who was the principal disburser.

2897. You altered it yourself?—I did; and I should have been misleading you if I had not altered it.

2898. Will you explain how it was that nobody representing Bifrons appeared in the field between 1837 and 1847?—The fact is this; in the first place, Lord Albert Conyngham resigned his seat on a matter of feeling.

2899. When was that?—I do not know exactly, I could not find any reference to it; but his Lordship resigned his seat, and of course we gave up all thoughts of Canterbury for a time. It was a mere matter of feeling at the time.

2900. The allowing that period of ten years to elapse, then Lord Albert appeared again in the field?—He had ill health, and many things might have caused it.

2901. You told me that Lord Albert resigned from a matter of feeling and that he did not solicit the suffrages of the electors of Canterbury until 1847?—I think not.

2902. Did any other party come forward who had the interest of Bifrons at their disposal in that interval?—No; I remember a Mr. Wilson came.

2903. That is Mr. Heniker Wilson?—Mr. Heniker Wilson; but he was a most indifferent person as regarded Bifrons, the Marchioness, and so on; they took no part in it that I am aware of. I accidentally saw Mr. Wilson. I went into the committee-room, and took no part.

2904. There was no money passed through your hands with reference to any election between 1837 and 1847?—No. I was merely going to observe that Lord Albert used to pay certain annual subscriptions; they passed through my hands.

2905. Lord Albert was keeping his interest alive?—No; in a very trifling way, merely as a resident; he gave it up altogether, nothing to keep alive.

2906. In 1847 the candidates were Lord Albert and who?—Lord Albert alone; there was no contest. Mr. Gipps came into the field and we prepared for a contest; and I see that the expenses incurred in that preparation, bandsmen, nomination-day, and so on, were 502*l.*

2907. About a third of the former?—Yes.

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2908. Have you any account of how that was disbursed?—I have. That is in the handwriting of my youngest daughter.

2909. Colour tickets?—Oh yes, there are colour tickets.

2910. When was that made (*referring to the little book with marble paper covers*)?—That was made at the time.

2911. Then the colour tickets were issued previous to your knowing that Mr. Gipps had retired?—I should think not; I think the colourmen were employed merely to celebrate the thing. In the way those things are carried out it was thought right to have a little show on the nomination day, merely for that purpose. The colours were had out just the same as if we were going to have a contest.

2912. The colour tickets, we are given to understand, were wholly irrespective of colours, or the men who carried the colours?—Yes, too much so, perhaps.

2913. I want to know, in this uncontested election in 1847, were the colour tickets issued and distributed in the ordinary way irrespective of carrying colours?—I think it is very trifling. I think it is in the account.

2914. We want to know the fact?—There is the account. I cannot carry it in my mind; trifling, I think.

2915. What was the next election? Was it the general election in 1847?—Yes.

2916. A second election in 1847?—Yes.

2917. This is the election in February 1847, you have just told us of?—In March I think I had 500*l*. I received two remittances of 250*l*. each, leaving a balance due to me of 2*l*.

2918. Those remittances were always through Denison's house?—Through Denison's house; invariably so.

2919. Now the next election would have been in the same year; the general election?—Yes.

2920. Who were the candidates?—The candidates were Lord Conyngham, Mr. Smythe, Lord Clinton, and Mr. Vance.

2921. Did Lord Albert stand independent?—No; jointly with Mr. Smythe.

2922. Who were returned?—Conyngham and Smythe.

2923. Was that a severe contest?—A very severe contest indeed.

2924. What was my Lord Albert's expenditure?—I am not in possession of a single document relative to this election, everything was conducted by Mr. Rutter; that election being a joint election, it was thought right that he should be no longer in my hands, but he should pass to Mr. Rutter, because it was a joint concern. I merely represented Lord Albert Conyngham, but I find that I received remittances in part payment of the expenditure of that election, 800*l*. in three sums.

2925. From Denison's?—Yes.

2926. And which sum of 800*l*. you paid over to Mr. Rutter; is that so?—Yes, I conclude I must have paid it to Mr. Rutter, but I have no document of anything. Mr. Rutter's accounts were sent to town to be audited and regularly passed by Mr. Benbow, that was our way of proceeding.

2927. Have you reason to believe that Mr. Smythe paid an equal amount to that?—I do. I firmly believe that it was equally divided; I firmly believe so, but I never heard a syllable, only in a general way, that they were equally to divide the expenses.

2928. And you are unable to give us any information of the mode the money was expended?—I am; I did not keep the accounts.

2929. Do you know of your own knowledge of the expenditure in that year?—There was some very improper expenditure, I think, some part at the close. A system that we had never dreamt of hardly.

2930. Explain that?—The parties were contending very strongly against each other, and reports reached us that the opposite party were having recourse to what they called their old tricks.

2931. What do you mean by old tricks?—Our side used to consider that they bribed a good deal.

2932. Do you mean by old tricks they were having recourse to bribery?—Certainly.

2933. In a court of justice we must call things by their right names. Who informed you of that, do you know?—I cannot say who informed me, it was generally understood.

2934. This was at the close of the canvass?—I think the day of the election.

2935. That being brought to your knowledge, what steps did you take to counteract it?—I acted under Mr. Rutter's directions; Mr. Rutter had the principal management.

2936. What did you do under Mr. Rutter's direction?—I recollect in one case a list was sent in from Mr. Jacobs of about ten or a dozen names, and Mr. Rutter put it into my hands, to the best of my recollection, and they were parties who were waiting to receive money, I think about ten or a dozen; as well as I can remember some 2*l*., some 3*l*., some 4*l*., some 5*l*., I cannot speak correctly, but I have an impression the gross sum was about 35*l*. that was handed over or I paid to Mr. Jacobs; that is my impression.

2937. What did you do with that 35*l*.?—Passed it to Mr. Jacobs, who had seen parties or had previously paid parties, voters who would not go to the poll without, who were desirous of voting for the liberal interest, but would not go to the poll without being paid.

2938. Did you give Mr. Jacobs 35*l*., or near that amount, for the purpose of buying votes for your side?—Yes, or paying for votes.

2939. For buying votes?—It is the same thing.

2940. Can you give us the names of the parties?—Not one; Mr. Jacobs managed it; I merely took the money to Mr. Jacobs.

2941. Is Mr. Jacobs here?—No, he has left Canterbury many years.

2942. Is there any other instance besides that you can give us?—Yes, one other instance; I recollect there was a voter would not go up to the poll, he was desirous of polling for the liberal interest, but would not go to the poll unless he received, I think it was 5*l.*; it is wrong perhaps to speak of those that are gone, but a Mr. Brown, a leather-cutter, who was rather warm in the interest, sent to me to say there was a person who was waiting who wished to vote, but he would not go without he was paid, he wanted 5*l.*; I handed 5*l.*, and through Mr. Brown the 5*l.* was handed over to this voter.

2943. Do you know the name of the voter?—I think it is Read.

2944. Is he here?—I do not know.

2945. I mean is he in the town?—Yes; and that is the only person whose name I can call to mind to whom I ever paid a farthing in that shape.

2946. Did you give that 5*l.* to Brown with a perfect knowledge and understanding that he was to buy Read's vote with it?—I did.

2947. Is it Brown who is dead, or Read?—Brown is dead. In fact, the man was waiting at his house.

2948. Is there any other circumstance of a similar character you can tell us?—I cannot call to mind. If I am reminded of anything I should be very glad to say it, but I cannot call to mind any case; if I could, I instantly would; there were trifling things. We wanted to act generously, but nothing in the shape of bribery can I call to mind.

2949. Do I understand you to state to us that, with the exception of these cases that you have given us at the general election of 1847, you are yourself not aware at any of the previous elections of similar practices having been had recourse to by the party whom you represented?—Certainly.

2950. You state that upon your oath?—On my oath. There is one circumstance I should like to name, with the particulars of which I never was made acquainted. In 1837 I was called upon to advance 25*l.*, and I never knew for what purpose; that was the only mysterious sum that will appear in any accounts of mine.

2951. Who called on you to pay 25*l.*?—Mr. Masters, on the part of the others of the committee, merely in a general way to wind up affairs, it was necessary he should call upon me for 25*l.*, and it is in my bank book where I delivered the cheque. With the exception of that 25*l.*,—15*l.* or 25*l.*,—I cannot call to mind a single instance of anything, and that I do not mean to say was employed improperly, but I did not have the details.

2952. It was a payment for which you received no voucher?—That is right.

2953. Was it before or after the election?—In the month of September I was called on, after the election which took place in July; three or four months after.

2954. Why did that appear to you a mysterious circumstance?—Everything would appear to me mysterious that there was no account sent in for. There was no account sent in for this, but the hands were so respectable, and a person in whom Lord Albert Conyngham placed the highest confidence, that I did not feel that I was at liberty to call for any account.

2955. Is Mr. Masters alive?—Yes.

2956. Is he in the town still?—Yes.

2957. And Mr. Masters can give us the information of how the money was applied?—No doubt.

2958. From the position which you held in reference to the several elections in which Lord Albert Conyngham was interested, you were in the secrets of the party?—No, not all.

2959. Have you reason to believe that some of the mode of management of the election was kept secret from you?—With the exception of that one sum, I am not aware nor have I the remotest suspicion that anything was kept from me.

2960. Then, with the exception of that one sum, you were in the secrets of the party, and how the elections were managed?—Every thing was perfectly open in the committee room.

2961. Were you aware, with the exception of that 25*l.*, how the elections were managed?—I know nothing more than what I have stated here.

2962. Had you reason to think that they had recourse to practices of which you knew nothing?—Certainly not; we never dreamt of bribery in the general adaptation of the word.

2963. Am I to understand you that until the year 1847 at the general election, when it was stated to you that the other party had recourse to their old tricks, that no direct bribery had ever been practised by your party in Canterbury within your knowledge?—I am not aware of an instance; I am not aware of one.

2964. Do you mean when you say "nothing more than you state," what you state in that book, or what you state in this room?—Than what I state in this room.

2965. Have you any further information to give us with reference to the general election in 1847?—No.

2966. Did Lord Albert appear after that as a candidate?—No.

2967. I believe he was then returned?—Yes.

Mr. R. Pilcher

17th May 1853.

*Mr. R. Pilcher.*17th May 1853.

2968. When was he elevated to the peerage?—I think that must have been about three or four years ago.

2969. In 1850?—Yes, about that time.

2970. When my Lord Albert Conyngham was elevated to the peerage in 1850, was the Conyngham influence then given in favour of any other party?—When his Lordship was elevated to the peerage and Colonel Romilly came down, all that was done was to send me into Canterbury one evening when Colonel Romilly arrived, to invite him to Bifrons, as an act of courtesy, and merely to show a fair countenance was given to his reception.

2971. Nothing more was done?—Nothing more; I saw Colonel Romilly at the Fountain, with his friends, and I merely conveyed to him, I think, a note from the Marchioness to invite him to Bifrons, if he would take a bed out of courtesy, and I said, "Colonel Romilly, I am desired also to say, if my services can be of use, I am prepared to assist you in any fair way; and I think that was all that passed."

2972. Were your services required?—No, they were not, not to my recollection; in short there was no contest.

2973. Did you assist Colonel Romilly at all?—I am not aware of a single act.

2974. Did you see Mr. Vance?—Never; only at the hustings and in the town perhaps.

2975. You did not know him?—No.

2976. You had no personal interview with him?—No, never.

2977. Had you any interview with any one on his behalf?—Never.

2978. Did you hear a report circulated through the town that Mr. Vance had been bought off?—Never, until within the last two or three days.

2979. In 1850 you knew nothing of your own knowledge, beyond that of inviting Colonel Romilly to Bifrons?—That is all.

2980. Now in the year 1852, the last election, can you tell us anything with regard to that?—No, I know nothing at all.

2981. Did Sir William Somerville stand?—Yes; I beg your pardon.

2982. I suppose Sir William Somerville had all the Bifrons influence?—It is fair to conclude that. I only went into the committee room three times.

2983. The candidates in 1852 were Mr. Gipps, Mr. Butler Johnstone, Sir William Somerville, Colonel Romilly, and Mr. Smythe?—Yea.

2984. Sir William Somerville is Lady Conyngham's son-in-law?—He is.

2985. Did he make Bifrons his residence during the election?—He did not.

2986. He was not there at all, except as a visitor?—That was all. He was at the Fountain with his daughter; I saw Sir William Somerville; I waited on him merely to show I was disposed to render any humble services he might require. I went to the committee room, and I found a clerk there; he said, "Mr. Pilcher, here is the old work commenced on the other side, they are giving out the messengers tickets, and unless Sir William does the same he will lose his election." I said, "Sir William will have nothing to do with bribery."

2987. You said this to him?—Yes. "Go to Sir William," he said, "and inform him what is going on, because in his own defence he must do something." I found Sir William at the Fountain with his daughter, and I said, "Sir William, I have come from the committee room" (it was merely the clerk, Mr. Taylor) "he says the other party have commenced giving out messengers tickets, and it is highly necessary, Sir William, if you wish to secure your election, that you should do the same." He said, "Pilcher, I will lose my election before I will do an act of bribery;" he said, "Mr. Strutt went out upon messenger tickets, and I will not do anything in the shape of bribery." I said, "Sir William, I was sure that would be your answer, and I told Mr. Taylor so, because I recollect you were one of three who were chosen to Select Committees of the House of Commons, and I was sure you would spurn the idea." He said, "I do, and I will not commit a single act;" and there it ended.

2988. Were these messenger tickets different from the colour tickets?—Yes.

2989. Explain a messenger's ticket?—Why, persons who attend round the door, at the foot of the stairs, carry letters, and convey messages, various employments of that sort; we used to have about a dozen.

2990. How is that bribery?—Sir William said it was construed bribery in Mr. Strutt's case, if they happened to be freemen.

2991. Do you mean us to consider when he said, "The other side are at their old tricks, giving out messengers tickets," that the employment of ten or twelve men would have secured the election?—That was Sir William's view, that it would vitiate the election.

2992. You said they were going to win the election by issuing messenger tickets?—That was what the clerk said, that the other party had adopted that course.

2993. Would the issuing of twelve tickets have won the election?—No; but it would forfeit the election, it would upset the election; that was Sir William's view.

2994. You said the clerk had informed you the other side were at their old tricks, giving out messengers tickets?—That was merely a commencement to other proceedings, giving out colourmen's tickets and other things.

Mr. R. Pilcher.

17th May 1853.

2995. Did this happen very frequently at elections, that messengers tickets were issued to parties who never carried any messages and were never expected to carry any?—I am not aware of an instance.

2996. The only parties that had tickets for which they were expected to do no duty were the colourmen?—Yes; my book will show about ten or a dozen messengers; those we thought necessary.

2997. Do you know what Sir William Somerville's expenditure was?—I never heard. It must have been something very trifling indeed.

2998. Do you know anything about the financial arrangements of that election?—Nothing.

2999. Did any money pass through your hands?—Not a farthing; I merely canvassed a few out-dwellers in the south-east of Canterbury, ten or a dozen, and I think my canvassing expenses were about 2*l*.

3000. Were you present at Alderman Brent's examination yesterday?—I was not. I have not been into Canterbury.

3001. Do you know anything of a man called Busher?—I know no such person.

3002. Do you know a man called Baldock?—Yes. I know a Mr. Baldock at St. Martin's Hill.

3003. Was he a voter for this city?—He was.

3004. When was that?—For many years.

3005. Did he support Lord Albert Conyngham?—I think he did.

3006. At what election?—I cannot say; but generally.

3007. Do you remember at any election promising him something for his vote?—I never did.

3008. Do you remember anybody promising him anything for his vote?—I do not. I should have thought he would be a person who would scorn to take anything.

3009. Do you remember anything being given him for his vote?—I do not; certainly not.

3010. Independent of his vote, but at or about the time of an election, do you remember anything being promised or given to Baldock?—Yes; by-the-bye, it occurs to me now, Lord Albert Conyngham procured his son a situation.

3011. What was that?—Not a tide-waiter exactly. I forget what they call him.

3012. A landing-waiter?—No, not a landing-waiter; I think it was a tide-waiter at Gravesend.

3013. Does he hold that now?—Yes.

3014. What is it worth?—His father called on me about a month ago, and we were talking of the circumstance. It is just sufficient to keep life and soul together, about 70*l*. or 80*l*. a year.

3015. What is Baldock's father?—He keeps a public house.

3016. In Canterbury?—Yes.

3017. Was it a sort of thing that would be worth his acceptance?—The father's?

3018. No, the son's acceptance?—Decidedly.

3019. What time was this given?—Three or four or five years ago.

3020. That would be about 1847?—Yes, most likely.

3021. He supported Lord Albert Conyngham in 1847?—I conclude he did; but I had no communication with Baldock at all.

3022. Did the application for this post pass through your hands in any way?—No, I am not aware. I remember a conversation; nothing came directly to me.

3023. With whom had you the conversation?—I do not know. I think I have a recollection of the young man coming over to me.

3024. To ask you to recommend him?—Not at all through me.

3025. Did he ask you to recommend his application in any way?—I cannot remember; I would not hesitate for a moment in saying it. My plan was to refer people to Mr. Brent.

3026. You did?—I should have done so as a matter of course.

3027. If he had asked you for a recommendation to Lord Albert Conyngham should you have recommended him directly to Lord Albert Conyngham?—I think I should.

3028. Did you?—I must have done so, it is my firm conviction.

3029. Had Mr. Brent anything to do with recommending Baldock?—I cannot say. I had no communication with Mr. Brent on the subject.

3030. Then you had no conversation but with the young man himself?—I cannot say I had with the young man; something was passing. There was a disposition to serve Baldock, like every other person.

3031. Will you look at the 1837 account which you have given in evidence (*handing it to the witness*); "Messrs. Sharp by Aldon;" I cannot read it very well; 29*l*. 14*s*.?—It is Messrs. Sharp and Alderman Cooper, 29*l*. 14*s*.

3032. Can you explain that?—I cannot; there is no doubt Mr. Birch can.

3033. If you look at the end of the account you will find Mr. Birch figures in his own name for a very large sum; therefore, would not this be something apart from Mr. Birch's account?—Decidedly.

3034. Look at another entry; there is C. Martin, he occurs twice?—Yes, I think Martin was a draper.

Mr. R. Pilcher.
 17th May 1853.

3035. Is that the freeman of that name?—There is Martin a draper, and I think it must have been for something had in the way of flags or bows. It is printing and stationery.

3036. You stated that the value of a colour ticket was 5s. per day?—Yes.

3037. I see there, under the head of Mr. Brent, which I suppose is Mr. Alderman Brent, "three tickets 48s." What is the meaning of that?—I cannot answer that question. I see "Henry Hayward, by Martin, 30s., Mr. Rutter 20s., Mr. Brent three tickets," that would be 16s. apiece.

3038. How would that be 5s. a day?—I do not know; sometimes parties were not at home, and if they did not come and deliver tickets to the day they would pass them to other parties.

3039. That would be either more or less than 5s. Look at the end of that account, and I ask you to explain the sum of 500*l.*, forming part of the sum of 551*l.* 5s. 10*d.* stated to be paid by Mr. Birch?—That is right.

3040. Look at the account and you will find that in two different handwritings Mr. Birch is set down first for 551*l.* 5s. 10*d.*, and secondly for 51*l.* 5s. 10*d.*?—That was the balance, I remember.

3041. Will you explain the balance of 500*l.*, which is not accounted for in any part of that account?—The 51*l.* is not accounted for.

3042. The 51*l.* appears here, the 500*l.* does not?—That was an extra sum; I think that 51*l.* was an after payment; it was a wind-up. It does not relate to that 51*l.* at all, I think.

3043. Look at that item again, and see if it is not one and the same account, for in both accounts Mr. Pilcher is set down for exactly the same sum twice, 162*l.* 19s. 4*d.*, the two accounts exactly tallying, except there is 500*l.* omitted in one and inserted in the other; look at the end and read the two accounts to which I refer; read the end first, "By Birch, 551*l.*?"—£551. 5s. 10*d.* Pilcher, 162*l.* 19s. 4*d.*

3044. Now read the second?—"Accounts unpaid, 458*l.* 1s. 9*d.*"

3045. Not that; where your name occurs again in a different handwriting, lower down?—That I put in the other day, when I prepared myself to come here last evening, in order that I might be clear on the subject. The Marchioness sent me 214*l.* 5s. 10*d.* I had considerable difficulty in finding out how that money came; I referred to my banker's book, and found it was mixed up in a sum of 300*l.* In order to render it clear, I found a payment to Mr. Birch on the credit side of 51*l.* 5s. 10*d.*, that is not to be paid over again, this is to make up the sum of 214*l.* 5s. 4*d.*; I could not understand the 214*l.* 5s. 4*d.*, I bothered myself a long time and then I hit on it; it was a sum of 162*l.* 19s. 4*d.* added to this 51*l.* 5s. 10*d.*

3046. What is the meaning of contingencies 40*l.*, in the same part of the account?—That is entirely what I must imagine; I see in this account of Mr. Birch's he puts down 40*l.* for contingencies. That is for outstanding things; and I see in my own handwriting I reduce that to 27*l.* 13s. 1*d.*

3047. What have you written against it?—To be remitted when approved.

3048. You think that 40*l.* was not put down to round the account off?—Certainly not. I rounded nothing, our pride was, and desire, that every farthing that was expended should be shown, and nothing beyond it.

3049. Do you know a man called James Kelson?—Yes, but a very little.

3050. Were you informed of his absconding?—No.

3051. You did not know it?—I did not know it until I heard he did not appear in London.

3052. You say you know Mr. Baldock, is he a respectable person?—Very much so in his way.

3053. Has he been a general supporter of the blue interest at Canterbury?—I think so, always.

3054. You say in 1852 you had some conversation with Sir William Somerville in reference to what was going on. Did Sir William Somerville express to you his determination not to expend any money either in indirect or direct bribery?—He made use of no such words.

3055. But in substance?—In substance, meaning that he would not be guilty of any thing of the sort in any shape or manner.

3056. In the abstract of the election expenses of 1835 I see an item "Tavern bills and evening entertainments, 147*l.* 18s. 8*d.*," and immediately after that, "Entertainment at Bifrons previous to the election, 20*l.*"?—Just so.

3057. "Amateur singers, 11*l.*"?—Not there, but at a dinner. I can explain that 20*l.*

3058. So that there is 168*l.* 18s. 8*d.* expended under the head of entertainments in the election of 1835?—Yes. I beg to explain that 20*l.* The fact is this, that there was an understanding with the family that the election was not to cost Lord Albert anything, and it was not to cost the Marchioness anything, and I was to make out an account that would properly pay every person, and that the money was repaid and remitted accordingly. The fact is, every person was to be exonerated from a payment.

3059. Do you know whether in 1837, when Lord Albert stood again, that monies were expended in entertainments and treating?—No, nothing in the shape of treating.

3060. And entertainments?—No entertainments. It was merely we used to meet at

the Lion, and the gentlemen paid for their own dinners. I think they did on almost every occasion, and his Lordship lodged there, and had horses and various things.

3061. Had you any public-house bills to pay?—Not any.

3062. In none of those elections?—I cannot call to mind any; if so they will appear in that book.

3063. Do you know if any money was found for Lord Thomas Clinton in 1847 by the Marchioness?—By the Marchioness?

3064. Yes?—I never heard of such a thing.

3065. I should think it very improbable, but it has been suggested to me?—It is the most absurd thing that could ever enter the head of man.

3066. You told us about the election of 1850, that you knew nothing about it, except asking Colonel Romilly over to Bifrons. Do you know of any money having been found by the Marchioness or by the Denisons for that election?—Certainly not. I never heard such a thing whispered. Colonel Romilly was a perfect stranger to them.

3067. I do not mean for Colonel Romilly, but found for any purpose connected with the election?—None whatever.

Mr. R. Pilcher.

17th May 1853.

Mr. JOHN BRENT, junior, sworn and examined.

Mr. J. Brent, jun.

3068. You are the son of Mr. Alderman Brent?—Yes.

3069. His eldest or youngest son?—His eldest son.

3070. Are you a voter for this city?—I am.

3071. Freeman or householder?—Both.

3072. Have you taken any part in any of the elections for this city?—Yes, I have taken a part occasionally in the elections.

3073. Which?—Three or four of the last elections. I have been engaged in them occasionally.

3074. 1852?—1852, 1850, and 1847.

3075. Any more?—Yes. I think I have further back.

3076. How long back?—I remember the election of Lord Conyngham and Mr. Villiers against Bradshaw and Gipps, I think it was. I believe I was a member of the committee even as far back as that.

3077. In 1837 was that, or 1841?—I do not recollect the date.

3078. Did you take any part in the election of 1841?—Yes. I think I have taken part in all the liberal elections since that period.

3079. Bye and general, both?—Yes.

3080. Always supported the Blues?—Always supported the Blues.

3081. What are you?—I am clerk to the Canterbury Incorporation.

3082. How long have you held that office?—About two years.

3083. Have you held any other office before that?—I was secretary to the Canterbury and Dover Railway in London for about a twelvemonth, and, previous to that, engaged in commercial pursuits.

3084. Have you never held any office under the Government?—Never.

3085. What part did you take in the election of 1852?—I made a few speeches at public meetings, and I went out canvassing with the candidates upon four or five occasions, but my time was greatly occupied elsewhere, and I did not give that attention to the election of 1852, being otherwise engaged.

3086. You were merely a canvasser?—I went occasionally; when the canvassing party fell short I volunteered to take part.

3087. You took no other part than that?—I occasionally went into the committee room.

3088. You were a member of the committee?—We had no regular committee; but I considered myself so far a member of the committee.

3089. What was your father chairman of?—I believe he was chairman of the committee. I do not think he was regularly appointed chairman. It was an understood thing he acted as chairman.

3090. Had you anything to do with the colours?—Nothing whatever.

3091. Anything to do with the messengers?—Nothing whatever.

3092. Had you anything to do with the selection of proper people to fill those sort of places?—No; I think my father told me there were a few labourers required to take some of the colours, and I sent a poor labouring man down from Northgate and told him he would get employment. A man named James Scriven was the man I sent to bear the colours, not a Parliamentary voter.

3093. Had you anything to do with the financial part?—None whatever; never saw a sixpence expended.

3094. Any application from anybody for gratifications?—I cannot say that while out canvassing parties might not ask for colourmen's tickets, but my invariable reply was, we did not give them. We had our own party constantly making applications to be put down as messengers. I was obliged to say, "If you have any claim to be put down as messengers, you must go to the committee, and it will be considered." As to the colourmen's tickets we do not put them down.

Mr. J. Brent, jun.
 17th May 1853.

3095. You said, "If you have any claim, go and have it considered"?—Certain persons required to be employed for messengers. I said it would be considered, if the messengers were required; "We shall want some to bring the papers from the poll, you may go and make a claim, and have your claim put down, if you think proper."

3096. Did you ever hear of freemen being put down as messengers who were not required as messengers?—No, never. They were rather short of hands at the time.

3097. Do you think there were no more messengers than what were wanted to deliver messages?—I think not; the details of the committee I was not concerned in.

3098. You do not wish to speak confidently to that point?—No, I could not tell you how many messengers there were; whether ten, twenty, or thirty.

3099. Did you ever have any application for sums of money besides colour tickets?—Never; not to me.

3100. In your presence?—Never.

3101. In 1852?—I do not remember any.

3102. Did you take any part in the election of 1850?—Yes, I seconded Colonel Romilly, I think.

3103. Were you a member of his committee?—I was.

3104. How soon did you know or suspect Mr. Vance had retired, or was going to retire?—Either on the morning of the nomination or the Sunday previous.

3105. What time on the Sunday previous?—I do not know that it was the Sunday previous.

3106. If it was the Sunday previous would it be in the daytime?—In the afternoon I should think, but I cannot speak positively.

3107. Who did you hear it from?—That I cannot say. I think very likely, as I spend my Sundays with my father, I may have heard it from him, that Mr. Vance had retired.

3108. Did you hear he was going to retire?—No; I never heard he was going to retire, and I was perfectly astonished, because I thought he had some chance.

3109. Did you hear at that time anything to account for what astonished you?—I heard a rumour about a week after. Some of the freemen had got a notion that he had received a sum of money to retire. I do not believe there was the slightest truth in it.

3110. Did you inquire about it?—No I did not inquire about it, I did not know who to inquire of; the only person I could inquire of was Mr. Vance, and he was gone; and he would not have told me if I had.

3111. To whom did the suspicions of the people point?—To the liberal party generally, to those who acted for them.

3112. You had an opportunity of inquiring of them, had you not?—I felt so satisfied of the absurdity of it that I did not inquire of them.

3113. Did he leave any expenses unpaid?—I do not know.

3114. You did not hear of that?—I did not hear of that. I knew nothing about Mr. Vance's proceedings.

3115. In 1847 did you act as briber, or in what capacity?—I was generally on the committee. I might have gone out canvassing. I do not recollect.

3116. Were you personally acquainted with any case of direct bribery?—No, none; and never have been.

3117. In point of fact, you have not been quite so active for the liberal party as we have heard?—My chief exertions were attending public meetings, and making a few speeches in the liberal cause.

3118. It is your brother whose name frequently appears in the papers as being charged with canvassing, and in the distribution of tickets?—I have never heard of any of my brothers, and I have never seen any account in the papers. I have never heard of it until this instant.

Alfred Sabine, sen.

ALFRED SABINE, senior, sworn and examined.

3119. Are you a Blue?—All my lifetime.

3120. Did you take any part in the arrangements for the election in 1852?—Yes.

3121. What part did you take?—I was at the head of the blue party as to the colours; I had the command of them,—to take care of them.

3122. You took the colours in 1852?—Yes.

3123. Did you keep the colours?—I had them in my house; I kept them for some years,—this twenty years.

3124. You always keep them?—Yes.

3125. Do you pay the colour tickets?—No, I never had to pay any colour tickets.

3126. At any time?—Yes, there was an election I had to go out and get thirty men as colourmen for one day, and I paid them 5s. a day.

3127. Was that in 1852?—No; that I think was in 1847.

3128. But in 1852 you did not pay any colour tickets. Did you pay the men who were with the colours?—There was an order for me not to give them a drop of beer of any kind or nothing to eat. The men were out from eight o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon, and I gave them a shilling apiece at dinner time. I began with it, and there was such a confusion; some had none, and some had 2s., and some I did not know; they were colourmen, and when you have 400 or 500 you cannot tell which are

colourmen and which are not, and I paid about 3*l.* 10*s.*,—a shilling apiece,—and then I left off. *Alfred Sabine, sen.*

3129. Your business was merely to refresh them, and they were to be paid somewhere else?—Yes; they were to have nothing to drink. Mr. Brent told me I was not to give them one pennyworth of anything. *17th May 1853.*

3130. He paid them for their work?—Yes, they were to have so much a day.

3131. How many were there about with the colours in 1852?—More than a hundred carrying the colours. They do not all carry colours that are colourmen, not one in six comes to carry them.

3132. Do I understand that in 1852 you had about six times as many colourkeepers or colourmen than were actually about the colours at any one time?—I should think so.

3133. Had you as many whose duty it would be to carry the colours as on former occasions?—Oh no, not so many.

3134. But still you never had at one time more than one in six of those you employed?—No, they would not carry them; you could not make them do it; some did all the work and some did none.

3135. Do you know Mr. Cooper the stonemason?—Yes.

3136. Did you hear him examined on Saturday?—I am rather deaf of hearing; I cannot say that I did; I was here present.

3137. It was not your business to pay these people, but was it your business to point them out to Mr. Cooper?—I had a list, and Mr. Cooper paid them, and Mr. Cooper had a list. We both had lists, and I was at the table when Mr. Cooper paid them. I had nothing to do with the money concern.

3138. That was in 1852?—Yes.

3139. Mr. Cooper told us you could tell us all about it, for he had nothing to do but to pay the money as you directed him. Now, how many do you suppose altogether you employed in that way as colourmen in 1852?—I cannot say. I have not got the list; the list is destroyed. I did not know anything about the list after Mr. Cooper paid them, and I cannot say how many; there were pretty well a hundred, I should say. I do not say within twenty.

3140. And all those men were paid?—They were all paid.

3141. You say there were a hundred?—Yes, a hundred, I should think.

3142. You say there were a certain number of persons employed about the colours in 1852, and that they received payment in that capacity?—Yes.

3143. But that some of them did the work and others did not?—Yes, to be sure.

3144. And you think at one time there were not one in six of those that were actually put on, or would be actually employed about the colours?—We generally picked out twenty or thirty of the strongest men to see that the other party should not interrupt us, because they were so apt to interrupt us. I always took great care when I led the party to lead them out of the way, that they should not get interrupted. When I led them I would not suffer either of them to carry a stick with them, my study was for peace with the parties, and we always took care to get in front of our party the strongest men, so that they should not interrupt us; they were very guilty of that, they have done it before; they have broken our poles and colours.

3145. Do I understand you that some of these men you put on for the colours attend to do the work, and some would stay at home and not do the work?—Some did; many of them stopped at home.

3146. I do not think this ought to be left in doubt. Attend to me. Were these colourmen in 1852 the same sort of colourmen as there were at the previous elections when you had the nomination tickets?—I should think they were pretty well the same.

3147. I understand at the same election in 1852 there were messengers employed?—There were.

3148. It is also stated that you selected the messengers?—No, not one, nothing to do with them at all. I had nothing to do with the party whatever, only the colours, and the band, and the party, that is all. I had nothing to do with anything else.

3149. Who selected the messengers then?—That I cannot tell you.

3150. Did you ever recommend anyone as a messenger?—Not one.

3151. At no former election?—Never.

3152. At no election at all?—No election at all; not a messenger.

3153. Had you as many flags in 1852 as you had at former elections?—No.

3154. How many more had you at former elections?—I had twenty flags of my own that I had made.

3155. When was that?—That was the election before this in 1847. I had a few of them, and I suppose out of the twenty in the course of the time I had about ten stole from me, so I thought I would have no more making of the flags for myself on my own account. In the former election I paid 20*l.*, and Mr. Brent hired them, and he gave me 2*l.* for them; and he gave me 1*l.* for the poles, and I considered the money for the poles was that I gave to my son—for Wilson leaving a bill of 4*l.* 5*s.*, they were Wilson's poles, —and I thought my son was a right to have 1*l.* for hiring the poles.

3156. Are you sure this was not in 1850?—I am sure of that.

3157. But you had in former elections a large stock of flags, had you not?—Yes, there was a large quantity.

Alfred Sabine, sen.

17th May 1853.

3158. What used you to do with the poles that were not stolen?—They were at my house.

3159. Did you never destroy them yourself?—No; we had plenty. Now and then when we came home there were two or three broken with the wind; if we had a terrible wind they would break, and then I used to take them to myself.

3160. What would you do with them?—Make broom handles, and one thing and another.

3161. It is not true that you used every election to warm your oven with the poles?—No.

3162. When you were engaged in this contest in 1852, or in 1850, did any of the voters ask for colour tickets?—No, not one.

3163. Did they ask you whether they were to get colour tickets?—I told them I had nothing to do with them, and they must go to the committee.

3164. They would not go, and you sent them all up there. Did you hear any of them say they wanted money?—No.

3165. I suppose these colourmen some were employed to carry the flags, and others were employed to protect the flags in case of a collision?—Yes, that was so.

3166. In 1852 how many flags had you?—I should say about forty.

3167. How many men are necessary to protect each flag?—Generally about twenty; we picked out twenty that went in front.

3168. To protect the whole?—Yes.

3169. So that there were forty men to carry the flags, and twenty men to protect them?—Some flags want about five lads to carry them,—some flags that we have.

3170. How many men would be employed in 1852 in carrying, or assisting in carrying, the flags?—I should say with the twenty that went in front, about eighty or sixty, because they cannot carry them long; you must have two men to one pole.

3171. Then, if I understand you, in 1852 there were about eighty persons employed who actually did carry the flags?—Yes.

3172. And there were twenty persons, the strongest men you could find, employed in addition to those eighty men, for the purpose of protecting the flags in case they came into contact with the opposite party; is that so?—Yes.

3173. And the 100 colourmen you have talked of consist of those eighty men who were employed in carrying the flags, and of the twenty strong men who were employed to protect them?—Sixty, and twenty strong men; about eighty, as near as I can guess.

3174. Did all these men that you speak of come out to carry flags?—That I cannot say, because some men I do not know; I cannot tell every man; I do not know every man that is put down.

3175. I thought you told us just now some of the men they put down, although put down, did not do the work?—Oh yes, there are a great many, because when they come for the money I gave them a good talking to. I said, "You never came near to carry the colours."

3176. Did you say that to them in 1852?—Yes; at the time they paid them I said it was a shame to give it them.

3177. But they did give it them?—Yes, they gave it to them, because their names were down.

3178. Now, you say in the year 1850 the same system was carried on with regard to the nomination colour tickets as there was in previous years. These men who attended the colours were on the same system as it was in other elections?—Yes, about the same as we had always done before.

3179. And you told the learned Commissioner there were about a hundred men attached to the colours who received payment?—Yes.

3180. And that some of them you think did not do any work?—A good many.

3181. Did you keep any account of your payments?—I never paid them at all.

3182. Did you render an account to Mr. Alderman Brent?—No, Mr. Cooper had the account, and he had the list and he paid them; I had no list whatever; he gave me the list that he had.

3183. Did you sign any account in which the payment of these colourmen would appear?—No, I signed no account.

3184. Look at this (*handing a paper to the witness*)?—This is the time that I hired the thirty men.

3185. What time was that?—Mr. Brent gave me an order to hire thirty men at 5s. a day at that election.

3186. What election has that reference to?—1850.

3187. Having refreshed your memory with that?—I see I have made a great mistake there; that is the election that Mr. Brent gave me an order to employ thirty men. I went and employed thirty men to carry the colours.

3188. The mistake you made was this; you thought this was 1847, and it turns out to be 1850?—Yes. Then I have made a mistake.

3189. That is so, is it not?—Yes, that is the only time that I set the colourmen down or had any order for it.

3190. Does this apply to 1850?—Yes.

3191. Were the only colourmen you had in 1850 the thirty colourmen who you had instructions to employ?—Yes.

3192. And there were no others?—And no others.

3193. Then what you have told this gentleman, that in 1850 there were 100 colourmen, is not so?—That was in 1847.

3194. That applied to 1847?—Yes; because we had not got Lord Conyngham's flags at that time; we had only a few flags to carry.

3195. What was the mistake you made just now?—I made a mistake in the time of the election.

3196. What election?—This is 1850.

3197. What did you say?—I was speaking to 1847.

3198. Did you make any mistake in what you were telling me about the 100 colourmen in 1852?—I made a mistake, to be sure; I should have said there were only thirty. In 1852?

3199. Yes, 1852?—I have made no mistake then, I should think. I cannot say rightly within a few, but I should say there were eighty in 1852.

3200. Does not this bill you have been looking at refer to what you were telling me about some accident that happened to the poles at the previous election, and you had some poles made?—There was hardly an election but what we had some poles broke, but they did not last time, and I can give you a good reason, because there was no beer to drink.

3201. This bill that you have seen makes no difference in your account of what took place in 1852?—No.

3202. You adhere to all you have said about 1852?—Yes.

3203. You are right there?—Yes.

MAURICE SAUNDERS sworn and examined.

Maurice Saunders.

3204. What are you?—Removing officer to the Incorporation of Canterbury.

3205. What are your politics?—I am a Liberal and free-trader.

3206. How long have you been a Liberal?—Since 1847.

3207. Before that you were a Red?—I was.

3208. Did you vote for the Liberals in 1847?—Yes.

3209. Were you a supporter of Mr. Smythe by vote then and afterwards?—Yes.

3210. You came over to the liberal side with Mr. Smythe?—I did.

3211. Were you employed by Mr. Smythe upon that occasion?—I was.

3212. In what capacity?—As his canvassing clerk.

3213. Were you canvassing clerk to the committee?—Mr. Smythe had no committee in 1847, he canvassed alone; there was no one with him but myself.

3214. Lord Albert Conyngham's committee had nothing to do with Mr. Smythe?—I knew of no committee at the time.

3215. Did or not Lord Albert Conyngham's friends, Alderman Brent and others, call them what you like, act for Mr. Smythe?—They might have done, but they never canvassed with us, we canvassed alone.

3216. You canvassed with him and for him?—For Mr. Smythe, and Mr. Smythe canvassed for Lord Albert Conyngham as well.

3217. Did you canvass for both?—Yes.

3218. Were you always out, or only when Mr. Smythe was out?—I was always out. When Mr. Smythe was out it was my duty to be out.

3219. Did you ever canvass in his absence?—I might when I met a voter.

3220. Were you entrusted with money?—In 1847 I was.

3221. By Mr. Smythe?—No.

3222. By whom?—By Mr. Rutter.

3223. How much money did you receive from Mr. Rutter?—I cannot say how much I received; it was no great deal, but I can give an account of what I did pay; it was given direct from him to me, and the men were sent to me.

3224. What expenses were you required to pay upon that occasion?—Expenses, none.

3225. What was the nature of the payments you were required to make?—It was bribery; it was direct bribery.

3226. You were employed for bribery purposes only?—For that on the day of the election.

3227. Are you able to give the Commissioners a complete list of all the persons you bribed?—I may perhaps not be able to recollect one or two. I think I can within that.

3228. Is that a paper containing their names (*handing a paper to the witness*)?—Yes; this is a list.

3229. Who prepared it?—I did myself this morning.

3230. From what materials?—From my own recollection; I have no materials.

3231. You say, "I never had anything to do with bribery, direct or indirect, except in June 1847, when I paid the following persons: William Beer, jun., 5*l.*; James Philpot, 3*l.*; James Dyason, 2*l.*; James Wood, who came from Maidstone, 3*l.* The money was given to me by Mr. J. J. Rutter. I think there were one or two more, but I cannot recollect." Is that your statement?—That is.

3232. And that statement you swear to be correct?—I do.

Maurice Saunders.

17th May 1853.

3233. Did those persons ask you for the money, or were you informed by Mr. Rutter that you were to pay them?—I was informed by Mr. Rutter to pay parties who were sent to me, and I felt rather ashamed when Mr. Beer came, and his uncle came with him; he was a young man of weak intellect, and I thought it was an inducement held out by his uncle to receive it; he is since dead.

3234. The names and the sums set against those names were furnished to you by Mr. Rutter?—They were.

3235. And the same is true of those whose names you forget?—Yes.

3236. Can you state anything like the amount you paid to those whose names you forget?—It might be from 8*l.* to 10*l.* more; but if I could recollect I would willingly.

3237. That would be about as many again, according to this proportion?—Yes, about so.

3238. Are these four persons whom you have named in this list freemen or householders, or both?—They are all freemen; there are two of them dead.

3239. Which are those?—William Beer and James Dyason.

3240. Were they householders as well as freemen?—Mr. William Beer was, I think.

3241. Was Dyason?—Dyason lived at Whitstable at that time.

3242. Does he live there now?—He is dead.

3243. Philpot?—Philpot is here.

3244. Is he a householder?—He is a freeman and householder too.

3245. A 10*l.* householder?—Yes; I am not certain; I think he is.

3246. Is James Wood, who came from Maidstone, a 10*l.* householder?—No, he was a freeman.

3247. Do you mean he was an out-voter living at Maidstone?—He was on the register, and he had not been away sufficiently long to be struck off.

3248. And you do not remember, probably, whether the others were freemen or householders?—I have a faint recollection of one man, he was a householder.

3249. A ten-pounder?—Yes.

3250. Do you recollect what his name was?—I think his name was Roberts, but I will not be certain.

3251. Is he alive?—He is, if he is the man I mean.

3252. Do you remember what his Christian name was?—I do not.

3253. Or where he lived, or what he was?—I think he lived in Northgate.

3254. What was he?—I think at one time he was a waggoner to Mr. Roots; I think that is the man, I will not be positive; I will not take upon myself to say.

3255. Was that the extent of your employment in that capacity in 1847?—It was.

3256. And you never did more than that?—Never did more than that.

3257. Was it part of your business to receive applications from persons for money, and refer them to Mr. Rutter?—No.

3258. Did you receive any applications?—In the course of the canvass it is common.

3259. Did you receive any yourself in the course of the canvass?—I heard applications made to Mr. Smythe himself during the canvass.

3260. For direct bribery?—For direct bribery; he never would sanction it, or hear the question.

3261. How many do you suppose of such applications did he receive in your hearing in the course of the canvass?—You see the constituency at that time was about 1,600, and I dare say for colour tickets and direct bribery, there might be a couple of hundred.

3262. How many of those would be for direct bribes?—I consider a colour ticket a direct bribe.

3263. Money bribes, I mean?—It was generally this way, "I am very badly off and want something."

3264. How many would there be of that kind?—I cannot say.

3265. A good many?—Yes, several.

3266. How many applications of that sort would be addressed to you?—Not many.

3267. In 1852 were you canvassing for Mr. Smythe?—No.

3268. Were you canvassing with him?—No.

3269. Did you take no part in the election of 1852?—Yes.

3270. As what?—Canvassing clerk to Sir William Somerville, and Colonel Romilly.

3271. To their committee?—To them and their committee; I canvassed with the two gentlemen.

3272. Did you receive applications of that kind at that time?—I do not recollect a money application, but I recollect several applications for colour tickets.

3273. What was done with them?—I can recollect one man in particular, who made an application for three colour tickets to Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville; the Colonel walked away from him directly, and so did Sir William; and Sir William said to me, "I should be so happy if I could but impress upon their minds the moral obligation of a colour ticket, for," said he "Mr. Strutt lost his election at Derby in 1847 from the same thing."

3274. Do you know an instance in which an application was made for a colour ticket and entertained?—None, there was no such thing when I was at the committee room and applications came; they were sent back and told there would be no such thing issued.

3275. Were there none entertained and reserved for further discussion?—None.

3276. None reserved?—The applications were reserved, they were filed.

*Maurice Saunders.*17th May 1853.

3277. Were none reserved for further consideration ;—No, none.
3278. They were all rejected ?—All rejected.
3279. Was it your business as canvassing clerk to keep the books ?—No, I kept the canvass during the day ; it was copied at night into another book.
3280. Were you present yesterday, when the Commissioners were examining Mr. Aris ?—No, I did not hear Mr. Aris examined.
3281. Did you hear any questions asked, as to where are the canvassing books ?—No.
3282. Can you throw any light on where the canvassing books are of 1850 ?—No, I had nothing to do with 1850, not with the canvass.
3283. It was only in 1852 that you became clerk to Colonel Romilly's committee ?—Yes.
3284. What did you do in 1850 ?—I had nothing to do with the election.
3285. Did you take no part either way ?—No.
3286. Were you not canvassed by Colonel Romilly ?—No, not by Colonel Romilly.
3287. Were you by Mr. Vance ?—I think I was, but I will not be certain about that.
3288. Did you promise Mr. Vance ?—No.
3289. If you had gone to the poll, who should you have polled for ?—Colonel Romilly.
3290. Did you consider him as Mr. Smythe's friend ?—I considered him as Mr. Smythe's friend then, and not only that, but I considered him as a free-trader, and that was my reason for voting for him.
3291. You took no part in any election before 1847 ?—Oh yes.
3292. For Mr. Smythe ?—Yes, in 1841, his first election.
3293. Were you employed as bribery agent there ?—No, never but the time I have told you.
3294. What were you doing in 1841 ?—I made the street lists and canvassed with him.
3295. The second election in 1841 ?—The same.
3296. No bribery at that time ?—No. I had nothing to do with it.
3297. Did anything come to your knowledge or under your observation that it is material to state ?—No, nothing more than is common in canvassing as it used to be in the old system of colour tickets, there were applications for them.
3298. As removing officer of the Incorporation, you have frequent occasions, I suppose, to make yourself acquainted with the circumstances of the people here who have votes ; can you state whether there is much indigence among the freemen as compared with the householders or not ?—There is a poorer class of freemen than householders. I mean the 10*l*. householders.
3299. Of the 10*l*. householders, do you suppose the proportion of indigent persons is considerably smaller than that of the proportion of indigent freemen ?—Yes.
3300. There are 946 freemen and 928 householders ?—There are many of those householders and freemen as well.

Mr. JOHN ARIS recalled.*Mr. John Aris.*

3301. Have you prepared a list of the freemen and householders, distinguishing between those freemen who are householders and those who are not ?—Yes. There are 946 freemen on the register of 1852, and 928 householders, making a total register of the names of 1,874 persons ; but then there are 277 freemen upon the householders list, and 16 double entries, making a total of 293, which, deducted, from the total on the register, will leave 1,581, who could vote in 1852 ; then there are 928 householders, deducting the 293 from them, would leave 635 householders ; making a total of 1,581.
3302. How many persons are there freemen ?—So that there are 946 freemen, and 635 householders.

MAURICE SAUNDERS recalled.*Maurice Saunders.*

3303. Now, that being the proportion of the freemen and the householders, what do you conceive to be the relative proportion of the indigent ?—I can hardly take upon myself to say that.
3304. How many of those on the list of householders, do you suppose pay, annually not more or not much more than 10*l*., that is, householders of the lowest class ?—There might be one third that run from 4*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. a week.
3305. Is there much indigence in that third ?—They are chiefly working mechanics ; it does not affect them as it does the lower class of freemen.
3306. What class do the lower class of freemen belong to ? What are they ?—They are common labourers.
3307. Then the one is the common labourer, and the other the skilled labourer ?—Yes.
3308. How many indigent freemen do you suppose there are in Canterbury ?—I think there are between 200 and 300.

Maurice Saunders.
 17th May 1853.

3309. How many indigent householders upon the register are there in Canterbury?—They are but small in proportion to the others.
3310. How many?—I would not take upon myself to say.
3311. Half the number?—I should not suppose there is.
3312. Considerably less than half?—There is less than half.
3313. Considerably less than half?—Yes. I found very few applications from the householders on the last election in the canvass.
3314. I am asking you as to what you have learnt in your ordinary capacity of removing officer?—That the indigent are considerable among the freemen.
3315. To the extent you have stated?—Yes.
3316. And among the householders not exceeding the extent you have stated?—No.
3317. You say this money, the exact amount of which you cannot recollect, was given you by Mr. Rutter in 1847?—Yes. There is one thing I ought to have mentioned, I had some money left of what he gave me, which I returned to him.
3318. Do you know how much that was?—I do not recollect; it was somewhere about 2*l*.
3319. How much do you think in the whole you had from him?—I cannot call to mind; I think it was about 18*l*.
3320. Was that given to you by Mr. Rutter for the purpose of buying votes?—That was.
3321. Did you give the parties, whose names you have given to us, the sums affixed to each of their names, those sums respectively for their votes?—I did.
3322. And they received the sums in consideration of giving their votes?—They did.
3323. Was it perfectly understood between you and them it was bribery?—It was perfectly understood.
3324. Is James Wood, who came from Maidstone, still residing in Maidstone, or is he here?—He is in Maidstone.
3325. How does he describe himself?—15, Wheeler Street, a carpenter.

William Brock.

WILLIAM BROCK sworn and examined.

3326. What are you?—A tanner.
3327. Are you a voter for this city?—Yes.
3328. As a freeman?—No.
3329. A 10*l*. householder?—Yes.
3330. How long have you been so?—Since 1842.
3331. Have you taken part in any previous elections, before you had your qualification, in any way?—Not any.
3332. Not as canvasser?—I was not a resident here.
3333. Since 1842 have you taken part in all the elections?—Yes, I have.
3334. On which side?—On the liberal side.
3335. Have you been a member of the committee at all the elections?—Yes.
3336. Canvasser?—General canvasser; that was my business. I seldom attended the committees.
3337. Treasurer?—Never.
3338. Paymaster?—No.
3339. Auditor of accounts?—No; nothing whatever to do except to canvass. I occasionally went to the committee room, but very seldom.
3340. What did you do in the committee room when you were there?—I heard what was going on, what was said, and so on.
3341. Were accounts being audited on those occasions?—No, I never saw any accounts.
3342. Did you hear any discussion on them?—No, not any.
3343. Your first election would be 1847?—Yes.
3344. Was that the by election or the general election?—I think it was the by election, I am not certain about it.
3345. For whom did you canvass?—Lord Albert Conyngham.
3346. At the general election you canvassed for him, and who else?—Only for Lord Albert Conyngham.
3347. In 1850?—For Colonel Romilly.
3348. In 1852?—For Colonel Romilly again, in conjunction with Sir William Somerville.
3349. Did you ever canvass for Mr. Smythe?—No.
3350. Not in 1847, when he was coalescing with Lord Albert?—No.
3351. Did you receive any application in 1847 for colour tickets?—Well, I may have received applications in passing along, but I never granted any, I never recommended anyone for a ticket.
3352. Did you not tell them where they were to go to get them?—No; I have no recollection that I did.
3353. Did you have any applications for bribes?—No.

3354. Never heard any?—No, never heard any; I had nothing whatever to do in that way. *William Brock.*

3355. Did anybody apply to you?—No. *17th May 1853.*

3356. In 1850 did you carry a book about with you when you canvassed for Colonel Romilly?—Yes.

3357. Where is that book?—The canvassing clerk has the book.

3358. Who was the canvassing clerk?—I think Mr. Saunders.

3359. You had a canvassing book and you handed it over to Mr. Saunders?—I had no book, my business was to solicit votes; I kept no account whatever.

3360. Do you recollect canvassing a man of the name of Charles Martin, a freeman?—I have no recollection, I may have canvassed him.

3361. But you do do not remember?—I do not.

3362. What did you hand over to the canvassing clerk if you had no book?—I merely solicited the votes.

3363. And you did not put them down?—No, never put them down.

3364. He put them down?—He put them down.

3365. In 1852 were you employed to open a public house?—No.

3366. Did you open a public house?—Oh dear no; never attended at any public house whatever.

3367. You had no part in it?—No part in it.

3368. Did not sanction it?—No.

3369. Was there a public house opened?—I do not know.

3370. Do you know the Royal Exchange public house?—I know there is such a public house.

3371. Was it open for the Blues, upon that occasion?—I do not know that it was.

3372. You were never there?—I was never there.

3373. Do you know a person of the name of Charles Brock?—Yes.

3374. What relation is he to you?—He is a brother of mine.

3375. Perhaps you can inform us whether he did any of those things?—I know of nothing at all, and I do not believe that he did.

CHARLES BROCK sworn and examined.

Charles Brock.

3376. Are you a voter in the liberal interest?—I am.

3377. Have you been many years upon the register?—I should suppose something like twelve or fourteen; I cannot say exactly.

3378. Have you always taken an active part?—I have never taken any part in any election since I have been in Canterbury, excepting the elections of 1850 and 1852.

3379. The election of 1850, we are told, was uncontested, by Mr. Vance retiring?—Yes; I merely canvassed a day or two with Colonel Romilly in 1850, and the same again in 1852.

3380. Are you personally cognizant of the issuing of any colour tickets; or are you personally cognizant of any direct mode of bribery?—I know nothing of either colour tickets or money bribery; I never saw a colour ticket until I saw one produced in the House of Commons at the inquiry.

3381. Did you go up before the committee of the House of Commons?—No; I was merely there as a spectator.

GEORGE DAVEY sworn and examined.

George Davey.

3382. Are you a freeman of this city?—Yes.

3383. How long have you been a freeman?—Something like fifty years, and more.

3384. In what interest have you voted?—Always in the liberal interest,—the blue.

3385. What is your first election?—My first that I voted? I really do not recollect.

3386. Long before the Reform Bill?—Oh long before the Reform Bill.

3387. Have you been employed at elections for the liberal interest?—No, never.

3388. What are you?—A bootmaker.

3389. Have you acted as agent in any of these elections?—No, not as an agent.

3390. A sub-agent?—No, only as an elector anxious at the time of election to get our party in.

3391. Just recollect 1847: were you nothing more in 1847?—No.

3392. Do you know Mr. Rutter?—Yes.

3393. Did Mr. Rutter ask you to do anything in 1847 besides vote?—Yes; things were going on, and we found parties were disposed not to vote unless they had money, and in consequence of which we were obliged to do as others were doing.

3394. What do you mean by that?—They would not vote without money.

3395. What were you obliged to do?—Obliged to give them money.

3396. You were employed to give them money?—When a man came to me and said the opposite party had offered him so-and-so, and I knew he was one of our party, I said,

George Davey.

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- "Do not do that; I will see if I can do the same thing." I went and asked Mr. Rutter, "So-and-so wants so-and-so;" "Oh, he must have it," he said.
3397. He always said it directly?—Oh yes, decidedly.
3398. What do you mean by so-and-so?—Some 4*l.*, some 5*l.*, according to what they wanted.
3399. For their vote?—Yes; would not vote without.
3400. Who paid them?—I had the money from Mr. Rutter and gave it them.
3401. Did you pay them?—Yes.
3402. How much money did you receive from Mr. Rutter?—I cannot say; I handed it only from one to the other as it were.
3403. Do you think you had 100*l.* altogether?—Oh dear no.
3404. £50?—I am sure I do not know, I did it at the moment, of course I took no account of it.
3405. You do not know what you received?—I do not.
3406. Every thing you received you paid away?—Yes.
3407. Did he fix the amount each man was to have, or did you?—No; the man asked me first; he said "I can get so-and-so," such a sum, I said "Don't go that way," knowing he was always with us, "I will see if I can do it for you," and accordingly I did.
3408. The same sum they had been promised by the Tories?—Yes.
3409. And whatever sum that was, Mr. Rutter always said yes?—Oh yes, I had the money from him.
3410. Give us the names of those to whom you paid the money?—That I cannot, upon my honour.
3411. A few of them?—I do not know the names of them; it is a good while ago.
3412. No, it is not so long ago; a few, one of them?—My recollection is not so good as it used to be, I really do not know the names; the names were given in to Mr. Rutter, I dare say Mr. Rutter can tell you the names.
3413. Did you give your names to Mr. Rutter?—Yes.
3414. In a list?—No, not in a list.
3415. Did he put them down?—I suppose so.
3416. Did you see him put them down?—No.
3417. How did he know you paid them the money?—He took it for granted; I told him what was right; I suppose he did.
3418. Did he set any body to watch you, and see that you paid it?—Perhaps he had as much confidence in me, to know I did not ask him for more money than the man wanted.
3419. Did nobody come and sit with you to see the money paid?—No; it was not a sitting, I was about the streets getting the men to poll; I was not sitting anywhere, I was not in doors.
3420. When did you pay this; after they had polled or before?—Some would not poll without the money, and some I paid after.
3421. When did you pay them?—Some before they polled and some after.
3422. Where did you pay them; in the street?—Perhaps it was in the street, perhaps it was in a public house.
3423. Those who would not vote till they had the money, did you pay them going up to the poll?—Perhaps I took them into a public house and gave them the money there, but really I have no recollection; I had no idea those things would ever have been called for, or else I would have kept an account of it.
3424. Were all these Blues that you bribed?—Yes, they had always voted blue, and they were about to vote the other way.
3425. Did you not get some of the Red away in the same way to vote for the Blues by giving them money?—I do not think I did one.
3426. Did you try?—No, I never offered a bribe.
3427. Did any of them ask you?—What, the Tories?
3428. Yes.—I do not know, I do not think they did.
3429. In 1850, were you employed again when Colonel Romilly stood?—No.
3430. You did not see Mr. Rutter then in 1850?—When Colonel Romilly first came in?
3431. Yes.—I did not do anything at that time; I had nothing to do with the election, little or nothing.
3432. Had you anything to do with the election in 1852?—Only voting.
3433. Were you not asked by Mr. Rutter to do any services there?—No, I have hardly spoken to him for some time.
3434. Had you anything for your vote?—No, I never did in my life.
3435. Never?—No.
3436. Had you anything, not for your vote, but any reward for your services?—No.
3437. No mark of esteem?—No, not to my knowledge.
3438. Was it your room that was hired for a committee room?—Yes, at this last election.
3439. In every election?—No, the first time it was hired of me.
3440. Was it not hired in 1837?—No.

3441. Nearly twenty years ago?—No; that is a brother of mine perhaps.
3442. It was a brother of yours whose rooms were hired at the former election in 1847?—I think it is likely.
3443. What did you get for your committee room in 1852?—Five guineas for my room and services and attendance altogether.
3444. You say you do not remember the names of any one to whom you gave money in 1847?—I do not.
3445. Is that true?—It is indeed; upon my honour.
3446. You do not recollect the name of any one?—I said so this morning; if you were to kill me for it, I really do not.
3447. Do you mean to say if instead of this being an inquiry into corrupt practices it had been an election, you could not have pointed out to the committee the men you had bribed in 1847?—I do not think I could.
3448. Yes, Mr. Davey, you could have pointed them out, you know you could?—If I saw the man perhaps I might, but I really do not recollect the names at all.
3449. You knew their names very well at the time, because you handed them in?—At the time; I know them when I see them.
3450. You handed in their names, the voters?—Of course I did.
3451. You knew their names at the time?—It only went just by word of mouth; Mr. Rutter may have put them down; I dare say he did; I suppose he did.
3452. Do you mean to say if this were an election and you told the committee you bribed ten men, you could not tell them who the ten men were?—At the time?
3453. Now?—No, I could not.
3454. You do not know any of them?—Upon my honour I do not, I really do not.
3455. In what street did they live?—I do not know, I really cannot tell you.
3456. How did you find them out?—They came to me.
3457. How did you know they were voters?—I had been an elector so long, I know a man when I see him is a voter.
3458. You known every man in the place who was a voter?—Yes.
3459. And you have forgotten them now?—Yes; I am not so young now as I was then.
3460. Let me give you a piece of advice; you put yourself in a very perilous position, and if you do not hand in the names to us before we separate, the consequences will be far more serious than you expect. We must have the names, or as many of them as you can recollect?—I assure you I cannot tell you.
3461. Take till Thursday to remember; go round and look at some of them, and see if you can find them out so that you can know them again?—Very well.

George Davey.

17th May 1853.

STEPHEN WATTS sworn and examined.

Stephen Watts.

3462. Are you a voter in this city?—Yes.
3463. What are you?—A retired innkeeper.
3464. How long have you retired from business?—Fourteen years.
3465. What are your politics?—Liberal principles; blue.
3466. Formerly you were red; is that it?—Never.
3467. Are you a freeman or a householder?—Both.
3468. Do you take an active interest in the different elections for this city?—I have sometimes.
3469. Which of them?—1847.
3470. 1850?—No; not much in 1850.
3471. 1852?—A little in 1852.
3472. Were you a committee-man of the Liberals?—No.
3473. Never were?—Well, I have been a sub-committee-man.
3474. Did you hear Mr. Alderman Brent's evidence on Saturday?—Part of it.
3475. Did you hear his evidence about the under-current?—No, I did not.
3476. What are your duties as a sub-committee-man?—Merely to look and see if we could get a few of the freemen together and get them to vote. Get some of the lower order of freemen to vote as early as possible, the day of voting.
3477. Did you pay them money?—Never.
3478. Give them any vouchers for money?—I never had but very little to do with money matters.
3479. At what election had you a little to do with money matters?—1847.
3480. No other election?—I do not believe I had.
3481. Who employed you in 1847?—The blue committee, Mr. Rutter.
3482. Who were sub-committee-men under Mr. Rutter? You were a committee-man?—Yes.
3483. For bribery purposes?—No, mine was not bribery at all.
3484. For the purpose of paying money to voters?—Yes, I did pay some money.
3485. What money did you pay to voters in 1847?—I paid Foreman, one of the messengers; I could not say positively the amount of money I paid him; I paid him three

*Stephen Walls.*17th May 1853.

instalments of money, 15s., 5s., and 10s.; something like that for his services as a messenger; not as a briber.

3486. Was it your business to pay all the messengers?—No, Mr. Foreman wanted some money, and he asked me if I would be kind enough to come over and give him some. I gave him 5s., and I think the following day he asked me again for some more; he said he had not received any money from the committee; I said I could not do so without I had an order from the committee, and saw the committee, and Mr. Sladden said, "You pay Foreman;" I said, "I cannot pay Mr. Foreman without you give me a guarantee for doing so;" and he gave me an IOU for paying Foreman the money.

3487. Mr. Rutter states that the messengers were paid by him in quite a different way?—Mr. Foreman is present in the hall if you like to ask the question; he received the money from me, and he also received 15s. from Mr. Cooper.

3488. I want to know this: Mr. Rutter states the messengers were all paid as such; therefore any payment you made to Foreman or any other messenger would be over and above what he received from the committee, would it not?—No, it was stopped from his pay, which I paid him, because I communicated that to the committee, that he had received from me on account of his pay 15s.

3489. Do you swear the committee deducted that from his pay?—Yes; I am on my oath, and I venture to say they did deduct that money.

3490. What other sums did you pay in 1847?—I paid a Mr. Barber 1*l*.; he then lived at Barham.

3491. What was he?—He was a voter.

3492. So was Foreman a voter?—Yes. I paid him this money, I think, for his travelling expenses, not that he was bribed by it.

3493. How far is Barham from Canterbury?—Not more than six miles.

3494. That you swear was for travelling expenses?—So he told me, and I believe that is the case. Barber is in the town and he can tell you.

3495. That is what you understood was for travelling expenses?—Yes, that I understood.

3496. Who told you to pay it?—I think it was Mr. Pilcher went with me.

3497. What did Mr. Pilcher say to you?—I almost forget what he did say. However, I know the man had his pound.

3498. Did he tell you it was for travelling expenses?—He did.

3499. What other sum did you pay?—There was another man of the name of Dawes; he came from Herne; I paid his expenses.

3500. Who gave you directions to do that?—Mr. Rutter.

3501. For travelling expenses?—Yes.

3502. Tell me some more?—No more I think.

3503. There is a sum of money, 4*l*. 15s., which Mr. Rutter states on oath he paid to you as one of the agents employed for bribery purposes; what do you say to that?—I deny it. I never was paid as a bribery agent. The fact is, I paid this money, and after that Mr. Rutter called upon me to ask what money I had expended, I told him, and he gave me the money. I had paid the money before I received it of Mr. Rutter.

3504. Did you render any account of it to him?—Yes.

3505. You wish the Commissioners to understand you as contradicting on oath what these witnesses have deposed to on oath?—I never paid it in the shape of bribery; never.

3506. You admit that the sum of about 4*l*. was given you by Mr. Rutter?—I think, to the best of my recollection, it was 4*l*. 2s.

3507. I do not see you have rendered us an account of above 2*l*. 15s. spent?—I think that is something about the amount I have rendered to you. The rest of the money was spent in the way of treating. If I fell in with a freeman who wanted a little something to drink before he polled I would give him a glass of grog; and the expense of what I was at, added to what I had given before, amounted to about 4*l*. 2s. I will not be positive whether 4*l*. 2s. or 4*l*. 15s., but to the best of my recollection it was 4*l*. 2s. That is the only time I went to the committee for any money whatever. The money I spent I never charged the committee with. I have spent my own money, but that time I did not. I did take the bills and I was paid. I never bribed a man. I had nothing to do with bribing.

John Delo.

JOHN DELO sworn and examined.

3508. What are you?—A boot and shoe maker.

3509. Are you a voter for Canterbury?—Yes.

3510. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A freeman.

3511. Have you been employed at elections?—Yes.

3512. Which side?—The liberal side.

3513. What were your duties?—Canvassing clerk.

3514. How many elections were you so employed?—Two.

3515. Which were they?—1847 and 1850, I think.

3516. Were you not employed in 1852, last year?—No, not last year.

3517. Have you got your canvasser's book for 1850?—No.

*John Delo.*17th May 1853.

3518. Who did you give it to?—I gave it to the clerk of the committee.
3519. Who was that?—Mr. Aris.
3520. When did you give it to him?—Every night, after the day's canvass.
3521. You made it up during the day and gave it to him at night?—Yes.
3522. You have not kept one memorandum?—Not one.
3523. Who employed you in 1850 as canvassing clerk?—I was sent for by the committee. I do not know who it was.
3524. Who employed you in 1847?—Mr. Rutter.
3525. Are you sure you were not employed by Mr. Rutter also in 1850?—No.
3526. Begin with 1847; what did he tell you to do at that election?—I went about canvassing with him.
3527. What else?—I kept the memorandums of who promised and who did not.
3528. About money: what had you to do with money matters?—I never had anything to do with money matters.
3529. Did you never receive any money from Mr. Rutter?—No; only for my services.
3530. You did not receive any money from him to pay to people?—No; not a farthing.
3531. No bills to pay?—No.
3532. Did you receive applications for money?—No.
3533. Did nobody ever say anything to you about money?—No, not a word.
3534. There are two of you, are there not?—Yes.
3535. Who is the other?—My son.
3536. Was he employed at that time?—He was employed as a clerk at the same time.
3537. By Mr. Rutter?—By Mr. Rutter.
3538. How old was he in 1847?—I should think he was twenty-four.
3539. Were you employed to receive recommendations for colour tickets?—No.
3540. Did you receive any?—No.
3541. Did you send out any colour tickets?—No, not one.
3542. Nothing of the sort?—Nothing of the sort.
3543. Just recollect for one moment: did you receive any present?—Yes.
3544. How much was that?—7*l*.
3545. How much more?—No more at all.
3546. Not in 1847?—No; yes; in 1847 I did.
3547. When did you receive the 7*l*?—That was in 1847.
3548. Did you receive any money in 1850?—None at all.
3549. How much did you receive in 1847 do you say?—7*l*.
3550. How much more?—10*l*.
3551. Two payments?—Yes.
3552. That is two payments, one of 10*l*. and one of 7*l*.; that makes 17*l*.?—Yes.
3553. How much did your son receive?—I am sure I cannot tell exactly.
3554. He did receive something?—Yes.
3555. How much was that?—I think 5*l*.
3556. How much more?—No more at all, that I know of.
3557. You know of one payment of 5*l*. made to your son?—Yes.
3558. Was there anything beyond that made to him that you know of?—Not that I know of.
3559. Do you think there was?—I do not know anything about that; my son does not tell me everything.
3560. Tell me what those services were?—For my services, going about canvassing.
3561. When were they paid?—I was paid after the election was over.
3562. Both of them?—Both of them.
3563. Why were you paid in two sums?—One was the election of Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Gipps, and the other was Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe.
3564. Which was Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Gipps?—Why, on the 4th of March.
3565. And which was Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe?—On July 30th.
3566. Were you not paid for the election of March 4th until after July 30th?—I was paid directly after the election was over.
3567. The first election?—Yes.
3568. How much were you paid after the first election?—10*l*.
3569. By whom?—By Mr. Rutter; by the committee.
3570. For what?—For my services.
3571. What did you do at the election in 1847?—Canvassed; nothing but canvassing.
3572. How long were you canvassing?—I should think about a fortnight; about a fortnight.
3573. Now, upon your oath, was this money paid to you for your services at all?—It was.
3574. Was it paid to you as a present?—As a present for my services.
3575. Were you paid for your services besides?—Nothing more.
3576. Were you not paid so much a day for canvassing?—That is the amount for the days.

John Delo.

17th May 1853.

3577. How much a day was that ?—I cannot say how many days. I do not know how many days now ; I almost forget about the days.

3578. You know how much a day you were to have ?—I should say it was about a sovereign a day.

3579. For canvassing ?—On an average I should say it was.

3580. That would be how much ?—Ten or a dozen days ; I cannot say exactly.

3581. That is the first election ?—Yes.

3582. The second election you received, how much ?—7*l*.

3583. What was that for ?—5*l*. for my services and 2*l*. for writing a book.

3584. When did you receive that sum ?—About four days or five days after the election.

3585. From whom ?—Mr. Rutter.

3586. Will you swear again that money was not paid to you not as a gift but as a remuneration for your services ?—Yes.

3587. That you swear distinctly ?—Yes.

3588. Your son received how much at the first election ?—I do not know. I do not think he had anything to do with the first election.

3589. And you do not know how much he received the second above 5*l*. ?—I do not know ; I know he had 5*l*. ; beyond that I cannot say anything about it.

3590. Did you or did you not, either in your own person or that of your son, upon your oath, receive a gift of 12*l*. at or after the general election for 1847 ?—No, I did not.

3591. From nobody ?—No.

*Mr. Alderman
William Masters.*

Mr. Alderman WILLIAM MASTERS sworn and examined.

3592. I believe you may be considered an active blue man ?—All my life.

3593. You were on the committee, we are told, for the Blues in the year 1837 ?—I was.

3594. And Mr. Pilcher has told us that he gave you a sum of 25*l*. ?—He did.

3595. Which he has termed a mysterious sum ?—There is no mystery in it.

3596. It is but just to you that you should be called upon to explain what appears to be a mystery to him ?—It was nothing more than this : I had been Lord Alfred's friend from time to time ; he had applied to me, and it took a great deal of my time up ; and when I mentioned the circumstance to him he said a sum of money might be applied for for time, and I did, and hard earned money it was. 25*l*. it was. It was not bribery, it was not used in any sense as bribery ; it was distinct and direct for services from myself.

3597. In short it was a payment to you of 25*l*. ?—It was a payment to me.

3598. Were all the committee paid on the same scale ?—I should say it is not very likely ; because there were few persons in the same situation as me.

3599. Were you chairman or deputy chairman ?—Not by any means neither.

3600. What was it particularly that you did that distinguished you from the rest of the committee ?—So much so, that for the advice I gave, Lord Albert told me afterwards " You have gained my election." I assisted him in all ways. I was with him during the whole of the election, privately and publicly.

3601. Was this money paid to you long after the election ?—Considerably after.

3602. When did you apply to Lord Albert for it ?—Not until after the election was over ; then I did not specify the sum, I merely said I had spent so many days that I could ill afford.

3603. Was it his Lordship's own naming the sum ?—No, it was mine.

3604. Did he ask you to name a sum ?—He desired me to ask for that which I thought would repay me for my time.

3605. What were you ; were you in the corporation, then in 1837 ?—Yes, I was.

3606. What are you by profession or occupation ?—I am a landscape gardener and nurseryman.

3607. And your time would have been fully employed ?—My time would have been employed, and much more profitably.

William Friend.

WILLIAM FRIEND sworn and examined.

Eagle Tavern.

3608. What are you ?—A licensed victualler.

3609. Have you always been a Blue ?—Yes.

3610. You always open your house for the blue party ?—No.

3611. Never ?—Never.

3612. It has been no advantage to you in your trade ?—No. At least very trifling, not to any amount ; I would quite as leave have been without it.

3613. You know Goodwin very well ?—Yes.

3614. And Southee ?—Yes.

3615. Did you work with them in 1847 ; did you act with them for the purposes of the election ?—No ; not with them.

3616. What did you do in the election of 1847 ; anything particular ?—No ; I am not aware that I did.

William Friend.

3617. Did you get any voters up ?—I do not recollect one.

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3618. You were not very active then ?—No.

3619. Stayed at home, went up and polled your own vote, and that is all you did ?—That is nearly all I did ; I do not recollect anything more.

3620. If they say you were an active man on the blue side it is a mistake ?—Yes it is.

3621. You took no particular part in that election ?—No particular one.

3622. You asked no man for his vote ?—I might have done it. I do not know of any one. I was as anxious as most other men are.

3623. And you showed your anxiety by staying at home ?—I do not say I did stay at home.

3624. Do you mean to say you did nothing on that occasion ?—If you ask me what I did—

3625. That is what I am asking ?—Then I did nothing.

Mr. Alderman GEORGE NEAME sworn and examined.

*Mr. Alderman
George Neame.*

3626. Are you an alderman of the corporation ?—I am.

3627. In what trade or profession may you be ?—I am retired from business altogether.

3628. How long have you been a voter for Canterbury ?—Nearly forty years I should think.

3629. Have you taken an active part in the elections that have occurred during that period ?—For the last few elections I have done so, at least as far as canvassing.

3630. Do you remember the election in 1841 ; the single election in which Mr. Smythe was a candidate on one side and Mr. Heniker Wilson on the other ?—Yes, I do.

3631. Did you take an active part in that election ?—Nothing more than canvassing.

3632. Were you on the blue side ?—Yes.

3633. Were you a member of the committee of Mr. Heniker Wilson ?—I acted with the committee.

3634. Did any monies pass through your hands ?—I do not recollect anything of the kind. I had nothing to do with money at any time.

3635. At that election was any money spent with your knowledge for the purpose of bribery ?—Not a shilling that I am aware of.

3636. You are aware a great number of colour tickets were given away at that election ?—I heard so.

3637. You have no doubt a great number were given away by both parties ?—I dare say there were a great number.

3638. Had you anything to do with the giving away of the colour tickets on that occasion ?—Not anything.

3639. In the general election of 1841, when Mr. Smythe and Mr. Bradshaw were candidates on one side and Mr. Hodges and Lord Albert Conyngham on the other, did you take an active part at that election ?—I did not.

3640. You were not on the committee of that election ?—I do not recollect that I was.

3641. Nor canvassed ?—I might have gone canvassing with Mr. Hodges, and I think I did very likely.

3642. Had you anything to do with the financial part of that election ?—Not anything.

3643. Now I will come to the election of 1847, when Lord Albert Conyngham was returned without opposition ; did you take any part in the canvassing then ?—Nothing more than canvassing with Lord Albert.

3644. You knew nothing more about the management of that election except so far as regards canvassing ?—Not at all. I never took any part in the financial department whatever.

3645. In the general election of 1847, when Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe stood on the one side and Lord Pelham Clinton and Mr. Vance on the other, did you take an active interest then ?—Yes, I did. Only as canvasser then.

3646. Were you a member of the committee ?—Yes.

3647. Had you anything to do with the money ?—Nothing.

3648. Did you know that a great number of colour tickets were issued on that occasion ?—I heard so ; but I never saw any of them, nor did I recommend them. I never have in my life. I never recommended a colour ticket. I have always objected to it.

3649. Of your own knowledge do you know of any money being expended at that election for the purpose of bribery ?—Not at all ; I am not aware of it.

3650. Did you know what monies were paid by the two candidates for that election ?—Not at all ; I never heard anything about it until to-day, the amounts at least, since this inquiry has taken place.

3651. In 1850, when Colonel Romilly was a candidate, did you take any part then ?—Yes, I did.

*Mr. Alderman
George Neame.*
17th May 1853.

3652. Canvassing?—I canvassed the city almost throughout with Colonel Romilly.

3653. At the general election of 1852, when Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly were candidates?—I happened to be mayor that year and took no part.

3654. You were returning officer?—No; the sheriff is the returning officer; I was mayor, and therefore took no part in 1852.

3655. I will put a general question to you: as far as you are concerned, in all the elections in which you have taken an active part, you do not know of your own personal knowledge of any sums being given for direct bribery?—No, I do not.

3656. I believe you are one of the charity trustees appointed by the Lord Chancellor under the Municipal Corporation Act?—I am.

3657. I will just put this question to you: in the administration of those charities have you been at all influenced by political feeling as regards the granting of applications to persons?—Certainly not; I have never paid any attention whatever to such applicants. They have frequently come and said, "We are friends of yours, we vote on your side;" and I have always said, "Do not talk to me about politics, it is not my duty to have anything to say to you on politics at all." In fact, I am in the habit of sending occasionally one or two of those tickets to be disposed of without regard to the side of politics on which they were. I have sent them to gentlemen here. My friend, Mr. Walker, I have occasionally sent him some, and different parties.

3658. The charity trustees, when originally appointed by the Lord Chancellor, consisted of an equal number of both political parties?—They did.

3659. I believe now, from deaths and other causes, the liberal portion of the charity trustees is the largest?—It is.

3660. I ask, with respect to the general administration of the funds of those charities, and the conduct of those who have been engaged in the administration of those funds, have you ever observed that any of the charity trustees were influenced by political feeling in the dispensation of their charities?—Really I cannot answer the question; but I think not. I think it is very fairly distributed by the trustees generally; and although there are politicians on both sides, still we are always very unanimous in all our elections. I have never known a difference of feeling since I have been there; there has been very little difference of feeling between us.

3661. In 1847, did you expend any of your own money for the purposes of the election?—Never spent a farthing in my life in any shape for elections, not for political purposes.

3662. I suppose if any person came to you in your capacity of charity trustee, and recommended a person as a deserving object, you would never think of asking that gentleman, "Why do you recommend him?"—No; I should not think of that.

3663. Therefore, if any corruption of that kind was practised between the canvasser and the voter, you as trustee would know nothing about it?—No; I should know nothing about it.

HENRY TAYLOR sworn and examined.

Henry Taylor.

3664. What are you?—I must consider myself an accountant.

3665. To whom?—Any one that employs me.

3666. In whose employ are you at present?—General; not any one.

3667. Have you been an auctioneer's clerk?—Yes.

3668. Were you in 1847?—No, I was not as an auctioneer's clerk. I might have been. I do not know. There are several auctioneers in Canterbury whom I transact business for in that department.

3669. Do you remember the election of 1847?—Very well.

3670. And the election of 1850?—Perfectly well.

3671. And the election of 1852?—Perfectly well.

3672. In whose employ were you during those periods?—In 1847 I had nothing to do with the election.

3673. In whose employment were you?—I was on my own hands.

3674. In 1850 and 1852?—Yes.

3675. Are you a voter for this city?—I am.

3676. Freeman and householder?—Freeman, I always vote; but I have been both.

3677. How long have you been a freeman?—About thirty years.

3678. Have you taken part in every election since 1847?—Not at all. I have for the last twenty years, perhaps.

3679. Going backwards, what elections have you taken part in; 1852?—Yes.

3680. 1850?—Yes.

3681. 1841?—1850, 1847, and 1841.

3682. I thought you said you did not take part in 1847?—No more I did not; to be employed.

3683. That is what I mean?—1850 was the first.

3684. Have you been employed in 1852?—I was.

3685. You know nothing at all about the conduct of the election of 1847?—Nothing at all.

3686. You were a voter?—I was.
 3687. Which side did you vote?—The blue side.
 3688. Always been a liberal?—Always.
 3689. In 1850 and 1852 you were employed as what?—As clerk to the committee.
 3690. To what candidate?—Colonel Romilly for 1850, and Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville for 1852.
 3691. With all former elections you had no concern, except as a voter?—Did you ever receive any reward or gratification for your vote?—Never; not sixpennyworth.
 3692. In 1850, who engaged you as committee clerk for Colonel Romilly?—I was engaged by Mr. Aris.
 3693. Who engaged you in 1852?—The same.
 3694. In 1850 did you receive any application for colour tickets?—I probably might.
 3695. What did you do with them?—I do not recollect receiving anything. There was nothing particular mentioned about colour tickets at that time, because it was universal, I believe.
 3696. Did you receive any applications for relief or pecuniary assistance?—Never; that was out of my department altogether.
 3697. In whose department would that come?—I should think in the chairman's.
 3698. Who was the chairman?—Mr. Alderman Brent.
 3699. Did you canvass the constituency for Colonel Romilly in 1850?—I did not.
 3700. Your business was in the committee?—It was.
 3701. What passed there?—Nothing that I am aware of.
 3702. You had nothing at all to do?—Merely copying.
 3703. What did you copy?—Copied out the sheets that were produced yesterday, the alphabetical lists of the voters, and also for the inspector's books.
 3704. You say you are an accountant; were you employed as an accountant in 1850?—No; as clerk to the committee.
 3705. You had no accountant's duties to perform?—Nothing at all.
 3706. No accounts to keep?—Nothing of the sort.
 3707. Nor in 1852?—Nor in 1852.
 3708. With regard to 1852, do you know Mr. Pilcher?—Very well.
 3709. Just relate to the Commissioners what took place between you and Mr. Pilcher in 1852 on the subject of messenger's tickets?—I do not recollect that anything took place.
 3710. On the subject of colour tickets?—I do not recollect anything particular being mentioned.
 3711. Do you remember sending anybody to Sir William Somerville on that subject?—No, that I did not.
 3712. Do you remember receiving any applications for colour tickets in 1852?—A great many.
 3713. What did you do with them?—Told the whole of the parties they could not be received; it was illegal, and no recommendation whatever would be taken notice of.
 3714. Who told you to tell them that?—I was directed to tell them so by Mr. Aris, Mr. Alderman Brent, and several others of the committee.
 3715. And Sir William Somerville?—I have heard him mention in the room to be very cautious, and not to give any sort of inducement to be held out to them.
 3716. Before that did you not consult him on the subject of these colour tickets?—No; it was not my department.
 3717. Did anybody come and consult you, and did you send him to Sir William Somerville?—No, not that I am aware of.
 3718. Did you ask anybody to go to Sir William Somerville?—Not that I am aware of.
 3719. Did you send Mr. Pilcher to Sir William Somerville about the messengers and colour tickets?—No; I have not the least recollection of such a thing.

Mr. JAMES HOLLAND sworn and examined.

Mr. J. Holland.

3720. Are you a tailor in this town?—Yes, a tailor and woollen-draper.
 3721. Are you a freeman or a householder?—Both.
 3722. Have you taken an active part in the elections which have taken place in this city for some years past?—I have. In some elections I have not; in others I have.
 3723. What party have you generally espoused?—What is termed the red party, the conservative party.
 3724. In the year 1847 were you a Red then?—Yes.
 3725. Did Mr. Rutter give you any money?—He gave me some money.
 3726. How much?—10*l*.
 3727. Mr. Rutter was a Blue?—Mr. Rutter was a Blue.
 3728. Yes?—Oh, not that election; Mr. Rutter never gave me money then.
 3729. Stop; do not let us misunderstand each other?—Let me remember the dates. Yes, that is right, 1847.
 3730. Mr. Rutter in 1847 gave you 10*l*.?—He did.
 3731. Was Mr. Rutter at that time a Blue?—He was.

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3732. Were you a Blue?—At that time I went with Mr. Smythe; I had voted for Mr. Smythe before, in 1841.

3733. Did you plump for Mr. Smythe in 1847?—No.

3734. Who did you divide with?—Smythe and Conyngham.

3735. You did not call yourself a red then, did you?—No; I went for both of them.

3736. You were marked one side red and the other side blue?—The matter was this, there was a misunderstanding between the parties upon that occasion, the same as there was at the last election; that was the cause of it.

3737. What did Mr. Rutter give you 10*l.* for?—He gave me 10*l.* in consequence of the money I had been out of pocket since 1841. I had consumed a great deal of money for which I had never had a farthing returned; it was treating different parties; and I said I did not intend to vote or have anything more to do with elections; I had been money out of pocket, and had never asked for a farthing; only I considered I had no right to be money out of pocket election after election, and to spend my own money for nothing; and I said I did not intend to vote again.

3738. You had been a Red then?—Yes.

3739. Was it not rather bad to make the blue men pay for the red?—Allow me to explain, if you please. I voted, as I said before, for Mr. Smythe in his first election of 1841, and likewise the second election of 1841. Mr. Smythe came then again, and it was in Mr. Smythe's election that I had spent my money by going round with parties to different public-houses, which I did in many instances; in consequence of that I thought it was not imposing upon Mr. Smythe to pay me some part of that money.

3740. During the period that had elapsed between that period of 1841, when you spent the money in treating the electors, and 1847, when you took the 10*l.* from Mr. Rutter, had you ever applied to Mr. Smythe for payment?—I had not.

3741. Had you ever made out any account against him for the 10*l.* you had spent?—never.

3742. Had you got any documents you could refer to?—No; but I told the committee, and some part of the committee knew, that I had been that money out of pocket and more too.

3743. How came you not to ask for that whole sum then?—I never had any specific sum; never no regular sum.

3744. You say it was more than 10*l.*?—A great deal more; I have spent many 10*l.*

3745. Why did you not ask for the whole when money was going so freely?—I said I considered that they ought to pay me something towards the expenses that I had been out of pocket. They said, "We are aware you have always been a very busy party at times, and it is hard you should be all this money out of pocket, and we will make you a present of 10*l.* towards the incurred expense."

3746. How long was that before the election?—It was after the election.

3747. How long after?—I cannot exactly say. I have no memorandum to go by; it might have been within a week or two. Whether it was Mr. Sladden or Mr. Rutter paid me, that I cannot say; it was one of the two.

3748. Are you quite sure that that money was not paid and given to you for other purposes?—Not for any other purpose, I can assure you; and I never interested myself upon that election but giving my vote. I never interfered either in committee or otherwise, as I had frequently before, and have some time since.

3749. On the last election, 1852, you were red again?—Yes.

3750. You came back to your own colour?—Yes, I was.

3751. Did you take any particular part in that election?—Not particular.

3752. Were you on the committee?—They might call it committee. I was in the committee-room several times. Whether I was supposed to be on I do not know exactly. At an election time there is generally an extra number of names added to a committee. Whether mine was on I would not say.

3753. You acted as though you were a committee-man?—I was frequently in the committee room.

3754. You would not have been there unless you were on?—Oh yes, I might.

3755. Then you were not a committee-man?—I do not say I was not.

3756. But which is it?—I do not know whether I was or was not.

3757. You remained in that ignorance all the time?—I did not ask the question.

3758. What did you suppose you was?—I considered I had a right to go into the committee-room, as I was not ordered to go out.

3759. Did you suppose yourself a committee-man or not?—I dare say I have supposed myself a committee-man.

3760. I have no doubt of it?—Yes; and, as I say, there are a great number of names added at election times to the committee.

3761. What did you do?—Nothing particular.

3762. Did you get up voters?—I did not get up voters. I never went with any one to vote, I can assure you; and on the day of the election I was not half an hour out of my own house.

3763. Did you canvass voters?—I might have done so; I dare say I did canvass voters.

3764. Did you?—I dare say I might have canvassed voters.

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3765. Did you?—Well, I might have done so.
3766. You have told me that twice. Did you canvass voters?—I have no recollection of any one in particular that I canvassed.
3767. Did you canvass voters?—I have no recollection of any individual that I canvassed.
3768. Did you canvass voters?—I cannot bring to my mind that I canvassed any voters.
3769. Am I to put down upon the note, you did not canvass voters?—I might have done so.
3770. That is the fourth time?—I have no recollection of any voter I canvassed.
3771. Did you see any application for colour tickets come into the room when you were in and out?—I have seen applications there.
3772. In 1852?—In 1852.
3773. Whose duty was it in committee to file the applications?—I do not know any in particular; it was never my duty to do that. I do not know whose duty it was, and the chairman was not always in the room.
3774. Was it his duty if he were there?—I should not think it was the duty of the chairman; it is generally the clerk who does that.
3775. Who was the clerk?—I think Ashenden was the clerk.
3776. Who was the chairman?—Dr. Lochee.
3777. Who was the deputy chairman?—I think Mr. Thomas White Collard was.
3778. Who was the legal agent?—I do not know. I had nothing to do with money matters.
3779. We will come to that presently. Who was the legal agent?—I cannot answer exactly who was the legal agent. I do not know, for I had nothing to do with money matters. I never saw a farthing in the committee-room.
3780. You are very anxious to say that; but you do not know who was the legal agent. Was it Mr. Kingsford?—I do not know whether it was Mr. Kingsford or Mr. Pont; from my own knowledge I do not know.
3781. Was it Filmer?—I do not know a Mr. Filmer that I have seen there; I do know one of that name; but none that I ever saw in the committee-room or anything to do with the election.
3782. Was Mr. Scoones very much there?—I never saw him there in my life. He is clerk to Mr. Kingsford.
3783. Did you see any of these tickets?—I never saw a ticket. I saw the applications. I never saw a ticket in the room.
3784. Have you ever seen a ticket?—I have seen them in this court. I never had one in my hand, to my knowledge.
3785. Did you ever apply for one yourself?—No, never.
3786. Do you know anybody that ever did?—Why, there were numbers. I saw many applications. When I was there applications came in.
3787. How many do you think were issued by that committee?—I have not the least idea. I saw a great number of applications on the file. I did not read them, neither do I know the number.
3788. Did you talk to Mr. Rutter about the money that was owing to you, before you voted, in the year 1847?—Before I voted?
3789. Yes.—Yes, I did.
3790. Did you tell him you expected to be paid?—I told him, as I stated before, that I had been so much out of pocket with election matters that I did not intend to interfere again.
3791. Unless you were paid?—I said this,—I beg not to be misunderstood, to consider that this was a bribe for my vote; I would scorn a bribe, and any one will tell you so that knows me,—knowing I had been so much money out of pocket, and that for assisting Lord Conyngham in his election in February 1841 and in the summer of 1841, I told him it was very hard upon me that I should not have had something towards my expenses.

(The answer was read over to the witness.)

I wish to correct that answer. Instead of Lord Conyngham I should have said Smythe.

3792. You represented that to Mr. Rutter?—I did.
3793. Did you tell him unless you were repaid that you should not interest yourself any more in the elections?—I did not wish to vote at all in any kind of way.
3794. Did you tell him unless you were repaid what you had been out of pocket you should not interest yourself any more in elections?—I believe I did.
3795. Did not Mr. Rutter on that tell you that you need be under no apprehension; that you should be paid?—Well, he said he would endeavour to get something; some portion towards what I had been out of pocket.
3796. And then, having that assurance, you made yourself very busy upon the part of Mr. Rutter's friends?—I did not.
3797. What did you do?—I can assure you in that election, more especially, I never interfered in it one way or the other, but voted.
3798. Having got the assurance, you voted?—Well, I voted.

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3799. Which you would not have done without the assurance?—Well, perhaps I might not have voted at all.

3800. I thought not?—Perhaps not. I wish it to be distinctly understood the bribe would not have tempted me to vote.

3801. Are you a town councillor?—I am.

3802. How long have you been a town councillor?—I am now in the eighth year.

3803. Are you a tailor by trade?—Yes; I am, and a woollen draper.

3804. You took an active part on the last election for the Reds?—Yes, so far an active part, on the day of election I took no active part; I was not out of my house; I was very ill all the day, and was not out of my house for half an hour.

3805. Before that you took an active part?—Not on the day of election.

3806. But canvassing?—No, not in canvassing. I was more in the committee-room than canvassing.

3807. Before the day of election?—Not in canvassing.

3808. But you took an active part in the contest?—In the committee-room; I was there frequently.

3809. They had great confidence in you, I believe?—I do not know I am sure.

3810. You had deserved their confidence?—I do not know I am sure.

3811. They reposed a good deal of confidence in your judgment of men and of characters, did they not?—My judgment is not worth much.

3812. Did they not take your opinion as to the amount of money which different voters would expect?—No.

3813. Now recollect yourself. You understand that no injury will be done to you if you answer to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, but I am informed that you will be contradicted upon that point if you persist in that. I will put it to you specifically, did you employ any person to find out the exact sum, either in money or money's worth, which certain persons would expect at the last election if they gave their votes for the Tories.—I did not employ any one. I will explain. I think I know what you mean.

3814. Let us have the explanation?—Are you alluding to a man of the name of Blinks?

3815. I am not here to answer questions, but to ask them. Make your explanation?—I would observe I have a note in my pocket, a little slip of paper which was brought to me; the names were brought at different times; that is the note just as I wrote it (*producing a paper*). A man of the name of Blinks came to me, and said, "There are several people that I know wish to have some money." I said, "I do not know anything of them. What are their names?" He gave me two or three names; about two or three at a time; at the top, as you see them there.

3816. Are these the names that are struck out?—I will explain why they are struck out.

3817. Are these the names that are struck out?—Yes.

3818. The first name is Matthew Wetherley; is that the name?—Is the number to the register given?

3819. Matthew Wetherley; that is struck out?—I will explain that to the best of my recollection. He brought me first about three names. My answer was to him, "I do not know whether these men have promised or not. I will inquire." I asked the canvassing clerk if those names were marked as promises, and he said they were.

3820. Who is the canvassing clerk?—Mr. Taylor, who went round canvassing; Thomas Taylor. He then called upon me again with about three or four names. I will not be certain which. I said I will likewise enquire again, and I did so. He said each of those men he could purchase. I put the same question, "Have these men promised?" As you see those names they are put as having promised.

3821. By whom?—By the canvassing clerk. I then, as he brought me the names, showed them again, until you see the remainder that are not marked, just as the paper was; that is all I know about that.

3822. You cannot tell me anything about those who are not marked?—I do not know anything of them. I left them as they were. I knew nothing more about these men than they told me to say, "They are promised," and he came no more with the list.

3823. Do you mean those who are not marked had not given their promises?—They had not then.

3824. And those that are marked, the scratching out means that they had promised?—Yes; I understood it so.

3825. What was the price of those men who had promised?—I can tell you what he said.

3826. What did he say?—He said he could have several of those men at 5*l.* a head, and he brought me those names.

3827. And did you try to get them to take less?—I do not know many of them. I gave the names in, and they were struck out, as you see in that bit of paper.

3828. Do you mean to say you do not know Lomer?—I mean to say I did not see many of them; I do not know them.

3829. Is this in your handwriting or his?—It is mine; from his list as he brought them into me.

3830. When was this conference held between you and him?—He came into my shop as he went past; he lived within three doors of me.

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3831. How long was this before the nomination?—It might have been a week or ten days; I do not know; it was a long canvass.

3832. Did you send anybody with him?—I did not.

3833. What advice did you give him about bribery?—I said, perhaps the men may have promised. I will put the question to the clerk, whether they have promised or not; because as they promised they marked them off, as you see there; those are marked off; and I said, I will have nothing to do with them.

3834. Is this what you mean, that those who were marked off, having already promised, got nothing, and those who had not promised were the persons to be spoken to?—I do not know. As I said, the names that are not marked off here I do not know what became of; whether they voted or did not vote I do not know.

3835. And the names were put down by you at the time of the conversation?—Yes, all the names; not at the time. He brought me three, and then three more, and then three more, and three more.

3836. How long did this conference last?—I should think a week.

3837. And you put them down, did you, and struck them out; or did you strike them out afterwards?—I did not strike them out at all; the canvassing clerk struck them out.

3838. I understood you to say that you struck them out?—The canvassing clerk struck them out.

3839. Did he strike them out as you put them down?—When I showed him the list.

3840. As you made the list, did he strike them out then, or the next day, or the day after?—As soon as he brought me the names, I went and asked him if those men had promised; those that had promised he struck out.

3841. You made the list all out the first day?—No; he only brought me perhaps three in one day and three in the other.

3842. As he brought them, did you strike them out?—I took them to him, and he struck them out.

3843. Who brought them to you?—Blinks.

3844. Blinks brought them to you?—Yes.

3845. You then took them to the canvassing clerk?—Yes.

3846. You repeated faithfully to the canvassing clerk what Blinks had said to you?—I told him Blinks had brought me a lot of names, and that these names were to be bought.

3847. You told that to the canvassing clerk?—Yes.

3848. And the canvassing clerk of course repeated it?—He went and saw they were marked in the book.

3849. What did the canvassing clerk do about the bribes?—These men had been marked as without bribes.

3850. Did you tell the canvassing clerk to consult anybody as to the amount to be paid for these men?—If they had promised they did not want consulting; if the men had promised.

3851. Then those that did not promise?—Left them altogether.

3852. Was the canvassing clerk to inform anybody about how much they expected?—Oh dear no. I told him the way these names were brought.

3853. You told him everything, and you left him to do what he liked?—Yes.

3854. Now as a matter of fact, from what you have heard since, how many of these men have received any money?—I do not know that any one has. Upon my oath I do not.

3855. You believe it?—I have no reason to believe it. I am telling you a candid story. I took these papers, and got the names, and I asked if these men had promised. Those he marked off that had promised, and those that had not were left open.

3856. Who helped Blinks to talk to these men about their votes?—I never spoke to Blinks about them, except when he brought me those names.

3857. Was anybody else with you?—No.

3858. Was anybody with him?—No.

3859. Did he say he had consulted with anybody?—He did not.

3860. I ask you once more, do you mean to deny that you employed some men to sound the voters, and to ask them what they expected for their votes?—He came to me, I asked the men, and I had no idea of the buying of votes.

3861. Did you encourage or ask Blinks to put that question to them?—No.

3862. You swear that?—I swear I never authorized Blinks to go and get money to buy the men.

3863. That is not what I ask you. Did you encourage Blinks or any body else to go and find out from these men, or any man, what they expected for their votes?—In answer to that I say he came with three names, and I returned them back. If that encouraged him, I did it in no other way.

3864. On the back of this list there is an entry in red ink; whose handwriting is that in?—I think one part is in mine, and one part may be in some other person's. I will tell you how that was done.

3865. That entry is, "Thomas Page, cottage, near the mill, St. Lawrence. Cherrison, in the limekiln yard, opposite Welsh's." Now, how much of that is in your hand-

- Mr. J. Holland.* writing?—"Page, Thomas," and the word "Cherrison," are in my handwriting. The other is not.
- 17th May 1853. 3866. Who wrote "cottage near the mill, St. Lawrence"?—I cannot exactly say. I will explain, if you will allow me.
3867. Who wrote "In the limekiln yard, opposite Welsh's"?—I believe they were both written at the same time.
3868. Who wrote it?—I cannot say. I will tell you how it came to be wrote, if you will allow me. Those are the names of two who I understood had not then promised. The names of Page and Cherrison are in my handwriting.
3869. When was it done?—It would have been three or four days before the election.
3870. Where was it done?—I believe it was done in the committee-room.
3871. What committee-room?—Our committee-room; Mr. Johnstone's.
3872. Whose handwriting do you suppose it to be?—I really cannot tell you. I do not know.
3873. On what occasion was it done?—I was in the committee-room; I introduced the paper; the word "Cherrison" was there. They asked where some one lived, and some one who happened to know where the man lived put his address. I know no more than that.
3874. And was this man seen?—That I do not know.
3875. What did they get for their votes?—I do not know whether they voted or not.
3876. Why did you put that in red ink, and not in black?—It happened to be nearest the ink stand.
3877. You say you are a tailor and woollen draper?—I am.
3878. Did you furnish any voter with clothes during the election?—I did.
3879. Who was that?—If you will allow me I will explain.
3880. Tell me who was the man?—A man of the name of Thomas Brown.
3881. Has he paid you for the suit?—Part.
3882. How much?—He came into my shop about 11 o'clock on the Tuesday preceding the election; on the 6th of July. He said he wanted a suit of clothes. I said, "Very well; what kind of a suit will you want." He said, "I do not want an expensive suit, and I do not wish to have one that costs more than 3*l.* 10*s.*" I said, "I can make you a very respectable suit for that money." I asked him what kind of a coat he wanted. He said he wanted a short black coat, cheap trowsers, and waistcoat. I showed him the material, and I then measured him, and he gave me the name Brown; but I never saw the man to my knowledge but once since. He asked me if I could get them done by Saturday. I said I could. That was on a Tuesday. I got the clothes made, and on Saturday, about 6 o'clock, he called for them. He asked if the clothes were done. I said they were. I showed him the coat. He put it on; he approved of it; he said, "Make my bill out." I did. I charged him, instead of 3*l.* 10*s.*, 3*l.* 8*s.* He said, "I have not sufficient money to pay all for these clothes. I have only 3*l.* I will leave you the waistcoat until I pay you the 8*s.*" I said, "Very well." I gave him credit for 3*l.* in the bill, and he took the clothes away; and I have never seen the man since to my knowledge.
3883. Did he pay you 3*l.*?—He did.
3884. Was that before or after the election?—It was on the Saturday after the election, six o'clock in the evening, when he came; he came alone.
3885. Did he tell you he had seen a person of the name of Kelson?—He did not.
3886. Was not Kelson's name mentioned?—It was. At the time he ordered the clothes, either with him or directly afterwards, came into the shop likewise a man of the name of Irons.
3887. You know Kelson?—I know him for these twenty years.
3888. Did Kelson say anything to you about who was to pay for the clothes?—Not a word. The man ordered them himself, and he chose the cloth himself.
3889. He paid 3*l.* on the Saturday?—Yes, and I have not seen him since; and I have the waistcoat in my drawer now for the 8*s.*
3890. You did not let him have the whole of the clothes?—No.
3891. You kept the waistcoat for the 8*s.*?—Yes.
3892. Any other voter did you furnish with clothes?—No.
3893. Did any other voter apply to you to be furnished with clothes during the election?—Never.
3894. You say in 1847 the Blues were kind enough to pay you for services performed for the Reds; were the Reds in 1852 equally kind, and did they remunerate you for services performed for the Blues?—No, they never did; but allow me to say, although you call them Blues, it was one and the same gentleman, Mr. Smythe.
3895. In 1841 did you not vote for Smythe and Bradshaw?—Yes.
3896. Were they not Reds?—Yes. Mr. Smythe afterwards came in again, and I voted for him likewise.
3897. In 1852 did you send in any account to the committee of Mr. Gipps and Mr. Butler Johnstone for monies expended by you?—Never.
3898. Did you make no application to the committee or any member of the committee for monies which you had expended either at that or previous elections?—No.
3899. You are quite sure of that?—Quite sure of it.
3900. Was any money paid to you for services?—Never. That 10*l.* was the only one I was ever paid in my life.

Mr. J. Holland.

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3901. The 10% in 1847?—Yes.

3902. Did you receive any money in 1841?—No, never at any other time but 1847.

3903. Had you spent any money for the Reds at any election previous to 1841?—I do not know that I did.

3904. I will take you to the election in 1837; were you red then?—Yes.

3905. Did you expend any money in the election of 1837?—I have nearly at all elections spent money; that is, being in public houses, persons have said, "I want a glass of grog," and I have given it many times.

3906. Do you think you were out of pocket in what you expended for the red party in 1837?—I am certain of it; I do not think so, and that a great deal.

3907. Being out of pocket for money expended for the red party in 1837, did you make any application to the committee of Mr. Bradshaw or Mr. Smythe in 1841 to reimburse you for the sums you had expended?—Not until after the election was over.

3908. You did, in 1841, after the election was over, make application for monies you had expended?—I stated that I had been a great deal of money out of pocket.

3909. In 1841 you gave the same account with reference to previous elections as you did in 1847 with reference to the election of 1841?—Yes.

3910. Previous to the election of 1841, during the time that the canvass was going on, did you say anything to anybody about monies which you had expended in the election of 1837?—Not 1837.

3911. 1837 was the election before 1841?—1847.

3912. I am taking you back to 1837?—I have no recollection of 1837 at all.

3913. You said you remembered most distinctly that you were money out of pocket in the election of 1837?—Money out of pocket, but nothing to recollect particularly.

3914. Refresh your memory?—When I say money out of pocket, I may have been going round in different public-houses; perhaps one man might say, "I want you to give me a glass."

3915. Where you money out of pocket for the election of 1837?—What money I had spent.

3916. You told me that in the election of 1841 you applied for the payment of money which you had been out of pocket; they told you there were no funds?—It was some time after the election.

3917. Some time after the election of 1841?—Yes; and I was told I should have applied sooner.

3918. Did you apply there for money which you had expended in 1837?—No; it was principally 1841.

3919. Which election in 1841; the election when Smythe and Henniker Wilson were the candidates, or the general election?—Both.

3920. Had you expended any monies in the election in which Mr. Smythe stood single-handed in 1841?—Both in February and likewise in July.

3921. In the general election of 1841, when Smythe and Bradshaw stood together, did you apply to the committee, or any member of the committee, for those monies which you had been out of pocket in the previous election which Smythe stood single-handed?—I did not until after the election, as I observed before.

3922. You said after the general election of 1841 you applied for the reimbursement of monies which you had expended at the previous election?—I believe I did.

3923. Was that 10%?—I did not say any sum.

3924. The same in 1847; did you mention the sum?—I did not mention the sum.

3925. Did you not say anything to anybody previous to the voting at the general election of 1841 about the monies which you had been out of pocket in Mr. Smythe's previous contest?—It is likely I might.

3926. Have you any doubt that you did?—I cannot say. I know some part of the money was expended in February, and some in July, in that year.

3927. In 1841, the general election, were you not told with respect to money that you were out of pocket at Mr. Smythe's single-handed contest in 1841, that you need not be under any apprehension about that, that it would be made all right to you, or words to that effect?—I really do not recollect.

3928. Have you any doubt about it?—I do not recollect anything of that kind passing.

3929. Have you any doubt about it?—I know it never was made all right to me.

3930. Have you any doubt as to that fact?—I really do not know; I have nothing to charge my memory about it.

3931. You will not undertake to say it was not so?—I will not, because I have nothing to charge my memory with; but I would tell you if I knew it. I distinctly can tell you that it never was all right with me.

3932. One question about your friend Mr. John White?—Mr. John White; I do not know him.

3933. Mr. Brown, then. How did you get Mr. Brown off?—If the man was in this Court now I will be upon my oath I should not know him.

3934. That is no answer to the question. How did you get him off?—I cannot see how I could get a man off that I had nothing to do with the man's going, and that I had not the least knowledge about.

3935. Will you swear you had nothing to do with his going off?—I will distinctly swear it.

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3936. Were you not engaged in his case?—No, in no way at all.
3937. No knowledge about it?—All I knew was, that he was off. I knew not how he went off. It was after he was gone; it was in the papers, and after he was gone I only knew it.
3938. Was that the first intimation you had of it?—No. In Canterbury they said White was off.
3939. When did you first hear it?—The rumour in the town was, that several more went off.
3940. When did you first hear they were going off?—It would be impossible for me to say when. All I know is, it was public rumour.
3941. That they were going off?—No; that they were gone off.
3942. When did you first hear they were going off?—I cannot say; it was public rumour.
3943. That they were going off?—I did not hear until they were gone.
3944. You swear positively that you did not know of their intention to go until they had all carried it into effect?—I had no knowledge of their being gone until I heard the public rumour that they were gone.
3945. You knew beforehand that some of them were going?—I did not know that they were going.
3946. You swear that?—I swear I knew nothing of their going only from what I publicly heard.
3947. Was it publicly known they were going?—It was talked all over the town.
3948. That they were about to go?—It was talked all over the town a week before they did go.
3949. What? that they were going?—Yes, common in every man's mouth; there are fifty in this hall who have heard it.
3950. Then what you stated just now was false; just now you swore you did not know they were going until they were actually gone?—Only by public rumour.
3951. You said that you heard public rumour of their having gone, and that was the first information?—Then let me beg to correct that. I did not give that answer intentionally. Ten days before they went, it is well known by many in this hall, it was said they were going off, and when they had gone off it was said, "So and so has gone."
3952. Tell us any person who talked of their going off?—I cannot tell you one more than another.
3953. Tell me one?—I cannot tell one more than another. If you were in a public-house you would hear it thirty times.
3954. From whom did you hear it among others?—I cannot say in what house I heard it first; it is quite likely in a public house.
3955. From whom did you hear it first?—Upon my oath I cannot answer that question; it was so common I do not know who I heard it from first; it was in a public house most likely I heard it.
3956. Will you answer individually that you had nothing whatever to do with the case of Brown, or of White, or any of them?—Oh no, not at all.
3957. You swear that?—I do distinctly; I do not know it.
3958. Although you are not able to tell us the name of anybody who knew of their going ten days or a week before they went?—I cannot say to the number of days.
3959. Although you are not able to tell us the name of anybody who knew it, you knew it?—I only knew it from public rumour.
3960. But you knew it?—I did not know that they were going away, only from public rumour.
3961. You knew it from public rumour?—I knew that public rumour said so.
3962. Then we may take it that one Holland knew it, if nobody else did?—I can only say it was public in the public houses.
3963. May we take it that one Holland knew it, although nobody else did?—I do not understand you.
3964. You say you cannot give us the name of anybody who knew it before they went, but that you knew it?—I did not know it, only what the public said.
3965. We may take it that Holland knew it?—I did not know it.
3966. If you come here again on Thursday I shall ask you the questions to which your answers have been,—“I do not know”; and I advise you to recollect between this and then what the truth really was?—I have no knowledge only from public rumour.

Mr. Benj. Mutton.

Mr. BENJAMIN MUTTON sworn and examined.

3967. What are you?—A leather merchant.
3968. Are you a voter for Canterbury?—Yes.
3969. A freeman or a householder?—Both.
3970. How long have you been a voter?—Twenty-one years.
3971. Have you taken an active part in these several elections?—No further than voting, and occasionally by soliciting to canvass a party, but very rare.

3972. And have the solicitations to canvass a party been confined to canvassing ?—Yes ; *Mr. Benj. Mutton.*
to canvassing.

3973. Nothing else asked to do ?—No. I have been merely canvassing occasionally.

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3974. And have you been asked to canvass in a particular manner ?—No, no.

3975. Are you sure of it ?—I am sure of it.

3976. In 1847 did you have 6*l.* from Mr. Rutter ?—No ; 5*l.*

3977. What were you to do with the 5*l.* ?—If you will allow me I will explain to you. About three weeks after the election, a person of the name of Taylor came to me, and wished me to get the money that they had promised him during the election ; and I met Mr. Rutter in the street, and he gave me the money in the High-street, and I paid it over to Mr. Taylor.

3978. What is the name of Taylor ; his Christian name ?—Thomas.

3979. Where does he live ?—Abbott's Place.

3980. Is Mr. Taylor a relation of yours ?—Yes.

3981. What relation is he ?—Brother-in-law.

3982. Did he tell you that that was the price of his vote ?—Yes.

3983. Did you ever happen to be engaged in a transaction of that kind before ?—Never.

3984. Nor since ?—Nor since.

Mr. JOHN ARIS recalled.

Mr. John Aris.

3985. Have you been able since yesterday to obtain the information that was required of you about the canvassing book of 1850 ?—I have all the papers of 1850 and 1852, and had them yesterday.

3986. Have you a complete list of promises for 1850 ?—I have not.

3987. You remember what it was I wished to ascertain, and that I could not have that until you had searched ; have you searched ?—Yes, I have, but I cannot find it.

3988. One of the canvassing clerks asked to-day states that he gave you every night his book ; have you found that ?—I have the book here ; this is the book of 1852.

3989. 1850 ?—That is the book I put in yesterday ; the book which he alludes to I cannot find.

3990. You have no list of promises made after the first three days of the canvass ?—No. What promises were made were in that book.

3991. You cannot supply from any source the information we require ?—I cannot ; I have made every search possible.

MR. JOHN POUT sworn, and examined.

Mr. John Pout.

3992. Are you a voter ?—I am.

3993. Householder of course ?—And freeman.

3994. What is your trade or occupation ?—An upholsterer.

3995. I am told in 1852 you were on the red side ?—Yes, and I have always been red, all the time I have had a vote.

3996. How many years have you had a vote ?—Since 1831. In 1831 I was a freeman. My first vote I think was in 1832.

3997. Have you always taken an active part in the election ?—Yes, always.

3998. From the earliest period ?—Ever since I have had a vote.

3999. Did the red party have committees ?—Yes, generally.

4000. These elections were conducted by the intervention of committees ?—I believe always.

4001. I do not know that we have gone into any election previous to 1837 ; do you remember that ?—What election was that ? I have not got so early a memorandum as that.

4002. Lord Albert Conyngham, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Bradshaw, and Mr. Gipps stood ?—I was connected with 1835.

4003. We will not go into that ; but 1837 ?—1837 ; I recollect that election very well.

4004. Have you any means of knowing what the amount of monies specified on the red side was on that occasion ?—It was Mr. Bradshaw's and Lord Albert Conyngham's in 1837.

4005. No ; Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Gipps. They were opposed to Mr. Villiers and Lord Albert Conyngham ?—Well, I think, if I recollect right, the expense Gipps was to pay 500*l.*, and Mr. Bradshaw was to pay 1,000*l.* ; and if I am right in my recollection, I think that that money, the 1,500*l.*, within a very trifling sum, paid the expenses.

4006. Now what character in 1837 did you fill in the committee ?—I suppose I was one of the committee.

4007. Were you the treasurer ?—No.

4008. Did any money pass through your hands ?—Yes.

4009. How much money did you receive ?—At different times, I suppose I must have received, I should say, 1,000*l.*

4010. How was that 1,000*l.* that you received at that election spent ?—I am sure I cannot tell now. Mr. Bradshaw audited the whole of his accounts ; he audited them all, and as

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the amount of the bills were sent up to him, he sent down cheques or them. Mr. Bradshaw was the most particular man at accounts that ever I met with, because he called me to account as to one sum of 3*l.* 10*s.* that was charged twice over. The party sent the bill in twice over, and I took the bills to them, and got it settled in that way. I never met with a gentlemen more particular than Mr. Bradshaw.

4011. You consider a gentleman very particular in accounts who objects to pay an account twice over?—It shows that he kept a good account; more like a tradesman looking after his books.

4012. Had you colour tickets on that occasion?—Yes.

4013. How many colour tickets were paid, do you know?—That I cannot say Mr. Smith had the payment of the colour tickets.

4014. Is he here?—I do not know.

4015. Is he living in Canterbury?—Yes.

4016. You had no payments to make?—Not the colour tickets.

4017. How did you spend 1,000*l.*?—I am only speaking from belief. I suppose 1,000*l.* passed through my hands in paying the bills.

4018. The 1,000*l.* was irrespective of the colour tickets?—I suppose the colour tickets as well. I do not recollect whether I paid Mr. Smith for the colour tickets, or whether he had a cheque from Mr. Bradshaw to pay them. I suppose that might be in my account altogether.

4019. You can give us no detail of how that money was spent?—Not at all. Mr. Bradshaw had every account, and audited them himself.

4020. Now tell us, the next election in 1841, was that Mr. Smythe's and Mr. Heniker Wilson's?—Yes.

4021. Which side were you on then; the Reds?—On Mr. Smythe's side.

4022. He was red then?—Yes; you must consider him red; we considered him red.

4023. What was spent then; a very large sum, was there not?—A very large sum.

4024. Can you tell us what?—I should think within my knowledge it must have been 5 or 6,000*l.*

4025. What character did you fill at that election?—As a committee-man.

4026. Nothing particular?—Nothing particular, only the money passed occasionally through my hands, as knowing more about the payment of bills than others. Mr. Partridge then was the chairman of the committee, and I assisted him and Mr. Henry Kingsford going through the accounts.

4027. Were there any coloured tickets taken that year?—A great many.

4028. Several hundreds?—I should say so.

4029. A larger number than usual?—More I never recollect.

4030. Have you any accounts?—No.

4031. What has become of them?—All the accounts were passed, first through Mr. Partridge, who is now no more, and cannot answer for himself, and Mr. Kingsford, who is in being, and can answer for himself, if he were asked. He had all the accounts, and then they were passed up to Mr. Lushington. Mr. Lushington examined the whole of them after the election, and there was a balance of 3 or 400*l.* that was not settled. Mr. Kingsford, myself, and Mr. Walker went through the accounts with Mr. Lushington, and Mr. Lushington returned or sent the accounts back to Canterbury, and they were paid, and the whole of the accounts were settled and arranged, and Mr. Lushington had the whole of them.

4032. Are those the accounts to which Mr. Smythe referred yesterday, when he said, by the advice of Mr. Lushington, they were all burnt, as they would compromise so many people?—Very likely. I was not here, and I did not hear Mr. Smythe examined.

4033. He looked over the accounts, and had the payment of the money?—Yes.

4034. Would that fairly represent the character of the disclosures which the accounts would make?—I should say it would.

4035. Then it was prudent to destroy them, as they would compromise so many parties?—No doubt they would a great many.

4036. We have been inquiring into these matters as they have affected parties in a comparatively lower grade of life. Now would those accounts have compromised parties in a higher grade of life?—No, I think not; I should say not, certainly so far only as the money was expended. It is no use blinking the question; there was a great deal of money no doubt spent in bribery.

4037. Actual money bribery?—There is no doubt but that it was done by those who were not in the higher grade of life; those who did the acts of that sort.

4038. Those who received the money?—No, I should say not. I do not know of any individual who received the money. I only know there was a great deal of money spent. I could not point to any one individual. I have no recollection of it.

4039. No families who received a large sum to buy the whole family?—That is very likely; there were a great many run in clans.

4040. And took a lumping sum to represent the whole?—Yes, no doubt.

4041. And then all taken up in one tally and polled?—That I cannot answer for.

4042. Then we cannot get at the accounts of 1841?—Certainly not.

4043. The next election would have been in 1841; the general election?—In 1841; two in one year, that is correct?—Mr. Hodges put up then.

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4044. Lord Albert Conyngham, Mr. Smythe, Lord Clinton, and Mr. Vance?—Not in 1841. Hodges, Smythe, and Bradshaw, and, if I recollect right, my Lord Conyngham was put up, but he was not in the country, and Mr. Hodges. I think those were the parties; I am not certain; I think that is it.

4045. Mr. Bradshaw, and Mr. Smythe, and Mr. Twisden Hodges?—Yes.

4046. Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Smythe were Reds?—Yes.

4047. And they were returned?—Yes.

4048. What was the expenditure that year?—Well, I really forget. I could say within a few hundreds; somewhere about 1,800*l.* or 2,000*l.* I do not think it was more.

4049. Does that represent the whole expenditure of the Conservative side?—I think it does.

4050. Between the two candidates?—Between the two.

4051. Did the same practices go on at that election that went on at the one three months before?—Not to that extent.

4052. Did the same practices prevail?—No question of it.

4053. Money bribery and those nomination colour tickets?—Yes.

4054. Both the one and the other?—Yes.

4055. Have you any accounts?—No.

4056. Do you know of your own knowledge of anybody who received bribes?—No.

4057. Was it at any of those elections we have gone through at present ever brought to your knowledge that anybody had received bribes?—I have been told by a certain party that money has been appropriated in that way, but I do not know of one, and I cannot point out any one.

4058. You have never done it yourself?—Certainly not.

4059. Nor have you had the admissions of parties that they have received money?—No; never admitted to me that they had received any.

4060. Have you ever employed another party to go and do this dirty work?—Never. At least you will come to an election afterwards.

4061. I mean up to this point?—No.

4062. The next election after 1841 would be what?—I think Mr. Bradshaw died, and Lord Albert Conyngham was returned.

4063. That was an election between 1841 and 1847?—No.

4064. That is when Mr. Bradshaw died?—Yes.

4065. And Lord Albert came in in his place?—Yes.

4066. Had you a candidate against him?—Yes.

4067. Who was that?—Mr. Gipps came forward.

4068. Was any money expended then?—I think there was.

4069. Do you know the amount?—I think it was between 2 and 300*l.* Mr. Gipps has stated.

4070. Do you know how it was expended?—No. I could not tell exactly how it was expended. I think the money was paid to Mr. Walker.

4071. You had nothing to do with it?—No.

4072. Then there was a general election of 1847?—Yes.

4073. Had you anything to say to that?—I shall be happy to answer any questions you choose to put.

4074. I will endeavour to put them, but it is rather difficult, without instructions, unless you assist me?—I wish to do so. I have come here to speak the truth.

4075. What character did you fill in 1847?—That was Clinton and Vance.

4076. In 1847; Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe?—I then filled the same situation I had done before, one of the committee; and being conversant with carrying out the registrations and elections, I was placed in the same situation, to see the bills were properly audited, and paid and carried out.

4077. At that time Mr. Smythe had changed, had he not?—Mr. Smythe had changed.

4078. He had become connected with Lord Albert Conyngham's party?—The night before the election he did.

4079. A coalition?—He stood his ground, first independent; being, as he considered thrown off by the red party, he stood by himself, and by common rumour, and I believe the fact to be so, he was near going away, until an arrangement was made the night before the election with Lord Conyngham's party to take Smythe by the hand.

4080. Then you appeared for Mr. Vance and Lord Clinton?—I was on Vance and Clinton's committee.

4081. Was it a common fund between Vance and Clinton?—I believe so.

4082. Did all the money come through you?—No; it did not all come through me; it came through the bank.

4083. To whom?—It was directed to Halford's Bank; the Union Bank.

4084. To whose account?—It was sent down by a Mr. Gridley, Mr. Gridley came down with Mr. Vance, and came to me and wished me to go across to the bank with him to sign my name to receive what money would be sent down through the bank, so that the bank would be authorized to answer the cheques I should draw.

4085. It was paid to your account?—It was not paid to my account, but it was paid in the name of John Brown, why or wherefore I do not know. I was not aware at that time that any money would not pass through regularly from one hand to the other.

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4086. It was to prevent tracing it?—No question. I was not aware of it; till that time I was not aware there was any occasion for tracing money; that was the first time I ever heard of it.

4087. Had you ever heard of John Brown?—Yes, I have, of a good many John Browns. One lived opposite me for many years.

4088. The money was lodged at any rate to the credit of John Brown?—Yes, to John Brown.

4089. And you Mr. Pout were to draw for it?—I was to draw for it.

4090. In the name of John Brown?—Yes, in the name of John Brown.

4091. You were John Brown?—I was John Brown; I was taken there by Mr. Gridley.

4092. And introduced as John Brown?—That my signature should pass current with the bankers for that, not keeping a banking account myself, and therefore if any one else had written the cheques as John Brown they might have seen whether it was my signature; knowing my signature, they answered it.

4093. It was John Brown's signature?—Yes, most undoubtedly.

4094. Have you got that banker's book?—No.

4095. Had you no pass book as John Brown?—No; I merely had a cheque book given to me.

4096. How did you keep a check against them; by the counterfoils?—Yes; the counterfoils.

4097. Have you got those counterfoils?—No; it went to London.

4098. Who to; Mr. Gridley?—Mr. Gridley.

4099. Who is Mr. Gridley?—I do not know at all. He came down with Mr. Vance as his solicitor.

4100. The Union Bank in Canterbury?—Yes, on the Parade. Now they are the London and County.

4101. Who was the bank carried on by then?—By Messrs. Baldock, Snowden, Halford, and Company.

4102. I suppose they were a Tory bank?—Yes.

4103. They knew very well you were Mr. Pout?—No question about it. The bankers did not know me in the transaction at all. It was their clerk, Mr. Jenkins; their manager.

4104. Is Mr. Jenkins alive?—No, he is not; he died about a twelvemonth ago.

4105. He knew all these transactions?—Yes, perfectly.

4106. What was the sum?—I think altogether I had from that bank was about 1,800*l.*; 1,600*l.* or 1,800*l.*; I will not be certain; the thing has passed from my mind, and I did not wish to carry that in my head much after I had got rid of the affair.

4107. You being entitled to draw in the name of John Brown on that fund, all the money for the bills of course was provided by yourself?—As the bills were brought, the money was paid through me, by cheques principally.

4108. Was that money for Vance and Lord Clinton jointly?—Yes. I know of no transaction, only that one.

4109. Did you exhaust it all?—Yes.

4110. All?—All.

4111. No balance returned?—No. There was an account afterwards when the accounts were arranged; there was a balance due of, I think, between 200*l.* and 300*l.*, for which a cheque was sent down then to Mr. Gurney Crossdale for 500*l.*, to pay the accounts with; but how Mr. Crossdale appropriated that I do not know. I know a great many of the bills were not paid.

4112. Afterwards 500*l.* came down to pay 200*l.*?—Yes. The fact was this: Mr. Crossdale was the chairman, and the manner in which he audited some of the accounts was not at all pleasant to those parties who had the management of it, and therefore they were angry about it, and when they heard the 500*l.* had come down to pay the bills with they were not aware at the time it was coming down. A letter came down and said that the 500*l.* was paid into Hammond, Plumtree, and Company's Bank to the credit of Mr. Crossdale. By the advice of some of our friends it was thought proper to put a distringas on that property, so as not to pay it until we could get an account from London. Mr. Furley kept it until a Mr. Bell down here, a clerk to the house of Walker and Co., solicitors, threatened the partners of the bank with an action if they did not give up the money to Mr. Crossdale, and Mr. Crossdale had the money. I believe, so far as I can learn, he paid two bills. He paid a Mr. Smithson a printing bill, and he paid, I believe, Mr. Smith his colour bill; that is all I know about that.

4113. Is Mr. Crossdale still in Canterbury?—No; he left. He went away after that transaction, and has never been in Canterbury since.

4114. How was that transaction looked upon in Canterbury?—Not in the best of light; at least not by his friends. There was an estrangement between us all at that time, and we were quite satisfied that there was more money than would have paid the debts, and we wished, as men ought to do, to return the balance to Mr. Vance, a man who was so highly respected among those friends who had any connexion with him.

4115. Now, during this election of 1847, did the same practices continue on your side that you have stated prevailed in the previous two elections of the Reds of 1841?—I believe they did.

4116. Now, that there may be no mistake about it, was there direct money bribery practised on the electors at that election; the general election of 1847?—Most assuredly.

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4117. In addition to the mode of bribery which had prevailed so long by the colour tickets?—There is a difference of opinion about the colour tickets. I never myself considered it direct bribery, the colour tickets; it has been made such since. It never was considered in Canterbury that colour tickets were bribery.

4118. Now on this general election of 1847, when you appeared for Vance and Clinton, do you of your own knowledge know of any parties who received money bribes?—I do not.

4119. Did you employ anybody on that occasion to secure votes?—No. I quite suspected what the money went for.

4120. Who had the giving of the money?—Different parties.

4121. Give us the names of them?—Bennett.

4122. Is he in Canterbury?—No; he has left. I do not know where he is living. He was living in London about a couple of years ago.

4123. What was the largest sum you gave to Bennett for those purposes?—You must recollect I am speaking now without confidence. I should say he had 400*l.* or more.

4124. From you?—Yes.

4125. In one sum?—No.

4126. How many?—I should think very likely it might be that he brought in accounts; a dozen accounts.

4127. In how many sums did he receive the 400*l.*, do you think?—He brought in accounts of so much money expended during the election, and he may have brought in very likely six or seven.

4128. You gave him sums of money, and then he accounted for the debtor and creditor?—He brought in accounts of so much money spent during the election, and he must have brought in six or seven.

4129. Then he would have about 50*l.* at a time?—Sometimes more and sometimes less. He may have had more money than that. I will not speak positively.

4130. You are only giving an approximation?—Yes.

4131. Did he do it first, and come to you to be paid afterwards?—He came to me afterwards.

4132. How did he manage it? Did he only make the promise?—I cannot say what he did or how he managed it.

4133. What did he represent to you?—That he could get such men; such a number of men.

4134. For what?—He did not say anything about the money. He said he had canvassed so many men, and he could have them, and he did have them.

4135. He came back, and told you he had got them?—No; he did not say a word of that till after the election was over. He was a general canvasser himself, and more particularly he was a canvasser with Mr. Vance. I know nothing at all about the canvass.

4136. Was it all kept dark between you and Bennett?—How do you mean dark?

4137. You say there was nothing said. Did you not know perfectly well he was going to get them by money?—I suspected as much.

4138. Did you know it?—Yes; if you come to that, I knew it.

4139. When he came to you for the money, you knew perfectly well the money was going for bribery?—Yes.

4140. To pay those men who had promised their votes?—No question.

4141. Did he give you any account?—He gave me a list; a book.

4142. Have you got it?—No. It went with those accounts to Mr. Gridley.

4143. The book?—Well, everything went up, I believe, when this affair took place with Mr. Crossdale. When the election was over, and Mr. Vance was called on for more money, I think Mr. Gridley wrote for all the documents and papers that were concerned in the election, and, as Mr. Gridley had got an account to settle with Mr. Vance, they were sent.

4144. You say Bennett had about 400*l.*?—It might be more.

4145. Are you sure it was that?—Quite.

4146. Had he anything to do with the payment of the colourmen?—No. Mr. Smithson, I think, paid the colourmen.

4147. Then the 400*l.* which Bennett received was exclusively for the purchase of votes?—I do not know whether it was all so; I believe the greater part was so; the majority of them. He might have had other accounts; I cannot say.

4148. As far as your recollection goes, it was for that and that alone?—That alone.

4149. Can you remember the names of anybody?—No. I do not think I ever looked at the names or the book but once or twice. I do not recollect any particular name I could mention.

4150. You sent the book up to Mr. Gridley?—All the papers and everything went up.

4151. Did you leave yourself, as an active agent on the red side, your own side, without any clue for a future election, to know who had received money at the past?—I did. I do not think I can call to mind one single person that received a shilling, and I do not think I ever knew, or from recollection in going through the register which I have kept so many years, that I have a suspicion who might be bought. I do not know, and I should be very sorry to bring any poor person into that.

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4152. Was there any other party besides Bennett who had money for those purposes ?
 —Mr. Smithson.
4153. Is he in Canterbury ?—No ; he left at the same time they all left.
4154. How much did Mr. Smithson have ?—Well, I should think he must have had 200*l.* or 300*l.* ; but that was for bills as well.
4155. How much do you think went in bribery ?—Well, I am sure I could not tell how much money ; I should be sorry to say how much, because I really could not charge Mr. Smithson with the amount.
4156. Are you perfectly clear Mr. Smithson had money from you for the purpose of buying votes ?—I make no doubt some of the money that he had from me was appropriated for that purpose.
4157. And was it so understood between you and him ?—No. I beg pardon ; he brought in an account after the election for so much. I was not at all aware of course that he was going to do anything of the sort.
4158. You were left of course entirely in the dark ?—No, not always. When I was speaking of Bennett I was perfectly aware of it. I suspected at the time Bennett was ; but I was not aware that Mr. Smithson was.
4159. But you knew it afterwards ?—I knew it afterwards.
4160. You knew it ?—I so far knew it that he brought me a book.
4161. Tell us what was in the book ?—I cannot tell you ; it was only the names of the parties.
4162. Were they the names of parties who had received money bribes ?—Yes.
4163. To a large extent ?—Yes, every name, and every name had a sum to it.
4164. Can you tell us whether any names had a large sum, or what was the average ?
 —Well, I should say from 2*l.* to 7*l.* I recollect 2*l.* 10*s.*, 3*l.*, and 5*l.*
4165. In the list of either Bennett or Smithson did the name of any family appear ?—No, I do not recollect any family.
4166. I mean was there any large sum that would represent the purchase of a family ?
 —No, not one. I beg pardon ; I think there was in Smithson's account ; I forgot it at the moment.
4167. Was not that the name of Styles ?—It was.
4168. Do you recollect what the price was against the Styles ?—No, I cannot say what it was. I do not know how many were on the list. They had so much apiece. I do not know how many were on the list. I think I have heard it was as much as 10*l.* apiece ; I do not know.
4169. There were eight of them ?—I did not know how many there were in the family, because they have young ones growing up and the old ones going off.
4170. Was it such a sum as attracted your attention ?—Yes, certainly ; that enables me to recollect it.
4171. Was it a large sum ?—I do not know whether it was 70*l.*, 80*l.*, or 90*l.*
4172. Something varying between those three sums ?—I should think it was. I was looking to see whether I had charged the person properly with that account. There are two or three others, that I cannot recollect now at the moment in whose account that was. I think it was in Mr. Smithson's.
4173. Was there anybody else besides Mr. Smithson and Mr. Bennett who were employed in the year 1847 at the general election for the buying votes ?—That is the election we are speaking of. I do not think there was. I do not know ; there may have been. I am not certain. At the present moment I cannot recollect.
4174. You see, Mr. Pout, if you are correct in stating that the payment to the Styles's family appeared in Mr. Smithson's book that would go a long way towards swelling his account ?—I think it was.
4175. That fact being called to your recollection, you will perhaps be able to say to what amount Mr. Smithson returned as bribed ?—No, I cannot do that ; it was mixed up with all the accounts as well.
4176. Would it be above 100*l.* ?—Yes.
4177. Above 200*l.* ?—I should think it was about 200*l.* I am only speaking now from recollection ; I have no data to go upon. I shall be most happy to state everything accurately.
4178. I do not wish you to state anything else but what is most accurate. That would as far as I can see at present, give about 600*l.* spent in direct money bribery at that election ?—Well, I should think that is much about it ; it might be that.
4179. And I suppose it might be more ?—It might. I could not charge my memory with it.
4180. Now we have got 1,000*l.* or 1,200*l.* left for other purposes ?—Yes. There were very large bills ; colourmen, colours, ribbons, public houses, and all those sort of things. I only regret that I have not got the accounts to show you, because I should like to clear my character quite as well as you would wish to know the circumstances. I have no documents to prove it.
4181. The next election was the election of in 1850 on Lord Albert Conyngham's being raised to the peerage ?—Yes.
4182. That was the by election ?—Yes.
4183. Had you anything to say to that ?—Nothing.

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4184. Now we come to 1852, the last general election; were you still the treasurer?—I was not exactly the treasurer, because the money was partly paid to me and partly to Mr. Kingsford.

4185. You did not fill the part of John Brown?—No; I resumed my own position.

4186. Now the candidates were on your side Johnstone and Gipps, and your opponents Romilly, Somerville, and Smythe?—Yes.

4187. And you were successful?—Yes, for a little while.

4188. Did Johnstone and Gipps coalesce from the beginning?—Yes.

4189. Did they fund a joint fund?—I believe they did. I should consider it was so although they each separately paid certain sums of money it was meant all for the same purpose.

4190. Where was the fund; at the bank?—No.

4191. Who had the money?—I had some, and Mr. Kingsford had some.

4192. It was between you and Mr. Kingsford, at any rate?—Yes.

4193. No one else?—No one else, I believe.

4194. How much had you?—Well, the first sum I received was from Mr. Kingsford; he gave me a cheque for 100*l*.

4195. You received it from Mr. Kingsford?—Yes, from Mr. Kingsford. Mr. Coare Kingsford gave me a hundred pounds; he gave me a cheque, and said I was to give Thomas White Collard 50*l*. of it. I said that I would rather he go and change the cheque, and give Thomas White Collard the 50*l*. himself.

4196. What was Thomas White Collard to have 50*l*. for?—He was on the committee. I suppose to pay any expenses that might have occurred.

4197. The petty cash?—Yes; anything that might have occurred during the sitting of the committee. Mine was for the same purpose; anything that might occur; it was to pay those things.

4198. You received 100*l*. from Mr. Kingsford?—I did not receive it, because Mr. Kingsford offered me the cheque for 100*l*. to pay Thomas White Collard 50*l*., and I said he had better change the cheque himself, and give me 50*l*. and Mr. Collard 50*l*.; so that in fact only 50*l*. passed into my hands.

4199. During the election had you no more than the 50*l*.?—Yes. The next sum I received from Mr. Kingsford was 150*l*.

4200. And then after that?—After that Mr. Gipps brought down 300*l*.

4201. Who did he give it to?—To me.

4202. After that?—After that, about I should say two or three days before the election, a gentleman came into my house, and asked me if my name was Pout. I said, "Yes." "I have a parcel for you." I said, "Very well; what is it or?" "For the purposes of the election." "What name am I to say?" and he said, "Arbuthnot. It is no consequence." When I undid the parcel there were five bags in it, and each bag contained 100 sovereigns.

4203. Have you any idea who Mr. Arbuthnot was?—Not the least.

4204. No relation to John Brown?—Not the least.

4205. Then after that any more?—Then Mr. Butler Johnstone wished to see me in London.

4206. Is this before the election?—No; this is afterwards. I think this was afterwards. I will not be certain whether it was before or after. Arbuthnot's was before, Gipps's was before, and Kingsford's was before.

4207. And Butler Johnstone's was after?—I think it was.

4208. What did you do? Did you go up to him?—I went up to him. He had been written to for some money to settle the accounts.

4209. And you went up?—Yes; and he gave me 700*l*.

4210. He did?—Yes. I brought it away with me.

4211. Did you have any more?—No.

4212. That was all?—Quite enough, I thought. I was sorry to have that.

4213. £1,500?—More than that, with Mr. Kingsford's. 1,700*l*. and odd, I think.

4214. At that election did the same practices prevail which you have stated to have prevailed at the previous elections in which you were actively concerned?—Yes, I should say there did.

4215. Was there secret money bribery, in addition to the system of tickets?—No question of it.

4216. Did you employ any person on your own behalf, or on behalf of your party, to give the bribes?—No.

4217. How was it done?—In what way?

4218. You say no question about it?—So far as this, that when the parties brought in an account I made no doubt but that it was intended to pay them for their votes.

4219. Now we are only a short way removed from that; you can give us the names?—I am willing to give you every information.

4220. Give us the name of any person who brought you in an account which you have no doubt was for money bribery?—Mr. Kelson.

4221. Is that the gentleman mentioned the first day, that had gone off to the Isle of Man?—I do not know. I was not here.

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4222. He is the man who went away to avoid the summons of the speaker?—Yes; I have no doubt he is.

4223. Mr. Kelson brought you the account previous to the election?—No; after.

4224. Had Kelson been in communication with you?—No more than coming in and out to inquire about how the election was going on. He was actively engaged with the committee. I had nothing to do with that.

4225. And Mr. Kelson stated to you in similar language to what was stated by other parties, or Bennett rather, that he knew of a certain number of voters that were to be had?—No.

4226. Did he never tell you that?—No. All that I recollect Mr. Kelson stated to me was, that he had been canvassing a great many, and he made no doubt he could get a great many votes; and I expected he could, by being a builder, and connected with a great many labouring men whom he had at work. I thought he would have more power over those men than a great many of the committee would have.

4227. Did you, by what you said, or by your manner, give him to understand that he was authorized to give money to get the votes?—I did not.

4228. You did not?—No. I did not know what he was going to give. He said he should canvass those voters, and he gave me in a list of those voters.

4229. Had Mr. Kelson and yourself ever had similar transactions together at elections?—Never.

4230. Do you mean to represent Kelson had no reason to believe that what he did with reference to those voters would be sanctioned by you?—Of course I imagined he considered that it would be sanctioned; that is, so far sanctioned,—I can only state it in this way,—that he was to canvass these parties, and he could have them. What the term “have them” was I did not know. At that time I had no idea he was going to buy them.

4231. You had had these transactions with Bennett and Smithson?—I had.

4232. You knew very well what was going on?—Yes; I suspected it.

4233. Had you any doubt in the world of what he said?—I made no doubt what it would come to; certainly not. I only answer your plain questions by saying I had no doubt what it would come to.

4234. You knew very well what was meant in electioneering parlance by those words “I can have them”?—I do not know he said “I can have them.” “I can canvass them.”

4235. I was using your own words; you had no doubt what was meant?—No doubt.

4236. Did you, by what you said to him, or from your manner, lead him to understand that what he did in getting these votes would be sanctioned by you; that is to say, that you would honour his draft?—Well, I did not know I was about to be paymaster then.

4237. But that your party would pay his draft?—No question about it.

4238. Was this after you received the 500 sovereigns that Kelson came to you?—Yes. Do not let me be so fast in answering that question.

4239. After Mr. Arbuthnot brought you the 500 sovereigns?—It might be between those two times; it was during the time of the canvassing. I think the canvassing was going on about five or six weeks or more.

4240. You cannot tell us whether this conversation with Kelson with reference to these voters took place before you had received any part of this 1,700*l.*, or after you had received some part of it, or not?—Yes; it was between the sums, no question about it.

4241. Then it appeared to be very probable you would be paymaster?—I do not know that.

4242. You had the money?—Yes, I had the money; and when we come a little further I shall have to state that I paid a large sum of money which was going to be appropriated I did not know how.

4243. What did you suppose that mysterious stranger brought you those 500 sovereigns for?—For bribery.

4244. No doubt about it?—I have no question.

4245. And you intended to use it for bribery?—I did not intend to use it.

4246. You meant that somebody else should do it?—That somebody else might do it.

4247. That somebody else should be the cat's paw?—That was the situation I was in. As the treasurer I might have been the cat's paw.

4248. I do not know you told us how much Kelson had?—I have not.

4249. He brought in an account after the election?—Yes.

4250. What did he draw?—Well, my impression is that he either had 95*l.* or 115*l.*; I cannot say which it was. I believe he will say not so much.

4251. Had you any check upon him?—No.

4252. Are you compelled in these transactions to take the word of your agent?—Always.

4253. You did not ascertain whether the parties who had sums put against their names had received those sums or not?—No.

4254. You took the word of your agent; if he had a 5*l.* down against the man that he had paid the 5*l.*?—And I make no question he did; I have no doubt about it.

4255. You think they were so upon the square with each other?—I hope they were; I trust they were; I should be very sorry if it were not so.

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4256. What I mean to say is, you have had no complaints made of there not having been fair dealings in that respect?—No; because I do not know the parties. I have heard of no such thing.

4257. If he brought in an account the names were in the account?—They were.

4258. What has become of that account?—I destroyed it.

4259. From prudential motives?—I believe it was.

4260. Previous to the election petition?—They were destroyed, I think, after the notice of a petition was lodged.

4261. The petition was lodged, and notice given to the sitting members?—No. I think it was mentioned in the house that there was a petition.

4262. It was done the moment you got notice of the petition?—I had no notice; I had authority to destroy the papers.

4263. After the notice?—Of the commission.

4264. You mean of the petition?—Yes.

4265. Then you had authority to destroy the papers?—I think it was after the notice given. I am not quite certain on that point exactly.

4266. You understand the distinction between the petition and the commission?—Oh yes, perfectly.

4267. You do not mean to intimate that after notice was given that the commission of inquiry would issue you destroyed the papers?—Oh dear no; they were destroyed a long while before that. I mean the petition lodged in the House of Commons.

4268. You wanted to preserve your seats, and to have no evidence against your candidates in that respect?—I suppose that was the reason.

4269. Who gave you authority?—Mr. Kingsford.

4270. In that account which Mr. Kelson brought in were there any large sums?—No.

4271. Can you give any name in that account?—I never looked at the particular names. I did not want to know.

4272. Had anybody else besides Mr. Kelson any money?—Yes.

4273. Who was that?—Mr. Vincent had money.

4274. How came Mr. Vincent to have money?—In the same way. He was connected with the committee as a canvasser, and likewise as a man having a great many men under his command as a builder. He was thought to have more influence in that way, and that is why he was employed as a canvasser.

4275. Did Mr. Vincent represent to you, in the same manner as Mr. Kelson had done, there were a certain number of voters he could get?—I would not answer that. He brought in a bill afterwards of parties that he had polled, he said.

4276. Was that the understanding: poll so many, so many 5*l.* notes you will get; was that it?—It was not exactly an understanding. He was instructed to look after voters; to get up voters. When he brought in the account for expenses during the election it was paid. I do not know that he had any specific instructions to do it from any one.

4277. What did Mr. Vincent get?—I think either 70*l.* or 90*l.*

4278. Is he in Canterbury?—Yes.

4279. Any other party besides Vincent and Kelson?—Yes; Thomas Munns.

4280. Was that done in the same way?—I think that was rather different. That leads me to suspect that I have not quite spoken the truth in the last observation I made about a Mr. Smithson; about that family. I think Munns said that he had the management of that family you spoke of; I think so, and that he could manage them again.

4281. You are alluding now to the last election?—Yes; that has called this to mind. I said that I was not certain, if you recollect.

4282. That was the general election of 1847, in which Mr. Smithson was employed?—Yes.

4283. Did Munns say, "I had the management of them in 1847"?—Yes, I think he did. I think that was the cause that led him to have the management of them this time.

4284. Munns said that he had had the management of the Styles?—I am speaking to the best of my knowledge and belief; I do not wish to blink the question at all in any way.

4285. And he could do them again?—And he could do them again.

4286. Did he state their price?—No; I did not know their price.

4287. And he did not state it?—No.

4288. Did you give him a general authority to get them?—No.

4289. Did you lead him to suppose he might get them?—Yes.

4290. And that he would be paid for them?—No question about it.

4291. Did Munns bring in his account?—Yes.

4292. What did he have?—I am not quite certain whether he had 85*l.* or 95*l.*, because there were other expenses that he incurred, and I did not know he might have had other expenses. He had 2*l.* afterwards from me. He said he had got a balance due to him, and I lent him 2*l.* Of course I was not going to be out of pocket by it, and I charged it to that account.

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4293. Is Munns in Canterbury?—Yes.
4294. Anybody else who was agent?—Who have I spoken of?
4295. You have spoken of Munns, Vincent, and Kelson?—Yes; there is another; Admans of Whitstable.
4296. Henry Admans?—Henry, I think it is.
4297. What had he to do?—You see one question leads you to another.
4298. That is the way we get on?—That will correct me in any statement I may make wrong. Mr. Admans came to me a few days before the election, and said, might he do as he had done before, arrange with the Whitstable voters, and I said he might.
4299. What did you understand by that?—I naturally suspected he had some interest in getting them to vote.
4300. Had you any doubt on your own mind?—Not the least; but I did not know what money he was going to have.
4301. If you had had a confidential party in your own room, the moment after he left it, should you not have turned to him, and told him what in your own mind he meant by that?—Most assuredly.
4302. And what would it have been?—To bribe.
4303. Did he bring in his account?—He brought in an account after the election was over. I think, to the best of my recollection, it was from 70*l.* to 80*l.* I will not be quite certain for a few pounds. I have no documents to prove it.
4304. You have burnt them all?—Yes; they were all burnt.
4305. These Whitstable voters are principally freemen?—All. There are no householders at Whitstable; it is beyond the distance.
4306. It is beyond 6 miles?—It is beyond the boundary of the borough; the borough does not extend half a mile the other way; it is not within the parliamentary boundary; it is 6 miles and a half.
4307. Is there any other?—I do not recollect any other at present. I do not think there was.
4308. You do not make out as much direct bribery in the year 1852 as there was in 1847?—No.
4309. Nothing like it?—No. We had a better chance, and there ought to have been none; certainly not. We had plenty of strength to beat without bribing.
4310. But you expended a larger sum of money in 1852 than you did in 1847, according to your own account?—That might have been so. I do not know what occasioned it.
4311. How do you account for that, when you say that there was less direct bribery in 1852 than there was in 1847; how do you reconcile that with the fact of there being more money spent in 1852 than there was in 1847?—There were a great many bills then which we did not have this time. At that time, if I recollect right, the publicans bills alone amounted to 200*l.* or 300*l.*
4312. In 1852?—In 1847.
4313. But the expenses of 1852 are greater than 1847, and yet the bribery, you say, is much less?—That was an item that I recollected at the moment.
4314. That ought to go on the other side?—Yes. I only speak as to what I know. That was on Bradshaw's election.
4315. Can you account for the election having been more expensive in 1852 than it was in 1847, when the bribery was so much less?—No, I cannot say, I am sure.
4316. Perhaps you may have omitted somebody?—I do not think I have.
4317. Did you employ a man named Taylor?—No.
4318. Thomas Taylor?—No; he was the canvassing clerk.
4319. Had he no money to distribute?—No; I think all Taylor had was about 10*l.* or 15*l.* spent during the time of the election for small items that he paid.
4320. Had Taylor any money for these purposes?—No.
4321. If he had you must have known it?—Certainly.
4322. As you were the treasurer?—There is only one circumstance I recollect as to Taylor. A party borrowed 5*l.* of him which he gave him a note of hand for, and afterwards had another sovereign; that was all the transactions I recollect Taylor had anything to do with.
4323. Was this a voter who borrowed the 5*l.*?—Yes.
4324. And I suppose he forgot to pay it?—He never paid me; it has never got to my account.
4325. Has Taylor received it?—Taylor has asked him for it without receiving it. He told me he had lent it to him, and he said that he was afraid he should be out of pocket by it, and I paid him the money.
4326. Do you know whether it was lent on the eve of the election?—That I will not say; it was lent before the election.
4327. That is on the eve?—It might be some few days before.
4328. Have you any doubt it was bribery under the colour of lending?—I do not know.
4329. Have you any doubt?—I would not answer for that one sum.
4330. Do you know his name?—I will give you his name.
4331. What is it?—Bourn.
4332. What is his Christian name?—I do not know.

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4333. What is he?—A wheeler. I know he was in very bad circumstances. I thought it might be so at the time; but Mr. Taylor told me he had lent him money previously, and always had been paid.

4334. I do not quite understand, if Mr. Taylor chooses to lend an acquaintance of his monies, why he should come to the candidate's treasurer for that money?—He told me of it. He said I lent Bourn 5*l*.

4335. And you paid Taylor?—And he said I am afraid I shall lose it, and I said you shall not lose it.

4336. Then you paid it?—Yes.

4337. Out of the candidate's money?—Yes.

4338. There are two Bourns; John Bourn and Edwin Bourn; which is it?—I cannot tell.

4339. I suppose Mr. Taylor will tell us?—Yes, he will tell you all the transactions that he knows of.

4340. Is it Henry Bourne?—I do not know.

4341. Does he live in St. Paul's or Monastery Street?—Mr. Taylor will tell you.

4342. Do you know any other transaction of that character?—No.

4343. You do not?—No.

4344. Were you familiar with the nomination of colour tickets?—No.

4345. At the last election?—No.

4346. Who had that duty?—Mr. Smith, I believe.

4347. Who is Mr. Smith?—The same person who has always conducted the colour tickets.

4348. Mr. Smith took the colour ticket business?—He has done so for years.

4349. Have you any other information which may have escaped me to give us?—No; nothing that I am aware of. I do not think I have anything to tell you beyond what I have told you.

4350. We know nothing; it is only going step by step?—I should be very happy to answer your questions if I have neglected to answer them. I do not recollect anything further.

4351. Do you think, in your own conscience, that you have been fully examined by me as to these matters?—I have answered every question, and I think I have told you all I know; I think I have.

4352. Have you omitted anything of importance with reference to this inquiry as to corruption and bribery in the borough?—Not that I am aware of. You have spoken of bribery, and colour tickets, which you consider bribery; that is all that I can answer.

4353. Do you know of any party that has been implicated in these practices to direct my attention to?—No, I do not; I had but very little to do with it.

4354. So it appears?—I had nothing to do with the detail of the thing. I never went into the committee-room; I was never near it, except that the canvassing books were returned to me occasionally at night, which I looked through, to see how the state of the canvass was going on.

4355. Have you stated to what extent colour tickets were issued in 1852 by your side?—I do not know.

4356. Have you any idea of the number of applications you got?—I should think there must be, from what I have understood,—and I only speak from what I have heard; I do not speak of my own knowledge; I never was in the committee-room to know what number was put down, or anything about it,—but I have heard eight or nine hundred.

4357. Eight or nine hundred applications?—I do not know; I dare say a great many more than that.

4358. Was any resolution come to by the committee in 1852 as to what extent they were prepared to issue colour tickets in the event of its being necessary to do so?—I never was in the committee-room.

4359. You were not a member of the committee?—No; I refused it.

4360. You were applied to?—I was, and was very much pressed.

4361. Did you not do the work of a committee-man, though you were not a member of the committee?—No.

4362. Do you know Mr. Filmer?—What Mr. Filmer?

4363. The gentleman who acted as agent?—I do not know any such name as an agent.

4364. Who acted in any way for the committee?—Not that I am aware of.

4365. Do you know the last witness examined just before you; Mr. Holland?—Yes.

4366. Can you throw any light on that circumstance which he mentioned, the list of voters?—Yes.

4367. Please to explain it?—Mr. Holland brought me that paper, and said, "Blinks says he can have these men." I said, "Do not have anything to do with Blinks, he blinked us before;" and I looked over the list he brought, and at the canvassing books that had been returned to me; and I said these men have all promised, and this man means to make a sum of you. I saw that paper handed up. I know all about that.

4368. You know they had all promised?—If you will allow me to look at that paper? (*The list produced by Mr. Holland was handed to the witness.*) I crossed some of the names out myself. Yes: that is the list.

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4369. What is the meaning of the names crossed out?—The first three, as Mr. Holland stated, is perfectly correct. He brought those three names, saying, “Blinks says he can have them.” I said, “Do not have anything to do with him, Holland; he will sell you; he wants to make a sum of you;” and looking at the canvassing books in my hands of the different nights, brought into me from the committee, I struck out the two first, Matthew Wetherley and this William Bushel.

4370. Why did you?—It would be only misleading this man, if I were to say, “Go and buy these men.” If they had already promised, what was the use of buying them. I did not do it with that intention. I did it to show to what extent this Blinks would carry his practices.

4371. Were the others struck out by you?—Yes; some of them were. Abraham Wilks, a man, who, although poor, would scorn to do anything of the sort.

4372. He had as a matter of fact promised, and therefore you struck him out?—Yes.

4373. May we take it for granted that those not struck out in that list, as you have it, had not promised?—They had not come in to me as promised.

4374. Do you happen to know whether those persons had promised before Blinks had seen them?—I do not know.

4375. Who is Blinks?—A shoemaker.

4376. What are his politics?—I do not know that he has any.

4377. On which side did he vote?—He votes sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other.

4378. Which way did he vote at the last election?—Blue.

4379. Which way did he vote in 1847?—Red.

4380. How long before the moment of giving his vote was he known as a Red?—That I cannot answer. He was considered a Red up to the very time. He was not returned a promise, and that made me suspicious of the man, and I said he is laying a trap for you.

4381. Will you look at that list,—the names that are not struck out,—and say positively whether you can put your finger on any one that has received or has been promised a sum of money for his vote?—Not one.

4382. Have you looked at it carefully?—There are men here I know by name, but I do not know one of them that had a shilling.

4383. Are they a class of persons likely to receive bribes?—Some of them. There is one man, first, this George Barber; I should say certainly not. One or two of the Woods; I should say they would not.

4384. That they had not received any?—And I do not think they would take any.

4385. Are we to take it from you, that you are able to tell us positively by name whether such and such a voter did or did not receive a bribe?—No. I am only speaking of the character the men bear. I do not say that they would not. Now, for instance, there is a man named Abraham Wilks, a poor man who would scorn to do anything of the sort.

4386. He had promised you?—He had promised me undoubtedly; he is a man who works for me. I do not mean to speak of what I do, but he is a man I have kept from starving in the winter many times.

4387. He had promised, and you struck him out?—He promised when canvassing, knowing that it would please me to do so.

4388. But speaking of the others, you will not take on yourself to affirm that they were not bought?—I could not say; but I should say not.

4389. You also say Blinks was recognized as a Red until the moment he went wrong, and voted for the Blues?—He was considered as a Red on this ground: when the registration is made up I believe it is generally supposed that those who voted red before are red at the next election, without some cause to suppose they are against.

4390. Mr. Holland believed him red at the time he had the conversation with you?—I did not, because I knew he was connected with a Blue.

4391. You say you do not know who Mr. Arbuthnot is?—No.

4392. You had some suspicion?—No.

4393. Have you never heard anything?—No; not until this morning.

4394. Who did you hear he was?—From Mr. Gipps. I asked him the question, thinking that I might be asked the question.

4395. Who was he?—A clerk of his bankers.

4396. Whose bankers?—Mr. Gipps.

4397. His London bankers?—Yes.

4398. What is his real name?—I do not know. I asked who Arbuthnot was. I said very likely I may be asked the question, and Mr. Gipps said he is clerk to my bankers.

4399. You had nothing to do with the election of 1850?—No.

4400. Before I go to that, I will ask you a question about the colour tickets in 1852; are you aware whether it is true or not, as stated by a witness, that your party were prepared to issue, if necessary, 2,000 colour tickets to obtain votes?—I never heard so.

4401. Were you in this Court when it was stated the other day?—No.

4402. You were not concerned in the election of 1850?—No.

4403. Have you seen the accounts of that election?—No. I was not at all connected with the one of 1850.

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4404. Have you seen the accounts of that election since?—No.

4405. Do you happen to know whether any portion of the expenses of that election were left unpaid?—I know nothing about that election; I could not answer you a single question about it.

4406. Have you heard anything about it from your friends?—Never.

4407. Who can give us any information about the financial business at that election?—I cannot say.

4408. Who was the working man?—I do not know who were the parties at all in it.

4409. Who was Mr. Vance's chairman?—At that time, I think, Thomas White Collard.

4410. Who was the treasurer?—I cannot say; I do not know a soul of them. I do not think I can mention five people who had anything to do with it. Mr. Vance called on me, and wished me to join, and I refused it.

4411. Why did you refuse?—There was a dispute between me and some of the gentlemen, and I did not wish to act with them.

4412. What was the dispute about?—A private matter; nothing at all.

4413. About some items of expenditure?—I believe not.

4414. There was a question between Mr. Vance and some of his friends, were there not?—I do not know that there was, only I understood that Mr. Vance was sued for one or two bills that were not paid, owing to Mr. Croasdill's having money, and not paying them.

4415. When was he sued?—Just after the election. I heard it was the Observer office.

4416. Here in Canterbury?—Yes.

4417. Did they recover?—I believe so. It is only hearsay. I do not know.

4418. Did you hear anything at all about any understanding between Mr. Vance and anybody else with regard to that election?—No. All that I know of that election is, Mr. Vance called on me, after he had been down here canvassing, and he wished me to give him a statement of how I thought he stood. I said my statement must be very poor; that I had not attended to the registration as I usually did; and I told him then, after going through what I had heard, that he had a very good chance if the out-dwellers, which I knew nothing of at all, and had not been canvassed, were in his favour; that he had a chance, and he had a note to that effect from me.

4419. Can you tell us anything about his going away from Canterbury?—Not the least. I never was more surprised in my life.

4420. You cannot throw any light upon it?—I cannot in the least.

4421. Did you, in 1852, at the last election, or have you reason to know, that the other side were laying a trap for you, as Mr. Gipps mentioned?—It was strongly suspected they were carrying on their old practices.

4422. Their old practices would have been the other way?—We always considered they did quite as much of the dirty work as we did.

4423. In 1852?—Or at any other election. I heard some remarks to-day about their purity, but I do not believe it.

4424. If you thought they were laying a trap for you, you were very rash in your proceedings?—I did not know anything about the trap.

4425. I do not mean you, but your party?—I do not know anything about the party. I have enough to do to look after myself.

4426. Do you know a person named William Cullen Irons?—I know him.

4427. Had he anything to do with the election?—Yes.

4428. You had no transaction with him?—No.

4429. Do you know James Bligh?—He was an active partizan; he was on the committee.

4430. Did Mr. Cullen Irons give in any account to you?—No.

4431. Did James Bligh give in any account to you?—No.

4432. Had you any transactions with him?—Not in money affairs.

4433. Did he come to you, and say he could get——?—Stop. About money affairs I think I am too fast. I either gave him 1*l.* or 30*s.* to give his two brothers, who came over from Faversham, for their loss of time and work, as they were obliged to pay somebody for their day's work. I forget whether it was 30*s.* or 2*l.*; it was somewhere about that sum.

4434. Henry Lennard; do you know him?—Yes, I know him.

4435. Had you any transactions with him?—No.

4436. John Knell?—No.

4437. Nor Edward Knell?—No.

4438. Henry Ward?—No.

4439. George Crothall?—No; I know him.

4440. You know them all?—Yes.

4441. Were they all active partizans?—I believe they were.

4442. Had you any transactions with them, either with respect to money or any other matter, on the last election of 1852?—No.

Adjourned until to-morrow, ten o'clock.

FOURTH DAY.—Wednesday, 18th May 1853.

*Mr. H. P. Gipps.*18th May 1853.

Mr. HENRY PLUMPTRE GIPPS recalled, and examined.

4443. The Commissioners understood you to say that the money you received from Mr. Forbes Mackenzie was paid to you in two sums?—It was:

4444. That is to say, so much to you, and so much for you to the Commercial Bank?—Exactly so.

4445. From whom did the 500*l.* come which a person of the name of Arbuthnot delivered on your behalf to Mr. Pout?—From my private solicitors, Messrs. Bridges and Mason, in Red Lion-square.

4446. From whom did your solicitors obtain that money?—It was paid on my own account.

4447. By whom?—By them; nobody else; they advanced it.

4448. For what purpose was it paid in gold?—As being more convenient for paying away in small sums.

4449. And so prevent its being traced?—There might have been something of that sort in it. My instructions were to send it down in small sums. I do not hesitate to state the fact.

4450. You gave them those instructions?—I gave them those instructions.

4451. Was that before the election?—I should think four or five days before the election.

4452. And after you had canvassed the constituency?—After I had canvassed it, certainly.

4453. To what specific objects were these small sums to be applied?—I had no specific object at all, nor did I state any. I certainly knew a great portion of it would go in colour tickets, and messengers, and all those sort of expenses.

4454. Did you think that any part of it would go in gratifications more closely connected with direct bribery than colour tickets?—I cannot say what I thought exactly; I might have heard something of the sort.

4455. To what persons in particular was that money to go?—Nobody in particular.

4456. Could you name anybody who was intended to be bribed out of that?—Certainly not.

4457. Can you name anybody who was to receive any portion of it for the purpose of bribery?—Certainly not.

4458. Then I put those two last questions to you, with respect to what you may call "presents," if there is any distinction between presents and bribery in such a case? Was any portion of it intended to go in presents, or to anybody who was to lay it out in presents?—Certainly not; it was to the general purposes of the election, without any detailed use at all.

4459. It was to go to one person in particular, who was to see to the distribution of it?—Yes.

4460. Who was that person?—Mr. Pout.

4461. He had unlimited authority to do what he would with it?—Yes, unlimited.

4462. Who gave him that authority?—I did.

4463. When?—Several times before the election I trusted everything to Mr. Pout.

4464. Did you give him this authority before the money came down?—I have no doubt I did.

4465. Did you tell him the money was coming?—Yes, certainly I did.

4466. Did he know that 500*l.* was coming in gold?—I do not think he did until it came.

4467.—Did he know that 500*l.* was coming to him?—I cannot recall at this present moment whether I told him before it came or not; I have no doubt I said, "You will receive 500*l.* for me;" but what specific time it was at I really cannot recall.

4468. Was it you that fixed the amount?—Fixed the amount with who?

4469. Was it you that fixed the amount of what he was to receive?—In what way could I fix it?

4470. Was it you, or was it he, who determined it to be 500*l.*?—It was I, no doubt, fixed the amount.

4471. How did you ascertain that amount?—Because I was told what the expenses of the election would be, and according to that information I judged of what would be wanted.

4472. I understand that this was the only remittance that came down in gold for the purpose of distribution in small sums?—I brought 300*l.* myself.

4473. In gold?—Yes.

4474. Were all the sums which you provided in anticipation of the election, or during the progress of it, handed over in that form?—Exactly so.

4475. All in gold?—Yes, all in gold.

4476. For the double purpose, as I understood you just now, of convenience, and to prevent its being traced?—Exactly so.

4477. Who was Mr. Arbuthnot?—My solicitors did not wish their names mentioned, and I said, "Use any name you like."

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4478. Who was he?—A clerk, I believe.
4479. Of whom?—I do not know who Mr. Arbuthnot was at all.
4480. Was he a clerk of your solicitor's?—I believe he was merely a nominal man.
4481. Was he employed by your solicitors or your banker?—By the solicitors, I believe. He was merely a nominal man. They sent down the money, but by whom I do not know.
4482. Then Mr. Pout is mistaken. Yesterday you told him it was a clerk of the Commercial Bank?—Oh, certainly; it had nothing to do with the Commercial Bank; it was sent down by my solicitor's own clerk.
4483. —The accounts of the application of those sums which you forwarded to Mr. Pout or to the committee have been furnished you, have they not?—No, they have not.
4484. Have you never asked for them?—I have never asked for them. I was abroad almost immediately afterwards, and I did not come back until near the session of Parliament, and I never have inquired for them.
4485. You say you brought 300 sovereigns down with you?—I did.
4486. Had those 300 sovereigns been expended before you sent up for the 500?—I cannot tell you that. I think that was about five days before the election. I brought them down, and I never inquired whether they had been expended or not.
4487. Was there an intimation made to you that more money was wanting?—I knew more money would be wanting at the election time, and with that view I gave orders to my solicitors to send down 500*l.* at the time of the election.
4488. Had you given those orders before you came down, or did you write up?—I gave them when I went up. When I brought the 300 down myself, I called at my solicitors, and told them to send 500 down to Mr. Pout of Canterbury, at the election. I cannot tell you exactly what day it did come down, but I have no doubt it was about a day before the election, or something of that sort.
4489. Who are your solicitors?—Bridges and Mason, of Red Lion-square.
4490. Were you in Canterbury when this parcel was brought to Mr. Pout?—I do not think I was that day.
4491. Not that day?—I do not think I was.
4492. You say you had written up to your solicitors?—No; I saw them in person.
4493. Did you tell them to send down 500*l.* in sovereigns?—I did.
4494. Did you tell them to send them down by a trusty person?—I did.
4495. You say you also paid 300*l.* in sovereigns?—Myself.
4496. Was this all previous to the election?—The 300*l.* was.
4497. We have it from Mr. Pout that the 500*l.* was previous to the election?—The 300*l.* was, certainly.
4498. In November of the same year, I understood you to say yesterday, you paid 250*l.* to Mr. Kingsford?—I did.
4499. How was that paid?—By a cheque.
4500. Has Mr. Kingsford returned you any account?—He has not.
4501. Did he show you any account when you paid him the 250*l.*?—He did not; I sent it down to him from London.
4502. Did you know at the time when this 800*l.* had been sent down to Canterbury, that to Mr. Pout, that Mr. Butler Johnstone had contributed considerable sums of money?—I think I considered it my share.
4503. Did you know at that time about what amount he had contributed towards the expenses of the election?—I did not.
4504. Had you reason to believe at that time that he had contributed as much as 800*l.* towards the expenses of the election?—I cannot say that I remember whether he had or not. I do not know how he paid his money, or anything about it.
4505. Do you know whether any sovereigns were sent down by Mr. Butler Johnstone in the same manner?—I do not; I believe not.
4506. Had you any doubt, Mr. Gipps, your 500*l.* sent down in sovereigns, and 300*l.* paid by yourself in sovereigns,—I must ask you,—had you any doubt that that money was to be expended for illegal purposes?—I had no doubt the greater part of it would go in colour tickets and all the usual expenses of the election. Any detailed items I do not know.
4507. The 250*l.* you paid to Mr. Kingsford was paid by a cheque openly?—It was.
4508. The 800 sovereigns were given in a different manner altogether?—They were.
4509. Just looking at those circumstances, I must ask you again, had you any doubt whatever that the whole of that 800 sovereigns was to be expended for the purpose of corrupting the electors?—I certainly did not think so.
4510. What did you think it was to be expended about?—I knew a very large proportion would go in colour tickets and messengers, and that sort of thing, and I have no doubt I anticipated part would go in legitimate expenses.
4511. Did I understand you to say yesterday that at the election of 1852 you had no notion that the distribution of the colour tickets, according to the custom of Canterbury, was an illegal custom?—I did not think so; I said, "You must take care that the voter does not get the money; and if he receives no money I do not think there is any harm in it."

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4512. As you did not think at that time the distribution of colour tickets was an illegal custom, how was it that you had recourse to these means of paying the 500*l.* in sovereigns at one time and 300 sovereigns at another, directing your solicitor to send down a trusty person; how is it that you employed these means if you considered the distribution of colour tickets was not an illegal custom?—When I say a trusty person, what I meant was a man who would not make away with the money.

4513. It was a secret transaction, Mr. Gipps?—Yes, it was a secret transaction, and it was a foolish one, I do not hesitate to say so; it was done more that my banker's book, and so on, might not be overhauled than for anything else.

4514. You have told one of the Commissioners that your object in paying this money in sovereigns was to prevent its being traced; why did you wish to prevent the money being traced, if you considered that it was to be expended for none but legitimate purposes?—It was more, as I said before, that I did not wish it to come into my accounts at all, and that was my principal motive.

4515. You had no objection that the 250*l.* that you paid to Mr. Kingsford should come into your accounts?—I had not. I mean my private accounts; my banking account. I did not mean the election accounts.

4516. You do not know yourself who this person was that delivered the money to Mr. Pout?—I have no doubt I can tell you; I have no doubt he was a confidential clerk of my own solicitor's. I do not know his name at present, but I can get it for you.

4517. Did you see him?—No, I did not.

4518. Did Mr. Pout communicate the circumstance that a person had called at his house and left a parcel containing 500 sovereigns?—He did, a day or two afterwards, I think.

4519. Did you ask him what he had done with it?—No, I did not.

4520. Or what he was going to do with it?—No.

4521. Did he tell you anything about what he had done with it?—He did not.

4522. You did not inquire?—I did not inquire.

4523. Who suggested the name of Arbuthnot?—I forget at the present moment. It was not Mr. Pout.

4524. Was it Mr. Forbes Mackenzie?—Oh no.

4525. Did he know nothing about it?—No; it had nothing to do with that transaction; he knew nothing about it.

4526. He did not know you were going to employ that mode of avoiding pursuit?—Certainly not; I had no communication with him about that sum at all. That is entirely a private transaction with my own solicitors.

4527. And Mr. Forbes Mackenzie paid you the 500*l.* afterwards?—Yes, afterwards.

4528. Was it the understanding between you and him that you were to pay out of your own funds in the first instance, and he was to reimburse you; is that so?—Yes.

John Pout.

JOHN POUT recalled, and examined.

The Witness.] Previous to your asking any questions, will you allow me to correct a statement of yesterday? I have been told that I stated I gave Kelson (my impression is that I told a different tale from what I have been told) from 95*l.* to 115*l.*

4529. That is what you did state?—I have to say, that since then, on inquiry from him, whether I was correct in my stating that, he says no; I gave him 170*l.* I said at the time I was not quite certain about the sum; and I gave to Vincent 60*l.*, which will make up the two sums I have stated before, and one I omitted to state, which was Thomas Friend, 50*l.*

4530. We want to know if you had any communication with Mr. Vance in the election of the year 1850?—In what sort of way?

4531. In any way with reference to the election?—I am not quite certain whether I was one of the deputation that went up to get a candidate at that time. I am not quite certain whether I saw Mr. Vance in London, or whether I had any communication with Mr. Vance there until I saw him in Canterbury.

4532. In Canterbury, had you any?—Yes; communication; seeing him as a gentleman canvassing, as wishing to be the representative of the city.

4533. You were taking a prominent part, as usual, I suppose?—Yes, just the same.

4534. Did Mr. Vance supply any money?—I expect he did.

4535. To you?—No. As I told you yesterday, it came to the bank.

4536. We had not entered on Mr. Vance yesterday?—Yes, I think so.

4537. What monies went to the bank?—I forget what I told yesterday. I think it was something near that; I had nearly 2,000*l.*

4538. Oh no. Mr. Vance in 1850?—Not any particular sum.

4539. Mr. Vance in 1850, when there was a by-election, and he retired?—I only saw Mr. Vance. He called on me privately, and asked me a few questions about his election, how he was likely to stand.

4540. Was there any money furnished by Mr. Vance in that election, when Colonel Romilly was returned without opposition?—No; I never knew anything about it.

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4541. Not a word?—Not a word. All I knew I told you yesterday.

4542. You say Mr. Vance called on you at that election?—Yes.

4543. When was that?—I should say it was in the middle of the week; Thursday it might be, or on the Friday.

4544. He went away on Sunday?—So I was given to understand.

4545. Did any communication pass between you and Mr. Vance relative to his giving up the contest?—No.

4546. Are you quite certain?—Quite. The only observation which I made yesterday, and which I state to-day, is this: He called on me to know how the registration stood; what chance he had of being elected. I said, for that year or the year previous I had not paid that attention to it as I had hitherto done, from a little disagreement with my friends,—I supposed they were,—I do not wish to say enemies, but some other term than that I might use, for the influence that I seemed to have among the gentlemen who came down to wish to represent the city; and I gave it up for that one or two years, and of course I could not tell him that account so accurately as I have hitherto done to those friends who called upon me for it; and I said, if he would give me a few hours I would endeavour, as far as laid in my power, to give him the best opinion I could. After four or five hours arduous labour,—it took a great deal of time to take it out, and go through names that had been on the register for a year or two, and I could not state whether they were our friends or not, taking a calculation of the doubtful ones, and to make a proper statement to lay before him,—I gave him such a statement in a note that I addressed to him, that he had a good chance to be returned, provided he could make sure of half the out-dwellers, which I knew nothing about, and which constituted then a number of about 118. That is all the communication I had with Mr. Vance; and much to my surprise, on the Sunday morning, going to church, I was told Mr. Vance had gone, and I never saw him afterwards. I will not be certain whether it was not after that election that Mr. Vance wrote me a letter thanking me for the services I had rendered him; but I have never had any other communication with him.

4547. You are quite certain you did not have an interview with him about the time he left?—My note was sent to him at the Rose, where he was dining with some friends. It was opened in the presence of those friends, and read there. I was told of it. That is all I know of the matter. I never saw him after he left my warehouse that day.

4548. Are you wholly unable to give us any information as to what led him to resign?—Certainly; I know nothing.

4549. You have heard the rumours?—There was a rumour, but I do not know whether I heard it; there was a rumour that Lord Albert Conyngham had paid him so much to go away, but it was such a thing that I could not believe that a man of his property would ever accept anything. I never kept it in mind. I would not believe it in the least. I may have heard it, like a great many rumours that are about at those sort of times.

4550. You say his room was at the Rose?—He was staying at the Rose; he was dining at the Rose when my letter was directed to him.

4551. Are you sure he had not also a room at the Fountain?—I do not know Mr. Vance's arrangements.

4552. Now, we wish you to give us some information about the election of 1841; who were the candidates?—Mr. Smythe and Mr. Wilson.

4553. Was that the single election?—That was the single-handed contest.

4554. And Smythe succeeded?—He did.

4555. Were you the agent for Mr. Smythe?—Not particular agent; only one of the committee.

4556. Treasurer?—No; I was not treasurer. Money passed through my hands.

4557. What money did you receive?—I cannot say.

4558. Mr. Smythe has told us a very large sum; it amounted to 6,000*l.*—I never had that. I think Mr. Henry Kingsford was treasurer.

4559. Where you employed by parties in 1841 to perform the same service in securing the votes as you did do subsequently?—I was instructed that if a person of the name of Allen Engeham called upon me, and George Alley, I was to supply them with such funds as they required.

4560. Did they call?—They did.

4561. What did you give Engeham?—To the best of my recollection, the first sum he had—I got an order from Mr. Partridge, who was the chairman, for it—was 200*l.*

4562. Did he have any more?—The next 300*l.*; and, I think, the next 200*l.* or 250*l.*

4563. That is between 700*l.* and 800*l.*—Yes.

4564. Any more?—Not that I know of; to him.

4565. What did you give to Alley?—I think Alley had four different sums; 100*l.* each.

4566. Was that all?—I think it was.

4567. Did those parties render you any account?—No.

4568. Where the sums you have mentioned given to them for the purpose of buying votes?—No question about it.

4569. Did they tell you that they had secured votes by those means?—I had no communication to that effect.

4570. What security had you that either Engeham or Alley, or both, might not have

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put all those sums in their own pockets, and not bribed any voter?—I could not tell that. I gave them under orders signed by Mr. Partridge. I had an order for every sum of money I paid.

4571. Is Mr. Partridge in Canterbury?—No; he is dead; but I dare say Mr. Kingsford can answer those questions. I gave nothing but vouchers.

4572. In this election of 1841, Mr. Smythe's and Mr. Wilson's, when these sums were given to these two men, a different course was pursued than that that was adopted in the subsequent elections, in reference to the accounts rendered as to how they had disbursed the money?—I do not quite understand the question.

4573. The subsequent elections of 1847 and 1852, you say the parties to whom you gave the money handed you in a paper with the names of those to whom they had given the money or professed to give the money?—Certainly.

4574. You say, in 1841, that course was not adopted?—I had nothing to do with the accounts then.

4575. That is the reason?—All I answered for was for the money I disbursed. I gave the vouchers back to the chairman. I had nothing to do with the arrangement of what they were to do. All I was to do was to give the money.

4576. Did you give any other parties money?—I dare say I did, but those are the large sums of monies; I cannot call to mind others. I might mention two or three, but I do not know that I should be correct in what I state, therefore I had better not bring men's names into question that I am not certain about.

4577. You had better mention them?—I would not swear to it.

4578. You had better mention them, with that reservation?—They were only active partizans at that time. I do not know that I should be correct in stating them, because I would not swear that they did.

4579. They did what?—That I did give them any money. I have heard—at least I did hear at the time—that there were a number employed to pay money; but I cannot say.

4580. Your recollection only serves you with these two names?—That is all I believe I had transactions with; but to give the reason why I should speak more of these two than any others, it was from those men giving me the greatest information possibly they could or that they had in their power at the time that I undertook to commence keeping the registration for Mr. Lushington. After Mr. Lushington's defeat in Villiers' election, Mr. Lushington made an observation, that he wished some one would undertake it. I offered to do it, and have done it ever since. They were my instructors in carrying out the registration, and I learnt more from them than any body, and I wish I had forgotten it all.

4581. These two, Engeham and Alley, are they both here in Canterbury?—I believe one of them is.

4582. Engeham?—Yes.

4583. What has become of Alley?—I believe he is dead.

4584. You say you are unable to tell us the names of the parties to whom you gave money, but you feel confident you did give money to others?—I think I did, but I will not be certain.

4585. To what amount, do you think?—That I cannot say; it must have been in considerable less sums than that.

4586. If they were given in frequent small sums, they would amount up to a very considerable extent?—I believe they did; I have heard so.

4587. From what you know or have reason to believe, to what extent did this direct money bribery on your side go on that election?—It is a long time ago, and the papers were placed in the hands of those parties who had the management of it, and are all destroyed; but I should say, from recollection, very likely 300*l*. I would not swear that that is correct.

4588. Likely, you say?—Yes; I should say so; very likely.

4589. I understand you to say you were perfectly aware of the object for which these sums were given?—Yes; I was perfectly aware, in this way: I was certain they would not be appropriated to the payment of bills, because there were no vouchers and no bills brought in; no one would naturally believe that.

4590. And Mr. Henry Kingsford was equally aware of it?—That I cannot answer for; that Mr. Kingsford was aware of it. He must answer for himself.

4591. This election in 1841 you have been telling us of was a by-election in the early part of 1841?—The single-handed contest.

4592. Very shortly afterwards there came a general election, in 1841?—Yes.

4593. Who were the candidates then?—Mr. Smythe and Mr. Bradshaw.

4594. On your side?—Yes.

4595. And against you?—My Lord Conyngham and Mr. Twisden Hodges.

4596. Had you at any time taken on yourself the office of treasurer?—I do not think I had; I will not be certain.

4597. Did any money pass through your hands at that election?—It might; I have no distinct recollection of that. As I stated before, with Mr. Bradshaw, he kept his own accounts; so that I really do not know. I could not be so particular in that as I have been in others.

4598. About Mr. Smythe?—I was connected in the same way with Mr. Smythe and Mr. Bradshaw; they paid their money together; and then it was in connexion with Dr. Chisholm and Mr. Kingsford and others; but I cannot answer; I could not distinctly call to mind any transaction that occurred there; and what made me so particular with the others was the largeness of the sums; that impressed on my memory the first election.

4599. Have you any recollection of having handed over to any party any sums, in the general election of 1841, for the purpose of bribery?—I might, but I cannot call to mind; not any particular name or person.

4600. Have you any doubt but what the same practice was had recourse to on the part of the Red with regard to the general election of 1841 as had taken place at the by-election?—Yes; I should think the same.

4601. Both as respects the direct bribery and the colour tickets?—Yes; the same system was carried out.

4602. But your recollection will not enable you to give us the particulars?—Yes. I do not recollect any particulars from which I can give you that information.

4603. When Mr. Holland called on you on the subject of that list which he handed in yesterday, did he inform you it was prepared by himself, or that it was prepared by Blinks?—He told me Blinks had given him the names.

4604. And that he had prepared it on Blinks's information?—That he had written down what Blinks stated.

4605. He did not tell you he had furnished the information himself to Blinks?—No; Blinks to him.

4606. You are quite certain of that?—Quite certain.

4607. Have the goodness to listen to those names, and say whether you believe any one of them was bribed at the last election, or was promised a bribe: George Barber?—I should say not.

4608. Ratcliff?—There are several Ratcliffs. I do not think I can say any man of the name of Ratcliff was bribed.

4609. J. H. Ratcliff?—I know him.

4610. Was he either promised or bribed?—Not that I am aware of.

4611. John Wood?—I cannot answer for him.

4612. William Wood?—I cannot say.

4613. Charles Wood?—I know the men. I could not say they were; I never had the names, and I never saw the names, so as to know they were going to be bribed.

4614. James Wood?—I know the party.

4615. Do you know whether he was bribed?—I could not say, because I do not know.

4616. William Parsons?—No.

4617. William Gurney?—William Gurney! I should say I do not think there is a Gurney on our troop at all.

4618. George Woollett and James Woollett?—No.

4619. Walter Ellis?—No.

4620. Anderson?—There are several Andersons. I do not know any one.

4621. I understand you to state you do not know any one yourself who received money bribes?—I should be sorry to say. I recollect three that have had money.

4622. George Parsons?—No. I am speaking now. I do not know those men had money; I never saw the list.

4623. But do you believe it?—I cannot say. I would not say that, because there are a great many I have heard of.

4624. Have you heard of any of these having had bribes?—I do not think I have.

4625. Stephen Harvey?—I do not know him.

4626. Thomas Page and Cherrison?—I do not know Page. There are several Cherrisons, I believe; some vote one side, and some on the other.

4627. You recollect those names that you struck out?—Those names that were struck out were only struck out having promised their votes previous to that list being brought in.

4628. Those you can speak to?—As what?

4629. That they had promised?—Yes.

4630. Had they promised to you?—No; they were brought in in the canvassing book, and marked off as promised.

4631. Would you like to look at the list, to refresh your memory?—Yes; I saw it yesterday; I do not think I can give you any more information than I did yesterday.

4632. Look at the names of those that were struck out in that list, and say whether any one of them, to your knowledge and belief, had received or had been promised a bribe (*handing Holland's list*)?—I do not know any of them that had a bribe.

4633. Or promised?—No; or promised. I do not know who promised them, nor what was the arrangement; only when this man, Mr. Blinks, sent Mr. Holland to me, he brought it up in my counting-house. I was not then engaged in the election. "These men," he said, "Blinks says he can have." I said, "What is the use of having them?" I said to Taylor, the clerk, "Turn to the book. I think he has made a mess of it. These men have promised." It struck me, in going through the book the evening

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before, the names were down before as promised. Who they had promised to I do not know, and he took them away, and you heard what he said yesterday.

4634. You thought he was going to sell you, and get the money for them?—I did not think so at first, but when the first three were brought, I said there were two out of the three had promised; but when Holland brought me the list again, I was quite sure he was going to sell them.

4635. Who did you think he was going to sell?—Sell the parties.

4636. How?—By getting these men the money, or getting a promise of the money, and then informing against them, or else pocketing the money, most likely.

4637. But for that you would have paid him the money?—I had nothing to do with paying the money. I should not have paid Blinks the money.

4638. But Holland?—Holland would have nothing to do with me.

4639. To whom would you have paid the money, if you were satisfied it was all right?—How do you mean, all right? Because men were brought in as voters, as having promised! I did not make any arrangement with Holland about these men being paid, or anything. The simple transaction with me, as I stated yesterday, was this; and I hope I made it clear: Mr. Holland brought into my counting-house, while I was engaged in my business,—my inner counting-house was at the service of Mr. Taylor, which I allowed him to use, he being my clerk formerly, and the gentlemen employing Mr. Taylor as their canvassing clerk, I allowed him to have his usual drawer in my back counting-house, and a room for his services, having two counting-houses; I used most generally the inner counting-house myself,—when Mr. Holland brought up this list he said, "I have brought this up." Blinks says, "These men can be had." I looked at them and said, "I should think they could, for they have promised. What has he to do with them? Do not have anything to do with Blinks."

4640. What I meant to find out is this; supposing Holland's account had been all right, and it had been determined by you that these men ought to be secured on their own terms, to whom would you have paid the money?—I should have had nothing to do with Mr. Blinks.

4641. To whom would you have paid it?—I should have advised them, as I did Holland, to have nothing to do with Blinks in any shape.

4642. According to your practice at elections, supposing you had determined to secure them, who would have been the parties employed to pay the money?—There is no question, if Holland had canvassed those men, and they had promised Holland for a certain sum, that afterwards he would have come to me for the money.

4643. Who would?—Holland.

4644. And you would have paid him?—When he produced his bill. I have spent so much at elections, I should have paid him, as a matter of course.

4645. Was or not Blinks, during some part at least of the canvass, a sub-agent of or employed by the Red committee?—I should say certainly not.

4646. Was it not in the course of the canvass he quarrelled with your committee?—I should say not; not that I am aware of.

4647. When was it he quarrelled with them?—I never heard that he did quarrel.

4648. You never heard any dispute about money?—Not the least.

4649. Were you present when Mr. Alderman Brent was examined?—I was not in Court, till yesterday, when I was examined.

4650. You do not know the fact that he transferred his services to the Blues, having quarrelled with the red committee on the subject of remuneration for his services?—Not that I am aware of. If I may state—this is a voluntary statement as to this man Blinks,—I think he would blink anybody he could; that he was so connected with a man of the name of Curtis, his neighbour opposite, and who is a most determined radical, therefore very much opposed to my principles; and I was certain he would not be a friend of the Red's if he was an associate of his.

4651. That is why you distrusted him, was it?—Yes, that is why I distrusted him; I had a suspicion of him. I always have a suspicion of those men, from the company they keep.

4652. On that occasion you cautioned Holland, and told Holland not to have anything to do with him?—I told him not to have anything to do with him; not that I was aware at that time Holland was going to do anything wrong.

4653. In the by-election of 1841, we have understood that 1,000 sovereigns were sent down in a box; do you know anything about that?—No; I never had any boxes.

4654. Was a Mr. Thomas King engaged with you in that election?—I believe not.

4655. Do you know a person of the name of Thomas King?—Very well indeed.

4656. Was he not employed in the distribution of money in the election of 1841?—The first election?

4657.—Yes; the first election I am talking of?—Yes. Then I beg your pardon; I wish to correct my last answer. I thought you said the by-election.

4658. The by-election of 1841, when Mr. Smythe and Mr. Henniker Wilson stood?—Yes. I confused the two together. Now I wish to answer different. I was confusing the two.

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4659. At that election was a box sent down containing a thousand sovereigns?—I am not aware of it,

4660. Was a person of the name of King employed with you in that election?—Mr. King, so far as employ went, was a gentleman associated with Mr. Smythe, and more particularly with the chairman, Mr. Partridge, and those. I knew at that time very little of Mr. King, only as a gentleman residing in Canterbury. I had not that intimacy with him, if I may be allowed to make use of that expression, that I have had for the last few years.

4661. Is Mr. King in Canterbury now?—Yes.

4662. In that election of 1841, the single-handed election, am I to understand you to say that all the payments you made were by means of money orders?—All, I believe, by orders. I produced vouchers for every sum that I paid, to the chairman, which, I believe, was transmitted to the quarters.

4663. Had you any sovereigns intrusted to you for the disbursement of the different sums of money?—Out of the money that I paid to Engeham and others, I believe they had a certain sum of Mr. King.

4664. About how much?—I should say about 400*l.* or 500*l.*

4665. Were those all in sovereigns?—I believe they were; I may say yes, because I do not think I had any notes.

4666. Did you never hear from Mr. King that he had handed over to him a box containing a thousand sovereigns at that election?—I never have heard of a box containing money. I do not know his transactions. All I know is, I received a certain sum of money, 400*l.* or 500*l.*, from Mr. King, by an order from Mr. Partridge.

4667. Do you remember any person or persons to whom you gave this 400*l.* or 500*l.*, or portions of it?—I expect it was to Alley or Engeham, or one of those. I could not specify where the money went. It was a part of the same they had.

4668. Did you receive any other monies, besides the 400 or 500 sovereigns in sovereigns, from any other person at that election?—I must have received all the money I expended from some parties or other. Of course I did not furnish my own funds.

4669. That is to say, the 750*l.* that you stated you gave in different sums to Engeham and Alley, have you any doubt that that was given in sovereigns?—I believe all.

4670. Was that given in sovereigns for the purpose of preventing the money being traced?—That I do not know. I was not aware about the tracing of the money until the last election, when it was stated the money would be paid through a different channel than going through banks, where the money could be traced for a particular purpose. I was not aware that it was important until this last election.

4671. We understand that in those documents that were destroyed, relating to the election of 1841, that there were the names of as many as 60 bribers?—No; I could not say that.

4672. It has been stated in evidence that those documents which were destroyed contained the names of at least 60 bribers; do you think that you distributed money to as many as 60 persons on that occasion?—No.

4673. Then there must have been other persons besides yourself employed in the distribution or in the handing over money to others for the purpose of bribery?—Unquestionably.

4674. Will you be kind enough to tell us who those persons were?—That I cannot say. Mr. Partridge, the chairman at that time, was connected with Mr. Croasdill and others. He may have employed other different parties, that I am not aware of. I can only answer for that particular department I had the control over myself.

4675. Was Mr. King so employed, do you think?—I should say certainly not.

4676. Who were the persons who were most active in that election?—I should say pretty nigh two thirds of Canterbury.

4677. But of the committee?—It was a very large committee, not only of the citizens,—I might say, without casting a slur upon the other party, the most respectable citizens,—and the most respectable county gentlemen; for such a procession as went up with Mr. Smythe that day to the hustings never was seen and never will, I think, be seen again in Canterbury.

4678. You say you were aware at the time that many other persons were employed in distributing money. Try and refresh your memory, and see if you cannot let us know the names of some of those persons?—As I said before, you wish me to name the parties; but I do it under protest, that I am not certain whether they were so; but I should suspect a person of the name of Bennett was one, but I could not say so; I only think so from his connexion with Mr. Croasdill.

4679. It is perfectly understood with what reservation you make the statement; you say you think Bennett is a person?—Yes; he was an active partizan.

4680. Edward Bennett?—I should say both Edward and Fred.

4681. The two Bennetts?—They were all connected together at that time.

4682. Can you give us the names of any other persons?—I cannot call to mind.

4683. You have just remembered the two Bennetts?—I came here to tell the truth. Anything I can remember, I will.

4684. You did not remember the two Bennetts before?—Yes, I remembered them a the time; but you wished a second time for me to say, and I said it under that protest.

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4685. Perhaps you can give us the names of other persons, under the same reservation? We understand that you do not charge these persons directly with anything; you merely say, I think these persons were engaged in the distribution of money?—I do not recollect any others.

4686. Try. You can if you like?—I would do it so far with pleasure; I would speak to it. If you will mention any particular name you have heard, from information given, I will tell you directly. I do not recollect any particular name myself.

4687. Was Admans employed at that election?—Not that I am aware of.

4688. You have stated in your evidence you think at that election you gave money to other persons besides Alley and Engeham to a considerable amount. Try and recollect the names of some of those other persons to whom you gave money?—Large amounts I should say I did not, but in small amounts, of very likely 20*l.* or 40*l.*, there might have been; but I do not think I did, because I think I was wholly instructed, if I am right in my recollection at that time, to do with Alley and Engeham.

4689. What you have stated with respect to Alley and Engeham is, you remember those persons more especially because those were the persons to whom you gave large sums of money at the time?—Yes; I had orders to do so.

4690. You have also stated that you think at that election you gave money to others in much smaller sums than those you paid to Alley and Engeham; those smaller sums amounting to a considerable total?—If I did say so, very likely I am in error in saying to a considerable sum, because I do not think I gave a considerable sum beyond those sums I gave to Alley and Engeham. I might have given small sums to different parties; but I have no recollection of any one. Supposing that is correct what I state about the Bennetts, I might have given them some; but I could not state, if I did, what amount I gave them, but such sum as the others.

4691. How much do you suppose you gave to other people besides the 750*l.* that you gave to Alley and Engeham?—I cannot recollect.

4692. Should you say 200*l.* or 300*l.*?—If I say it it is only a guess.

4693. I only ask you to give that kind of information that it is in your power to furnish?—I cannot furnish any more. If you say 500*l.*, I should say it might have been that, or you might say 300*l.* I cannot say whether it was 1, 2, 3, 4, or 500*l.*

4694. Could you say it was 1,000*l.*?—Certainly not.

4695. It might have been 1,000*l.*—Oh dear no.

4696. Might it have been 500*l.*?—No.

4697. Might it have been 300*l.*?—I should say not.

4698. Might it have been 200*l.*?—It might.

4699. Now we have got 950*l.*, or thereabouts, that you say was expended, you have no doubt, for the purpose of bribery?—More than that.

4700. You have said you have no doubt a sum amounting to nearly 3,000*l.* was expended at that election for the purpose of bribery?—I heard so.

4701. Can you give us any information with respect to the other 2,000*l.*?—Not the least.

4702. What are the Bennetts?—The father was formerly a brewer, and they were engaged in the spirit and porter line.

4703. I was wrong. You gave to Engeham first an order for 200*l.*, and then an order for 300*l.*?—No; I gave him the cash. I had an order to give it him.

4704. Then an order for 300*l.*, then 250*l.*, making together 750*l.*?—I think the last sum was 200*l.*; I recollect the last sum was 200*l.*

4705. That was all given in sovereigns; all in gold?—All in gold.

4706. Alley 400*l.* at four different times?—Yes.

4707. 100*l.* each time?—100*l.* each time.

4708. That was all given in gold?—All given in gold.

4709. This additional 200*l.*, or about 200*l.*, that you say you gave, but you do not remember the persons to whom you gave it, was that all given in gold?—All that went through my hands was in gold. When I was employed afterwards, I had an order to pay the tradesmen's bills; then cheques were given for the amount, and of course I changed them in notes and gold, as it was required, and returned the vouchers to the persons by whom I was authorized to do so. Having expended that money, then I had another cheque for the sum. The usual way is to send a cheque for the amount of the bills, return them, and then have a cheque for more.

4710. At that election, do you know whether there was any person that received a considerable sum of money for the purpose of voting?—Not that I am aware of; not one person.

4711. Not one person?—No.

4712. Have you heard it reported that any one person received a considerable sum of money at that election?—Never, to my recollection.

4713. Do you think that the whole of the money that was distributed at that election for the purposes of bribery went to the persons whose votes were bought?—No question of it.

4714. The whole of it?—The money that the different parties received they paid no doubt to the parties they promised it to.

4715. You do not answer my question. Do you think that the whole of the money

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that was given at that election to pay bribes, for the purpose of purchasing votes, was expended by them in making those purchases?—No question about it.

4716. Do you think none of it stuck by the way?—I am sure I would not charge any one with that. They must answer for their own sins.

4717. Do you think persons run this risk for nothing?—I should very much doubt it, take them in the general way, especially were such large sums are paid.

4718. If a person is intrusted with 700*l.* or 800*l.*, for the purpose of bribery, do not you think that very frequently at least half of that sum of money is likely to stick in his pocket?—No, I should hope not. I dare say they have a commission.

4719. Have you heard anything about a commission; you say you dare say they would have a commission?—Oh no.

4720. Do you mean any agreement between the parties who furnish the money, or some commission which they claim themselves?—No, not claim, but take.

4721. Tolls?—Yes; tolls.

4722. Misappropriated?—I do not know. It was all misappropriated, and in a very bad way.

4723. What was your own remuneration at each election?—The friendship of the gentlemen that I served.

4724. No money?—Not a penny, I can say most conscientiously. All the elections I have been money out of pocket by my time and services. I have never had a present of any description; but I am happy to say I have made friendships that I trust will last during my life.

4725. You are not so charitable towards your neighbours as you are to yourself?—In what way.

4726. You incurred great risks for nothing?—I did not consider I was incurring great risk, under this plea; I was acting under those who I thought knew better about those things than I did.

4727. Perhaps those men to whom you gave the money considered they were acting under orders from a person who knew more about the matter than they did?—I do not know; they might have done so.

4728. Can you say whether Mr. Walker, the solicitor, received any money from you at any election.—Only in the payment of bills, or those sort of things, that he might, when he was sheriff.

4729. No present?—Not in the least.

4730. No commission?—Not the least.

4731. No money to be expended?—No.

4732. Nothing to remunerate voters?—No.

4733. You stated just now what your practice would have been in a case which I put to you. I ask you, as a matter of fact, did you, after the election, or during the election, or before the last election, pay any money whatever to Mr. Holland for bringing up voters or for securing votes?—All I paid Mr. Holland was, I think, a small bill that he brought in of 6*l.*, or 4*l.*, or 5*l.*

4734. What was that for?—I do not know now.

4735. Was it for voters?—It might have been for voters, or expenses of election; I cannot call that to mind. I recollect the circumstance, now you mention it.

4736. Did he state it was for monies he had been out of pocket?—No. I forget the conversation.

4737. Did he ask for 10*l.*?—No.

4738. How much did he ask for, first?—He only produced a bill, I think that he had paid, of 4*l.* 10*s.* or 5*l.*; nothing more.

4739. He produced a bill?—Yes.

4740. Did the bill amount to the sum that you paid him?—Yes.

4741. Do you remember what that bill was for?—No, I do not know.

4742. Have you got that bill?—They were all destroyed. I told you all the bills were destroyed.

4743. To prevent questions hereafter?—That I suppose was the reason.

4744. And that among the rest?—All went; they passed from my hands.

4745. You do not appear to have examined the bill very accurately?—I had no authority to examine any of them.

4746. When the bills were brought to you by Holland, or anybody else, you did not examine them, but merely looked at the amounts, and then gave them an order for the sum?—I will not be certain whether that bill of Mr. Holland's was among the bills that went to Mr. Kingford's with the others.

4747. Will you be certain that he brought a bill at all?—Yes, most assuredly.

4748. But what it was for you will not be certain; it was not a twelvemonth ago?—I was thinking what it might be for.

4749. Was it not a bribe?—Well, it might be; but I will not swear to that. I will not be quite positive on that, whether the bill was for any particular name mentioned there, or whether it was for money expended; I will not say.

4750. You were very careful about running any risk yourself; perhaps you did not care to examine very particularly into the items?—I did not pay any particular attention to it.

Mr. J. Pout.
 18th May 1853.

4751. Have you any doubt but what it was a bribe?—I cannot say; a part of it might have been; I do not mean to say it was not; I do not mean to fence the question at all.

4752. I am requested to ask you this question, Were the committee-rooms held at your house in 1841?—Yes, at my warehouse; not my own private residence.

4753. Did you charge for the use of those rooms?—Mr. Kingsford put down, I think, 20*l.* for the use of the rooms for about three weeks.

4754. Was any charge sent in for coals?—No.

4755. None?—No. I have heard that story.

4756. That is a question I am requested to put to you; is there any truth in it?—No, not the least. I am afraid it emanated from those who are rather envious than otherwise. I heard that that statement was made here in Court; and I saw Mr. Smythe, and asked him the question, whether he said such a thing, as I understood he had said so. He said, "No, I have no recollection of it; I heard of it, but I have no recollection of any such charge, neither do I believe it."

4757. The question was put to Mr. Smythe, and he denied it?—Oh yes. Denied it, as I should think a gentleman like him would deny it.

4758. It is desirable, both for your own character and the character of Mr. Smythe, that not only Mr. Smythe himself should deny it, but that you should deny it on your oath?—I was very much annoyed when a party came from the Hall, and told me that I was going to write to Mr. Smythe; but going up the street I met Mr. Smythe with a gentleman, and then I asked him the question; and he said (I do not know whether it is correct or not), "Take care what you say; there is one of the Commissioners with me." I said, "I do not care whether it is a Commissioner or not." I asked him about it, and he said, "No, I said no such thing, neither do I believe it." And I am quite sure Mr. Smythe would not say so.

4759.—Do you remember any payment to Mr. Wightwick the solicitor?—No, I do not.

Lord T. P. Clinton.

Lord THOMAS PELHAM CLINTON sworn, and examined.

4760. I believe your Lordship was a candidate here in 1847?—I was.

4761. At the general election?—Yes.

4762. Standing upon what was called the Red or Tory interest?—Yes.

4763. Were you upon that occasion opposed by Mr. Vance and Mr. Smythe?—I was with Mr. Vance, and opposed against Lord Albert Conyngnam and Mr. Smythe.

4764. Was your Lordship connected by family ties or otherwise with Canterbury?—Not the least.

4765. What induced your Lordship to offer yourself as a candidate for the honour of the representation?—It was through a Mr. Gillet Gridley. I understood from him that Lord Pollington was coming up to stand for the city. He came to me on Saturday, and said that Lord Pollington's address would be out on the Monday; but for some particular reason he had altered his mind, and did not wish to stand for Canterbury, and that he particularly wished to get to get some one else to stand in his place. Mr. Gridley came to me, and asked me if I would do so, upon certain conditions, which were, that I should be held harmless with regard to money. I said I had no money for elections, and if they would do so I might probably stand. I then went to Major Beresford on that Sunday, and I agreed with him that I would come down in Lord Pollington's place, on condition that I had no money to expend; and under that condition I came. I understood that the money was to be furnished in this way: Lord Pollington said, that he would lay down some part of the money for anybody who would take his place, and Major Beresford, I believe, was to supply the remainder, and I believe they sent down 500*l.* on my account.

4766. Who is Mr. Gridley?—He is a solicitor.

4767. In London?—In London.

4768. Is he connected, do you know, with Canterbury?—Not in the least.

4769. Did he come down with you?—He came down with me.

4770. Do you know to whom the money was intrusted?—The money was intrusted or sent down by Major Beresford, or through Major Beresford, I believe, to the committee. Whether it was lodged in the bank or not I do not know.

4771. It did not pass through your Lordship's hands?—Nothing passed through my hands at all.

4772. Was Doctor Lochee chairman of your committee?—Mr. Gurney Croasdill was the chairman.

4773. Were you in communication with him?—No; any more than I met him in the committee-room.

4774. Were you at all aware of the practices which were had recourse to to secure votes?—Not in the least. If I had been I should not have come down.

4775. Was your Lordship at all aware that there had been a system of colour tickets?—I understood during the election colour tickets were given out; but I was told that that was the practice here, and I did not take any further notice about it.

4776. Was your attention called to their being illegal?—No.

4777. Were you aware that they were illegal?—Not in the least. It was done quite openly, as far as I understood. I understood it was done openly on both sides. *Lord T. P. Clinton.*

4778. Now during the election, or rather during the polling-day, were you and Mr. Vance apparently in a prosperous state?—Yes; we were at the head of the poll for nearly two hours, and after that we gradually got to the bottom of the list by a very large majority.

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4779. Was anything brought to your Lordships' notice during the election day which would induce you to believe that the other side, the Blues, were having recourse to improper or illegal practices?—Yes; it was noised all through the town, in an hour and a half or two hours after the polling commenced, that a large sum had come down either from Lady Conyngham or Mr. Denison; they stated to the amount of 5,000*l*. I do not know what the sum was, but from about that time we gradually got lower upon the poll.

4780. The moment that intelligence got abroad your majority began to diminish?—Yes.

4781. Was anything openly said or done to indicate that there was any truth in that?—After the election was over, when Mr. Vance's cousin, and I and Mr. Gridley, were standing on the balcony, when Mr. Smythe's and Lord Albert Conyngham's people were parading the town, a good many of them were rather drunk, and as they passed our window there was one man held up a bag, either of sovereigns or shillings, I do not know what it was, but a bag of money, and he shook it up in our faces, and said, "It was this that did it;" and he said they had no money yesterday, and he said, "If you had the same money you would come in. You shall come in next time." I suppose he was too drunk to know he was doing any harm to his own party, otherwise probably he would not have done it.

4782. This was said openly?—In the street.

4783. In the midst of his own party?—Yes.

4784. Apostrophising you, the Conservative candidates, in the balcony?—Yes.

4785. Addressing you?—Addressing us who were standing in the open balcony at the Rose. Mr. Vance was not there; he had left the room; but Mr. Vance's cousin and Mr. Gridley were both out on the balcony.

4786. I understood your Lordship to say you personally were wholly unaware of any illegal or improper practice at the election?—I was not aware whether there were any illegal practices on our side. As I said before, I had nothing to do with the money part of the business at all; no money passed through my hands in any way.

4787. The sum that was found on your part being about a sum that would fairly represent the ordinary legal expenses of a contested election?—Yes; as I understood from the committee, that would be about the sum required.

4788. You did not petition against the return upon that occasion, Lord Thomas?—No.

4789. Did you contemplate a petition?—No; I had not the slightest notion of it.

4790. You said that some of the money came from Lord Pollington?—I do not know who it came from; but I understood Lord Pollington said that he would pay so much if Major Beresford would supply the rest.

4791. And that Major Beresford sent this money in some way or other to the committee?—The money altogether came through Major Beresford. Who paid Major Beresford the money I cannot say.

4792. The whole came from Major Beresford?—Yes.

4793. You do not know in what form it came?—Not the least.

4794. Whether it came in notes, cheques, or gold?—Not the least.

4795. Was there any secrecy practised in the remittance?—Not the least in the world that I am aware of.

4796. You spent no money of your own?—I had to pay some bills which I found were not paid, afterwards, and I understood the reason why they were not paid was, that Mr. Gurney Croasdill had gone off with about 500*l*. of the money which was to have gone towards the election expenses.

4797. With the whole of the money?—I understood he had taken 500*l*.; what sum he did take I do not know.

4798. What sum came down?—500*l*. I understood had come down after the election, or something about that sum.

4799. And more before the election?—I think there was, altogether, came through Major Beresford, something like 750*l*.

4800. How much had your Lordship to pay in consequence of this?—Oh, very small bills; the hotel bill; I had to pay my half of the hotel bill, and two or three other little bills that were not paid; that was about a year and a half afterwards.

4801. The amount which Mr. Croasdill had in his hands was sufficient to have paid off all demands except what your Lordship paid?—I believe the least amount that Mr. Croasdill had, as I understood, would have been quite sufficient, and there would have been money returned.

4802. Was anybody else besides your Lordship called upon to pay anything in consequence of Mr. Croasdill's departure?—Mr. Vance.

4803. He paid exactly the same as your Lordship?—I do not know what Mr. Vance paid; but I know, with regard to the hotel bill, he paid half and I paid half. There were a few other little bills; one for advertisements.

Lord T. P. Clinton.

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4804. Have you any idea what the amount was incurred on your side and Mr. Vance's at all on that occasion?—I fancy it must have been something like 1,700*l.*; but I do not really know what Mr. Vance put down. I never asked him, and he never told me.

4805. I understood you this money which Major Beresford sent down was for you, and not for Mr. Vance?—For me, and Mr. Vance was to pay his own expenses.

4806. You do not know anything about Mr. Vance's financial arrangements?—Not the least. He never told me, and I never asked him.

4807. I understood your Lordship to say that 700*l.* was paid altogether upon your account; 500*l.* previous to the election, and 300*l.* after the election?—I am not quite certain what sum was sent afterwards. It was not done through me. I fancy it was either 200*l.* or 250*l.*

4808. There was 500*l.*, we understand, sent down to Mr. Gurney Croasdill; half of the 500*l.* was contributed by your Lordship?—I suppose half was mine and half Mr. Vance's. If you will allow me to suggest if you would examine Mr. Gridley, you would find out more particulars from him than from me; the money passed through him.

4809. Your Lordship was not aware, when you contributed the 250*l.*, or whatever it might be, towards this 500*l.*, that 1,800*l.* had already been expended for that election?—I do not think so much had been expended.

4810. We have had it in evidence here?—It was only 500*l.* upon my account.

4811. Not on your account, but altogether?—I did not think there had been more than 1,700*l.* at this moment spent upon the election.

4812. Your impression was it was not more than 1,700*l.*, including that?—Including the last 500*l.* As Mr. Croasdill did not pay it, it really did not go to the expenses of the election, and I imagined there was only 1,750*l.* spent altogether, with the 500*l.* I do not say that I may not be wrong. I do not know what Mr. Vance paid.

4813. And you did not know at that time?—No, and I have never asked the question since.

4814. I merely call your attention to the fact, that it has been proved here that 500*l.* was sent down after the election, when 1,800*l.* had already been expended; you are not aware of that circumstance?—No, I am not the least aware that 1,800*l.* had been expended.

4815. Does your Lordship know of any charge that was made at the election which appeared to you to be exorbitant?—I never saw any of the bills at all. I really do not know how the money went.

Alderman J. Brent.

Alderman JOHN BRENT recalled.

4816. You told us, either the first or second day of the inquiry, that you handed over the balance of the money which you had received for Colonel Romilly's election to Mr. Coppock; you passed it to him?—Yes, I did; I paid it into his own hands.

4817. Who directed you to communicate with Mr. Coppock? You did not know who the money came from. How did you know who to give the balance to?—I cannot tell you that now. I suspected that he was acting for Colonel Romilly, and consequently I gave the money back to him, which he took as such, and therefore I so considered it.

4818. You must have had some reason for addressing yourself to Mr. Coppock to receive so large a sum as 210*l.* odd. Had you any statement from Colonel Romilly?—Not a word upon the subject.

4819. Who told you to take the money to Mr. Coppock?—I wish as to that part to make a little correction in that. I do not think I paid the express balance; I think I went up to town with the intention of paying 150*l.*, which would have been very nearly the balance, leaving a sum in my hands for extra contingencies; but I think, upon reflection, I only paid Mr. Coppock 100*l.*, and I retained 50*l.* for other contingencies, which I have in my hands still as a balance.

4820. You told us the other day that you paid over a balance of 208*l.* to Mr. Coppock; is that the fact?—No, it is not the fact; and I was going to explain that to you. I rather think it was from the Honourable Commissioner sitting here, who put a question to me. He said, "What would be the balance?" I said, "That is very easily ascertained." He divided then the sum. I never stated any sum that I paid, but I stated it as a balance."

4821. What sum did you pay over?—100*l.*

4822. The difference between 100*l.* and 208*l.* you still retain?—The difference I still retain, having made an expenditure for registration and private expenses of that sort. I think, upon reflection, I met Lord Albert Conyngham in town, and I told him I had come up with the intention of paying a sum of money out of the election which I had in my hands; and he said, "I think you had better not pay so large a sum as that; the probability is there will be something requisite for the elections;" and that I should pay over only 100*l.*; and I think I also asked him, "Then who shall I pay it to?" and he said, "I think you had better give it to Mr. Coppock;" but the impression all along in my mind was that it was money paid on account of Colonel Romilly, which he states was not the fact. I presumed it was a large subscription.

Alderman J. Brent.

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4823. Colonel Romilly could not explain it, or would not explain it. I am only asking you how you came to take the balance back to Mr. Coppock? Did you go to town to meet Lord Albert Conyngham by appointment?—No.

4824. Did you meet him by accident?—I called upon him.

4825. For what purpose?—As I always do when I go to town; I am on most intimate terms with him.

4826. Did you call upon him for the purpose of knowing to whom you should pay back that money?—I did not.

4827. Did you go to London upon the speculation of finding somebody who would lay a claim to the money?—No. You put these questions so quickly I cannot answer you. I tell you, having always consulted with Lord Albert Conyngham on all election matters, that I thought, having this money in my hand, finding 450*l.* paid in to my account, and having only expended about 210*l.* or 212*l.*, I then went to town, presuming that I should, as I naturally should, call on Lord Albert Conyngham, and that I should get some information from him as to what I should do with the balance.

4828. Then you did go to London for the purpose of consulting Lord Albert Conyngham as to what you should do with the balance?—No; I did not go purposely, but I was in town, and being in town, I did call upon him with it.

4829. Did you leave this city with that balance, with no intention of consulting anybody what you should do with it?—No, certainly not.

4830. Who did you intend to consult?—The only person I should have consulted would be Lord Albert Conyngham.

4831. Did you go to his house with the intention of consulting him?—It may be considered so. I called upon him, and had a great deal of conversation upon the elections generally, and other matters.

4832. Are we to understand that it was Lord Albert Conyngham who told you to take the 100*l.* back to Mr. Coppock?—Yes, I think it was.

4833. Do not give it a thought?—You allow other witnesses to say they think. I believe it was so. I am speaking upon my oath.

4834. Will you swear you had no communication with any other party than Lord Albert Conyngham, as to who was entitled to the balance?—I will swear that positively; that I had not any communication with anybody whatever upon that subject. I found, as I told you, money paid in to my account. I found it was unnecessary to expend that sum of money, there not being a contest.

4835. We have had all that?—I wish to explain.

4836. Do not let us have the note encumbered with utterly useless matter?—But I wish to explain to you every transaction that I am aware of that came to my mind at the time. I can tell you now, on calling to mind one circumstance, that I drew out from the bank 150*l.*

4837. What bank?—The London and County Bank; 100*l.* and a 50*l.* note, I believe they gave me. It was my intention to have paid that over when I had obtained the information of whom the parties were I should pay.

4838. Was the money in the bank in your name?—Yes.

4839. To your credit?—Yes.

4840. Who informed you of that fact, that there was a sum of money to your credit in the London and County Bank?—I called in there, and asked if there was any money paid. I presumed Colonel Romilly would have sent me money down after that.

4841. You knew there was money coming?—I did not know it from him, but having told Colonel Romilly incidentally that the expenses would come to about 400*l.* or 500*l.*

4842. After you saw Colonel Romilly, and told him that, did you see Mr. Coppock?—I did not.

4843. Did you see Mr. Coppock at all before the election?—No, I did not.

4844. Now you say you know for a certainty you consulted nobody else but Lord Albert Conyngham as to whom you should remit the balance?—Yes; I say that positively.

4845. Are you not now sure it was my Lord Albert Conyngham that told you that Mr. Coppock was entitled to the money?—He did not tell me that he was entitled, but he told me that I had better give it to Mr. Coppock.

4846. You are sure it was him?—Yes, I am sure it was him.

4847. It is something more than thinking?—Does it not amount to the same thing, saying, "I think so," and "I believe so?" I believe so, and I think it was him. The fact is, nobody else could have told me that, and I was in no communication with anybody else upon the subject.

4848. Through Lord Albert Conyngham you paid the 100*l.* to Mr. Coppock?—Yes; advising me, having 150*l.* in my pocket, to pay 100*l.*, and to retain the residue for contingent expenses.

4849. A great deal more than 150*l.*; above 200*l.*?—No, not above. Yes, there was.

4850. You told me that you had paid over the balance to Mr. Coppock, are you quite sure of that?—I did not say that. What I said was this: When I stated that I paid the balance over it was in this way,—you asked me what was the amount,—I said you can easily ascertain that by the difference, less the expenditure.

Alderman J. Brent.

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4851. Upon that occasion, if you remember, you told me you paid that precise balance over to Colonel Romilly, and not to Mr. Coppock?—I explained that to the Honourable Chief Commissioner, that presuming it was Colonel Romilly's money I was dealing with when I paid it over, I thought I was paying it to Colonel Romilly.

4852. That was upon the following day; upon the second examination?—Yes; upon the second examination.

4853. Colonel Romilly having been examined in the interim; is not that so?—Yes; he was examined.

4854. You then told the Chief Commissioner you paid over the entire balance to Mr. Coppock?—I did not say entire balance. I said I paid the balance over not knowing the amounts.

4855. How many banks are there in Canterbury?—Two.

4856. What are their names?—One is the Canterbury Bank, and the other the London and County Bank.

4857. Did you go to the Canterbury Bank, to know if money had been paid in to your account there?—I did not.

4858. Did you go to the London and County Bank to make that inquiry?—If I remember the circumstance, when I called there I ascertained that was the fact; that there was a sum of money paid in to my account.

4859. Why did you call there?—It is my bank.

4860. Did you call there for the purpose of ascertaining if money had been paid there or no?—I cannot tell you now what was my object for calling there. I called in the course of money transactions, drawing cheques, or whatever it may be.

4861. Please to answer my question. Did you call there for the purpose of ascertaining whether the money had been paid there or no?—I cannot remember; I cannot recollect what I did call for on that occasion.

4862. Have you any doubt upon the subject?—Yes; I have a doubt what I called for, because, as I tell you, all I know about it is that.

4863. You say, at all events, when you left London you expected money would be sent down to you at Canterbury?—I did.

4864. To your account at the London and County Bank?—I do not know how that could have originated. I cannot tell now whether I ever mentioned the London and County Bank. I think it is very likely. I might in conversation have said so.

4865. When?—Probably with Colonel Romilly.

4866. When you left London you expected before the election was over you would find the sum that you had named, or a sufficient sum, paid in to your account with the London and County Bank; is that so?—When I left London, after that conversation I had had with Colonel Romilly, I presumed that a sum of money would be paid for the purposes of the election, knowing we were going into it; and having specified a sum of between 400*l.* and 500*l.* that would be necessary, I concluded that something like that sum would be paid. How I mentioned the London and County Bank I do not recollect now, nor do I know how it was that it was that bank more particularly; but ~~merely~~ being that they were the bankers that I do use, generally speaking, I presume that I must have said that to Colonel Romilly. I presume I must, but I am not aware I did say so.

4867. This is a very long answer to a very plain question, and that question is not answered yet?—*(The question was read.)*—"When you left London you expected before the election was over you would find the sum that you had named, or a sufficient sum, paid into your account with the London and County Bank; is that so?"—I have qualified it. I said I expected it would be paid to my account; but I do not know now how the London and County Bank was mentioned.

4868. But though you cannot recollect how it arose, you certainly left London with the impression that you would find that sum to your account with your bankers?—I certainly left London with the impression that I should find a sum of money sufficient for the purposes of carrying on the election.

4869. At your bankers?—At my bankers; at least in Canterbury.

4870. Did you mention the London and County Bank while in London to any person on earth besides Colonel Romilly?—I do not think I did. I was in communication with no one, that I am aware of, upon the subject.

4871. Except Colonel Romilly?—Meeting him as I did two or three times.

4872. Did you make any communication then to him?—I do not know; I cannot tell; I do not know that; I cannot tell.

4873. But you do not think you made it to anybody but him?—I do not think I did.

4874. Did you see Lord Albert Conyngham when you were in London before the election?—I think not. I think he was at Ileden; at his place; living here.

4875. Did you see Lord Albert Conyngham before you went up to town?—I was over at his house a great many times.

4876. But with a view to Colonel Romilly becoming a candidate?—Yes; with a view to supply his place. It was known that he was to be raised to the peerage, and we wished to make arrangements so that we might have a convenient time for the writ being issued for Canterbury.

4877. Now, upon your oath, Mr. Alderman Brent, did you not know before you left Canterbury that Lord Albert Conyngham was to find the funds?—I did not, I assure you. Alderman J. Brent.

4878. Did you not tell Lord Albert Conyngham that you expected this money to be paid on your account at the London and County Bank?—I think not; I do not believe that I did say so in anyway. 18th May 1853.

4879. Did he inform you it was to be so?—He did not.

4880. Did anything pass between you and him upon the subject of funds?—No, I think not. I believe no further than this: I believe he told me that money would be furnished; that I had no occasion to be anxious about the expenditure we were going to incur, and he wished me to take the chief management of the election at that time; but I am not sure that even that was said. There was a great deal of conversation upon the subject. It was some months.

4881. Some months before the election?—Two or three months before the election.

4882. Did he tell you from what source the funds would be furnished?—He did not.

4883. You are sure of that?—I am sure of that.

4884. Did he suggest that Colonel Romilly was to provide them?—He did not suggest that. I took it as a matter of course that Colonel Romilly, being a candidate, would supply them, or, if he did not out of his own pocket, that the money would come through him as a medium.

4885. Are we to understand that down to the appearance of Colonel Romilly in that box the other day you believed that the 450*l.* came from or through Colonel Romilly?—From or through Colonel Romilly. I did believe it. I never heard anything more upon the subject.

4886. That being so, why did you, when the election was over, go up to town to see Lord Alfred Conyngham instead of Colonel Romilly?—I saw Colonel Romilly at the same time in London; merely calling upon him as I did upon Lord Albert.

4887. You told the Chief Commissioner just now, in answer to a specific question from him, that you did not call upon Colonel Romilly on that occasion?—No. I think he asked me if I had any conversation with anybody on the funds; not that I did not see Colonel Romilly.

4888. However, you saw Colonel Romilly?—I think I did; but I am not sure of that.

4889. What conversation had you with him?—None; none upon that subject at all, but upon the state of the country generally, and other things.

4890. Why did you abstain from any conversation with him upon that subject?—I did not think it necessary.

4891. Had you seen Lord Albert Conyngham before that?—I told you just now I did. I had seen him in London.

4892. You had seen him?—I called on him in town.

4893. Why did you call upon Lord Albert Conyngham to settle this business with him, and not upon Colonel Romilly?—Before I answer that question you must understand the position in which I stood with Lord Albert Conyngham. He was my most intimate and confidential friend, and I consulted him upon the subject; and when I went to London I asked him, as a matter of course, having brought 150*l.* up with me, what I should do with it, and he advised me to keep back 50*l.*, and to pay 100*l.* to Mr. Coppock.

4894. That being Colonel Romilly's money?—Well!

4895. Is that your way?—I have told you exactly how I thought the money came to Colonel Romilly, and it was not exactly his money. I presume he said it was from some fund or some subscription. He told me before he was not a rich man, and therefore I presumed that this was some public money; something to promote Colonel Romilly's election.

4896. But which you believed, and which until Monday last you continued to believe, belonged to Colonel Romilly, and not to Lord Albert Conyngham?—I have not said I thought it belonged to Lord Albert Conyngham in any one instance. I do not think it.

4896.* (*The question was repeated.*)—I have answered that.

4897. Did you not state, until Monday last you believed this money belonged to Colonel Romilly, and not to Lord Albert Conyngham?—I think not in those words; not that as belonging to Lord Albert Conyngham. I thought his had been the means by which it had been supplied to Colonel Romilly. I called it Colonel Romilly's money, and dealt with it as such.

4898. You believed, to use your own language just now, it came from or through Colonel Romilly, and not from or through Lord Albert Conyngham?—Yes; I believe so still.

4899. Notwithstanding Colonel Romilly's positive assertion upon oath, you believe that still?—I cannot deny what Colonel Romilly says; but I presume it was, as he says, some fund. I do not know what fund; probably a subscription.

4900. That being so, and having no evidence that it belonged to Lord Albert Conyngham at all, or that it ever came from Lord Albert Conyngham, it was, nevertheless, Lord Albert Conyngham whom you consulted for disposing of it, and not Colonel Romilly?—Certainly; you are quite right.

4901. Why did you not consult Colonel Romilly?—I do not know; I cannot tell you now. I having consulted Lord Albert first of all, I went hastily, and did as he told me and came out of town at once. I saw Mr. Coppock, and deposited the 100*l.* and came back, and brought back the other 50*l.*

Alderman J. Brent.

18th May 1853.

4902. Now, Mr. Alderman Brent, as to what you were saying about 50*l.*, did you not just now admit it was 100*l.* and upwards?—You do not appear to me to understand the question, begging your pardon. I told you just now I had carried 150*l.* up with me to London, with the intention of paying that over. I paid 100*l.* to Mr. Coppock, and brought back 50*l.*, and paid it into my account. I said that.

4903. You say you paid that 100*l.* to Mr. Coppock by the direction of Lord Albert Conyngham?—By the suggestion.

4904. And that you kept the 50*l.* by the like suggestion?—I did.

4905. And you gave no information upon an important point like that to Colonel Romilly, whom you saw just afterwards?—I did not.

4906. Why did you not?—I cannot tell you.

4907. Now, Mr. Alderman Brent, it is your character that is here in question, and if you have any further explanation to make of a circumstance so mysterious, to say the least of it, we are happy to hear you. I have no further question to put to you?—I can hardly understand in what way my character is at stake. I have told you a simple case to the best of my knowledge; I know no more. I went to London in search of a candidate. I was introduced to Colonel Romilly. You will ask me who introduced me. I can hardly tell you; it was very likely Mr. Tufnell; I do not know. Somebody told me Colonel Romilly wanted a seat, and in our conversation I mentioned to him that if he liked to come to Canterbury there was a vacancy, and we might have a probability, by keeping the writ suspended until there was a good opportunity of success, that we might then, if we chose to do that, keep everything quiet as far as the elevation of Lord Londesborough to the peerage took place; that if we went into the election something like 400*l.* or 500*l.* would be required, and so on. I came away with the understanding that Colonel Romilly would come down to Canterbury, and see the gentlemen here. He came down. I told you afterwards that I found the 450*l.* on my account; that having paid away 210*l.*, or something of that sort, which I exhibited from my books, I found that I had a considerable balance behind. I did not of course wish to retain that in my hands. I took 150*l.* with me to London, with the intention of returning it to somebody, when I should ascertain who it was it belonged to, if it were not to Colonel Romilly; for I did not know then, only having found the money paid in to my account in that way. I saw Lord Albert Conyngham. He said, "In a case of that sort you do not know what you may be called upon to pay. Pay 100*l.*, and retain the other." I have nothing more to say. There is no character I consider at stake. I think really the mode in which I have been examined in the present instance has been to throw a great deal of suspicion on what I consider a very simple and plain transaction. I cannot see myself what mystery there can be about the thing. I only tell you as I know. I can tell you no more than I do know, and I began upon the system of doing that in the first instance. If there is anything else to discover, or you can lead me to it, I will answer.

4908. The impression you left upon the mind of the Commissioners, when they last examined you, was this, that you had found a balance exceeding 200*l.*, and that that balance you had paid over to Colonel Romilly. You say you do not see it affects your character. I think it my duty, as sitting here, to point out to you, in the opinion of the Commissioners it does affect your character, and you may then explain it if you like. You heard Colonel Romilly examined, and Colonel Romilly negatived your statement. You then did not volunteer to the Commissioners any explanation at all of the mode or the manner in which you had paid over that money. You now state to the Commissioners that you paid that money to Mr. Coppock, short by 100*l.* You paid him 100*l.*, instead of a balance exceeding 200*l.* You state you represented to Lord Albert Conyngham that you had a balance of 150*l.*, whereas in truth and in fact you had a balance of above 200*l.*; and that Lord Albert Conyngham recommended you to keep 50*l.* to meet contingencies, and to pay 100*l.* to Mr. Coppock?—I do not think I have stated quite that.

4909. Now we do think, when we are coming down to this city to inquire into money corruption among the lower orders, that we are bound to see that none of those imputations are fairly attributable to the higher orders in which you move; and when we find a gentleman in your position, a deputy lieutenant of the county, as I am told you are, that you stated to us that you had paid the whole of the money over to Colonel Romilly, and you heard him negative the statement, and you volunteered no explanation, and the explanation which has been wrung from you to-day turns out to be, that you had represented to Lord Albert Conyngham, whom you had no reason to believe was the owner of that money, that you had 150*l.* over, when in truth you had above 200*l.*, that unquestionably leaves a very strong impression upon my mind, and I believe upon the minds of both the Commissioners?—There is one point. You say I stated that I said there was a balance of 150*l.* to Lord Albert. You presume that was my statement.

4910. You said so?—What I stated, and everybody must be aware I stated, was, that I went to town with 150*l.*, with the intention of paying it over. He advised me to retain the 50*l.*, and to pay the 100*l.* That is a very different thing from telling him I had a balance.

4911. Then you did not represent to Lord Albert Conyngham what the balance was?—I dare say I did.

Alderman J. Brent,

18th May 1853.

4912. Did you represent to Mr. Coppock, whose money ultimately you supposed it was, what the balance was?—No, I did not. I merely gave him the money. I believe I told you what passed.

4913. Did you represent to Mr. Coppock that you were retaining 50*l.*?—I did not.

4914. You did not?—No. I merely told him I had brought him 100*l.*

4915. And left him with the impression that that was the balance of the account?—I do not know at all. I do not suppose that he would have fancied that at all.

4916. Did you make any statement to induce him to fancy otherwise?—No. I merely said, "I have brought you 100*l.*"

4917. Out of what?—Out of the fund which I had received for the election.

4918. And he said, "The smallest contributions thankfully received?"—That was the answer.

4919. And you left him?—And I left him. There was no other conversation with him.

4920. You have not suggested to him since then you have a balance of 100*l.* left?—No, I have not; but I have expended that in various ways. I do not think I am accountable to Mr. Coppock for that.

4921. Have you expended all the balance?—No, I think not. I think there is a little fund for contingencies; but it had nothing to do with the election.

4922. How much is there left?—About 30*l.*, I think.

4923. Can you give us an account upon what you have expended the difference between 30*l.* and the original balance?—No, I have not yet.

4924. Can you furnish an account?—No, I cannot; I cannot. I think I can furnish one item of having paid 30*l.* due to Mr. Goodwin for something in 1847. I paid something to him for that.

4925. Did you pay Colonel Romilly's money to Mr. Goodwin for an affair in 1847?—Yes; that is a very common thing with money in your own hands.

4926. Goodwin being admitted to be your bribery agent?—He was not our bribery agent.

4927. Is he the man who appears in Rutter's list?—Not in 1850. I am speaking of a different election. We knew nothing of him in 1850.

4928. In 1847 he was your bribery agent?—He was bribery agent for that committee.

4929. Let me understand it; because, although I have gone through a great many scenes of corruption, I am beginning to open my eyes? Now, Colonel Romilly comes down here, passes through an unopposed election, and you had money which you supposed belonged to him in your hands, and with that money you pay a man's claim with reference to a bygone election that Colonel Romilly had nothing at all to do with?—Yes; but I would explain that so far, that when it was found we had no contest, I was recommended most particularly by Lord Albert Conyngham to allow nothing whatever to stand, so that anybody might have an opportunity of saying he had left Canterbury, or left the constituency, without having discharged.

4930. And you paid Lord Albert Conyngham's bills with Colonel Romilly's money?—No; that is not the case.

4931. Did Lord Albert Conyngham tell you to do that with Colonel Romilly's money?—He did not mention Colonel Romilly's money in that case.

4932. With that money?—I think out of that fund.

4933. Did you not know it was Lord Albert's money all the time?—No, I did not. I think very likely Lord Albert had contributed very largely towards the fund, and that if I took his direction I should be right.

4934. Why did you think that?—Because I knew, from his usual liberality, and knowing that he would have done so.

4935. Had you no other reason to think that?—No, I do not think I had now.

4936. Did you then think you had, is my question, and I will have an answer to it?—You shall have an answer if I can give you one. To do what?

4937. Did you think at this time, that is in 1850, that Lord Albert Conyngham had subscribed to the fund?—I think he did.

4938. Had you any reason then, as you thought, for thinking so?—No, I had not, that I am aware of.

4939. You told me, in your first or second examination, that all the accounts of 1847 had been paid; is that statement, now, true or false?—You do not mean 1847.

4940. I do; I mean 1847?—I know nothing about them. I only tendered you an account of 1847, which was a copy of a book handed to me.

4941. You stated, all the papers had been laid before the committee, and the accounts had been paid after the election?—I did. I stated I believed so. Mr. Rutter acted as treasurer. He could tell you more about that than I could.

4942. Mr. Rutter told us so much more than you told us that you were obliged, upon your second examination, to confess to certain payments which you had specifically denied in your first examination, and which were bribery payments?—I do not believe they were bribery payments, even although they were exhibited in that form. There is one with regard to Busher; I do not know what that was. I do not believe Martin's was bribery.

4943. I am not asking you what you believe?—I do not know it.

Alderman J. Brent.

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4944. You deny specifically three payments. Mr. Rutter was examined, and then after Mr. Rutter was examined you specifically confessed; is that so?—Do you think for one moment that I can keep in mind every payment that took place in an election of that sort? I do not think you have been so particular as to other gentlemen who have been examined, so far as scrutinizing every transaction that has taken place.

4945. I examined you from the books and the vouchers furnished by yourself?—Not the vouchers.

4946. By a book furnished by yourself, and from vouchers accessible to you?—I might say, that since that last election we were not on terms, Mr. Rutter and myself.

4947. I examined you from the book in your possession which referred to vouchers bearing your own signature?—Yes; but I was not aware of them.

4948. Those signatures you have since admitted?—I admit it is my handwriting.

4949. Now come back to the question I asked you five minutes ago. Did you, or did you not, distinctly swear that all the accounts of the election of 1847 were audited at the time by the committee, yourself being in the chair, and were all discharged before the election of 1850?—All the committee admitted, at that time, I believe, they were so. It is due to myself now that I should explain to you this transaction of Mr. Goodwin's. When I went in 1850 to Mr. Goodwin, I asked him for the use of his room at the Victoria. He turned round in the rudest way possible, and said, "No; I shall have nothing to do with it. Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe have not paid me the bills which were incurred, therefore I will not have any intercourse with you whatever, and you shall not have the use of my room." I thought it was a very unaccountable thing that that should be the case. I asked what it was for? What was meant? He said it was for some committee-rooms for Mr. Smythe. There were two committee-rooms, I think, he said; one at the Queen's Head, and he could explain where they were. I said I believed we had every bill. I have not been aware of anything whatever. I think, after that, when we had recourse to the committee books, I found that this had been submitted to the committee, but refused. I then spoke to Lord Albert Conyngham upon the subject. I asked him what he thought I had better do with the case. "Oh," he said, "do not let him have an opportunity of saying I am going away from Canterbury, and have not paid everything, or that I am going to leave the constituency without having paid everything, whether right or wrong. You had a great deal better pay, if you have any money in hand, Mr. Goodwin, that sum of money, and account for it afterwards."

4950. When did he say this to you?—Oh, I do not know, but after the election.

4951. Was this said to you when you saw him in London?—No; probably he was living at Ileden at the time.

4952. You say after the election he said to you, "Pay this." Do not let it be said that I have gone without paying my debts." Did he say this to you at Ileden or in London?—I cannot tell you. It was a general sort of order. I had a carte blanche to pay for him whatever I thought proper.

4953. Was this in your mind when you retained in your hand the sum of 60*l.*, or thereabouts, and took up to London with you only 150*l.*?—I had paid it before that.

4954. Then it was before the election that Lord Albert Conyngham said this to you?—Before the election of 1850. Probably it was. It was during the time.

4955. You had paid it before you went up to London?—Before I paid the 150*l.* balance.

4956. I understood you to say the 30*l.* was something you could now account for as regarded the 100*l.* you had left?—Yes; it would be a portion of it.

4957. How could it be?—It would be a portion of the balance of 450*l.*

4958. We are talking of the balance of 108*l.* left. You represented in your answer that you had paid a bill which would reduce that by 30*l.* Now, it turns out you paid it before you went up to town?—I do not know when I paid it. I think it was early in March.

4959. You say there was something like 200*l.* and upwards difference between what Colonel Romilly's election expenses actually came to and the 400*l.* you received; that you took up to London with you, not the whole amount of that balance, but 150*l.* of it in two notes. Did you pay this 30*l.* to Goodwin out of the residue, or did you afterwards pay it out of the 50*l.* which you retained?—I cannot tell you; but it was out of the general account I paid it; out of the money I had. Whether previously or not I do not know.

4960. Was it paid or unpaid at the time of your voyage to London?—I cannot tell. My voyage to London was a long while after the election. It was paid then of course.

4961. How long after the election did you go to London?—I do not know. A month or two; two months, perhaps. I do not know.

4962. Therefore, at the time you saw Lord Albert Conyngham about this balance as you call it of 150*l.* you had actually paid Goodwin?—I think so.

4963. Then you must have had a conversation with Lord Albert Conyngham here in the country upon the subject of that debt?—My answer first is, that I do not call it the balance, but it was a sum I had in my pocket, and not a balance. I never said the balance. I told him in the general amount that our election probably had cost about 300*l.*

4964. (*The question was read.*) "Then you must have had a conversation with Lord Albert Conyngham here in the country on the subject of that debt?"—I do not think I

did. I do not know that I had or had not. I do not think I mentioned that specifically, *Alderman J. Brent.* but it was the general sort of claim.

4965. If Lord Albert Conyngham told you to pay that debt out of any monies in your hands, and if you had paid that debt before you went to London, the conversation in which he so instructed you must have taken place in the country?—Yes; but you take it for granted that I said it was to be paid out of that money. He advised me to pay it. I pay often sums on his account, and leave it to settlement on some future occasion; therefore I do not say he told me to pay it out of that immediate fund, but to pay it, and leave no sum unpaid, as an act of liberality to everybody.

4966. Had you any funds in your hands outstanding from the election of 1847 then?—Oh not a farthing, nor anything to do with the transaction.

4967. You had no money in your hands except the 450*l.*?—No, certainly not.

4968. Then, to tell you to pay that debt out of any money of his in your hands was to tell you to pay it out of the 450*l.*?—I do not think that.

4969. What other payments have you made out of the 110*l.* besides the 30*l.*?—I do not know; I cannot tell you now.

4970. How much remains of it?—I do not know; I have no account of it. I was not at all aware of being questioned upon that, or I would have tried to refresh my memory upon it.

4971. You swear distinctly that these payments which you made out of this 110*l.* or thereabouts had no reference whatever to Colonel Romilly's election?—This could have had none; this 30*l.* could not.

4972. Nor any other payments?—They might; I think they might; I do not know.

4973. You stated in your two former examinations, over and over again, that you had paid every farthing of Colonel Romilly's expenses at the election of 1850 before you went up to London. You now state that since that period you have reduced the 110*l.* very considerably by the payments which you have subsequently made. Did these payments refer to this election, as you have now stated, or did they refer to entirely different matters, as you have stated at the beginning of your examination this morning?—With due deference, I did not say I had paid the whole balance before I went to London. It was not the fact. The money was not paid until some time afterwards. It was an open account. But I proceeded from looking at the chief items, having paid the committee-rooms; and I did not pay one of the committee-rooms until long after, feeling it was a high charge. I had not paid them all; but all I dealt with was this:—I saw quite clear that I should have upwards of 150*l.* more than would be requisite. I took the 150*l.* to pay over, and I had that conversation, as you say, with Lord Albert Conyngham; but when I had the other, about paying everything, and acting liberally, I cannot tell you whether in the country or here.

4974. Do I understand you refuse to furnish any other information than your answers afford?—On the contrary, I will give you every information that I can. You would not press me to tell you things I do not know.

4975. Before you leave that box to-day, I will ask you a question now upon an entirely different matter. Do you remember a man of the name of Abraham Abrahams, of Northgate?—I know him very well.

4976. Do you remember he was employed in 1847?—I know nothing about him.

4977. Will you state positively, aye or no, whether in 1847 he gave 3*l.* to a voter, and whether that payment was by your direction or not?—I sincerely believe not; I think not. I have not the least idea or the least remembrance whatever of it; and having kept so completely clear of every thing that I considered would approach to bribery, I am quite sure, speaking as I do here, that I never had anything to do with Abrahams upon the subject. I think I can positively swear I did not. I should have thought the same in the other instance with Busher, as you say; but then it was put before me as a matter of course, and I put my initials to it. It might be the same with Abrahams; but I have not the least idea of it. That I assure you is the case. I had no idea of the matter.

4978. I understood you to say, upon previous questions, you had made small payments for Lord Albert Conyngham, and that afterwards a settlement took place?—That is true.

4979. With whom did that settlement take place?—With Lord Albert Conyngham.

4980. With Lord Albert Conyngham himself?—With him himself.

4981. Have you received monies from Lord Albert Conyngham on account of payments which you have made on his behalf?—I have.

4982. I mean directly from himself?—Directly from himself or from his steward.

4983. That is what I want to know. I am asking you, have you received money directly from Lord Albert Conyngham himself, for payments which you had made on account of Lord Albert Conyngham?—Very frequently indeed. He has been frequently abroad for four or five months together, and he has left me in charge over the paying of his household establishment here. I have paid from week to week all his out-door servants, and paid them up, and when he has returned he has always of course given me the money.

4984. Supposing you had made any payments on behalf of Lord Albert Conyngham, was it your habit to inform him, as soon as convenient after that payment was made, of your disbursement?—Always so; as a matter of course I always did so.

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4985. Now, have you informed him of this payment of 30*l.* to Mr. Goodwin?—I think I have. I think there is no doubt but I have; and also, which I do not remember now there were a number of gratuities which were rather recommended to be paid to our friends who had been very useful to us from time to time; the election had gone off comparatively without any expense, or very small expense, and that under those circumstance it was thought advisable to act very liberally towards our friends who had been assisting us from time to time.

4986. At what elections?—In 1850.

4987. You say you think you have informed him of this payment of 30*l.* to Mr. Goodwin, and the payment of other gratuities which you made on his behalf?—I think I have; I think there is no doubt about it.

4988. Was that information communicated to him personally, or by letter?—Personally. I do not think I should have written upon a subject of that sort.

4989. When you informed him of this payment of 30*l.* to Mr. Goodwin, did you tell him from what monies you had paid it?—I do not know that I did. I told him, generally, from money in my hands.

4990. Did you tell him from what fund you had paid the 30*l.*?—I do not remember the circumstance; but I think it is very likely I might; out of money in my hands. I think so, but I do not know.

4991. You did not tell him that you paid that 30*l.* out of the 450*l.* which had been paid in to your account on behalf of Colonel Romilly's election?—I do not think I told him that; that I cannot remember; but I merely, I should think, told him. His mode of keeping accounts generally, or the mode of accounting with him, was in a very hasty, loose sort of way. "Oh yes; do that; and do that. Do what you like." A sort of *carte blanche* to do as I liked generally as to monies on his account.

4992. Did you ever say anything to Lord Albert Conyngham about that sum of money which was paid in to your account in 1850?—I think I did; I am almost sure I did; I have no doubt I did.

4993. What did you say to him about it?—I cannot tell you the express words.

4994. In substance?—I think I must have told him that a sum of 450*l.* had been paid in to my account; that I said that the expenses would not amount to above 300*l.*; and that I had brought up with me to town 150*l.* to hand over, and begged of him to know who I should hand it to, or who I should pay it to. He advised me to take 100*l.* of it to Mr. Coppock, and that I should take 50*l.* back for contingencies. I acted under his directions so far, and I believed I was doing that which was right. I had no thought for any moment of putting that money into my pocket. It was the last thing I thought of.

4995. You still did do it?—I do not think that is a fair inference.

4996. You have told not a living soul of it until you have told it to us to-day?—If I had been called on to account to those for whom I have received the money; as far as regards money concerns that have been placed in my hands, I have only to account to those who put it into my hands, and to those I will pay again. I may be compelled to take your course, whatever it may be; but I do not think I have a right to account to anybody further than that, or that I ought to have reflections thrown upon my conduct for retaining the money, when I only consider I was acting under express orders.

4997. The impression which the evidence you gave with respect to the balance that you paid over produced on my mind was, that, instead of paying over 100*l.*, as you have now stated, to Mr. Coppock, you paid over to him the actual balance between the money shown to have been expended in that account book which you put in and the 450*l.* which was paid in to your account?—I am afraid that was the impression that has gone out.

4998. That was the impression upon my mind, and it seems to me that it would have been the impression produced upon the minds of 999 people out of a thousand. Allow me to call your attention to what you are stated to have said after Colonel Romilly had been examined:—"Alderman Brent was here called, and said the 450*l.* was paid to his account, "and appeared in his banker's book 'Cash 450*l.*' He paid 200*l.*, the balance of it remaining, to Mr. Coppock, and nothing passed between them on the subject beyond a joke by "Mr. Coppock, saying, 'The smallest donation thankfully received'?"—I certainly did not say that. I might say the balance; but I am certain I never expressed at that time any specific sum.

4999. You have to-day denied that you said the balance, in answer to a question of mine?—If I did I did not mean to say so.

*Hon.
S. R. Lushington.*

The Honourable STEPHEN RUMBOLD LUSHINGTON sworn, and examined:

5000. Are you a relation of Mr. Smythe, or a connexion?—No; I have no relation or connexion with him. I had the honour of recommending him first to the city of Canterbury.

5001. Was that in 1841?—1841.

5002. Had you been yourself connected politically with Canterbury before that?—For nearly fifty years. Not then, but now up to this time.

5003. Had you ever represented Canterbury yourself?—In five Parliaments.

5004. Without going into the details of those elections in which you had been returned to Parliament, it has been represented here that very corrupt practices had been had recourse to during each of the several elections into which we have inquired. In your experience was that the case in Canterbury during the time you were returned?—As far as colourmen and hallmen were concerned, and paying messengers exorbitantly, and particularly in bringing out-voters there was certainly a great deal of improper expenditure.

5005. A lavish expenditure which bordered on impropriety?—Certainly.

5006. Do you mean bribery was ever had recourse to in this time?—I cannot say that I know of it. I have heard a great deal of it.

5007. Have you reason to believe that it was so?—I should say, certainly to suppose it.

5008. Have you had any reason to suppose, from the amount which those several elections cost you, that money bribery must have been had recourse to to account for the expenditure?—I have no doubt about it.

5009. And to a large extent?—I should think a very considerable extent.

5010. At each election?—I will not say at each election, because my elections varied very much. I thought it right to take an opinion of the Attorney General, Sir Nicholas Tindal, who was an intimate acquaintance of mine. The expenses had been so large in the election which ended in 1818, that I thought it right to take his opinion upon what was really lawful, and I stated to him what had been practised in my own case of paying hallmen and colourmen. I have got the statement here; if the Commissioners would like to have it in writing I could give it.

5011. We should like to have it; it would be very valuable?—My object is to give the truth as concisely as I can. If you wish it, I can give the history of my connexion with Canterbury briefly from its beginning.

5012. Do so?—I returned from India in 1803, and was immediately called upon by my father-in-law, Lord Harris, to stand for Canterbury. I disliked it exceedingly, for I then knew only one gentleman in the city, a most worthy one, Mr. John Abbott; but I acquiesced, because Lord Harris was anxious I should, and paid all the expenses. I only know that they were very extravagant. But the election concluded with good humour, and, as a proof of it, we dined at, his suggestion, with our opponents, Mr. Baker and Mr. Taylor, after it, and we promised to beat them at the next election, if we could. Accordingly, in 1812, I had an easy and triumphant election. That Parliament sat for six years, until 1818. I was again a candidate, and having tried to bring in my former opponent, Mr. Baker, it cost me between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.*, Lord Clifton becoming my colleague. In 1820 I determined to stand again, but previously agreed with my colleague, Lord Clifton, that each should stand upon his own support, without any companion, using every endeavour to suppress unlawful expenditure. With this view I asked the opinion of Sir Nicholas Tindal, with whom I was on terms of intimacy, to inform me what expenses were lawful. I stated to him what had been the practice in regard to colourmen and various other items. He gave me his opinion, and I sent it down to my former chairman, Mr. Denne Parker, and told him I would not be a candidate on any other terms, for a recent resolution of the House of Commons made it dangerous and discreditable to take any other course. Of that election, and of the following two elections, I have the accounts as written by Mr. Denne Parker. The Commissioners will find that the instructions I gave were not strictly attended to, but to no considerable degree, as the expenses of the second election amounted only to about 500*l.*, and of the next a little more than 1,000*l.* This is written in Mr. Parker's hand, and it is to this effect. This is founded on Sir Nicholas Tindal's opinion to me. The Attorney-General he was.

5013. It must have been Mr. Tindal, because he was not Attorney-General until 1827?—I have a letter of his in 1826. These resolutions which I am about to read were in 1820, and before the election of 1820. "At a meeting of the committee for conducting Mr. Lushington's election, holden on the 6th day of March 1820, resolved, that, considering the extraordinary nature of existing circumstances, it is indispensable to the safety of our friend that no gift of money or otherwise, or any promise thereof, should be made to any person or persons who may wish to act as hallmen or colourmen, and that no cockades be given away until after the close of the election. Resolved, that the services of every freeman who may voluntarily offer them for these purposes be accepted as a token of their regard to their late member, and a desire to place him in the same situation. Resolved, that the committee, not doubting the success of the election, will order the colours to be prepared, and a sufficient number of cockades (not exceeding 1,000) to be made, in readiness to attend the chairing of the members as soon as the election is finished. Resolved, that Mr. Marseille be accordingly authorized to engage a band immediately, at the usual charge for their services independent of an election. Resolved, that in the event of the appearance of a contest the necessary arrangements be made for conducting the election according to law, and preparations for the same be in the meantime forwarded. Resolved, that the former committee-room be engaged, and that an adjournment do now take place thereto, and that a messenger or messengers be forthwith engaged." The expense of that election

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amounted to 582*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.*; in the following election of 1826 they amounted to 1,008*l.* 11*s.* 6½*d.* That brings us down to the Parliament of 1826: and in 1827 I was appointed governor of Madras, and while making preparations for the voyage, I was astonished one day when in the house to hear a petition read from the inhabitants of Canterbury, stating that I intended to go abroad without resigning my seat, and requesting the house would compel me to do so. I had not then the most remote notion of going away without resigning my seat, for I thought the Act of Anne left me no choice. But upon inquiry from elder members and legal authorities I was told that the Act did not apply to appointments made by the East India Company, and that several governors had gone to the presidencies in India, retaining their seats, such as Lord Pigot, Lord Macartney, Sir Evan Nepean, and Lord Clive, and that the only governor who had resigned was Lord William Bentinck, who, representing a close borough, transferred it to his brother. The result of this inquiry stimulated Mr. Parker and my other supporters earnestly to request that I would not resign until they called upon me, because the manifest intention of the petitioners was to bring in their own man, a Blue. I yielded to their persuasions, and never received from them any further notice of the subject. I returned to England in 1833, with no desire to embark again in Parliament, but I was strongly urged to do so by my old constituents, and encouraged to return to the standard of my old friends, as the committee will see from these two original notes, if they wish to read them; but I beg to have them back again. I stood; and a most odious contest I had, for the Reform Bill had passed during my absence, and the deputy sheriffs, abusing their duty and powers, made a false return to the house, and compelled me to petition for the seat, which I obtained; and then the Blues petitioned against my return upon various pretences, but without effect, although they had the great aid and talents of the present Attorney-General as their advocate, Sir A. Cockburn. The result of the contest was, to cost me between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.*, chiefly in law expenses. Of the particulars I have no account at present. The only consolation I had was to know afterwards, in the frank language of the Attorney General, as he stated to me, "that I whopped them well," and as I felt that they deserved. But, this contest over, family sickness determined me not to offer myself again, and I have since interfered no further in any of the succeeding elections than in recommending Mr. Smythe warmly to my friends, when he first stood for Canterbury in 1841, as likely to make them a much better member than Stephen Rumbold Lushington had done. Of what has since passed I know nothing. I may, however, add, that I never received one farthing towards my expenses from any man or set of men, except from Lord Harris, my father-in-law, at my first election, and what the citizens of Canterbury and the friends who brought me in contributed to secure my last election, from their indignant sense of the misconduct of our opponents. They subscribed an amount of 800*l.*, which I considered as one of the proudest events of my life, and they crowned it afterwards by giving me two brilliant pieces of plate as a reward for what they were pleased to call my faithful services in five Parliaments.

5014. Have you the case and opinion to which you referred?—I have not Sir Nicholas Tindal's opinion; I sent it down to Mr. Parker; but that is the substance in this resolution.

5015. You have not a copy of the case you laid before the Attorney General?—No; it was in conversation with him; there was no case.

5016. You took the opinion of Mr. Tindal as to the legality of the colour tickets?—Yes.

5017. And I presume Mr. Tindal informed you without doubt that they were merely a cloak for bribery?—No doubt about it. Mr. Parker drew the resolutions from Mr. Tindal's statement.

5018. Those resolutions might have been read or come to with reference to giving colour tickets, and thus disqualifying the individual voter; but you say you represented to Mr. Parker that Mr. Tindal's opinion was that the giving the colour tickets was bribery?—Oh, certainly.

5019. Now I presume, Mr. Lushington, you did not take an opinion, and did not think it was necessary, as to the giving money?—There was no occasion for that. I can only say I never gave or promised to give any.

5020. Mr. Smythe tells us that in 1841 he had a very severe contest, and it cost him a large sum of money, and that the accounts which were rendered to him of the disbursements of that money were subsequently burnt by your advice?—I know nothing at all about that; I cannot charge my memory with that; I know I did not burn my own accounts.

5021. Mr. Smythe told us that you represented that if those accounts were preserved they were so pregnant with danger to the parties whom they implicated they had better be burnt, and burnt they were?—Well, if they were bad accounts, I should think it is very likely I gave that advice.

5022. Do you think it is very probable, that being prudent advice to give, that that would be the advice you would give to him?—Oh, certainly; I would give it to him again.

5023. Have you any recollection of what the accounts contained?—No.

5024. Have you any recollection of the parties supposed to be implicated by those accounts?—No, I have not.

5025. You went through the accounts?—I should think I took a sort of glance at them, but there is no pleasure in going through an account of that sort.
 5026. You advised Mr. Smythe?—I gave him the best advice I could.

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Mr. GEORGE HENRY CURTIS sworn and examined.

Mr. G. H. Curtis.

5027. You are a voter at Canterbury?—I am.
 5028. What are your politics?—Well, I think Mr. Pout about rightly described me; a Radical.
 5029. Did you take any part in the last election?—I did.
 5030. Were you on the committee of either candidates?—I do not think there was a committee; I was a very active person.
 5031. Were you canvassing?—No, not with any of the members; I endeavoured to get as many of my friends to support the man I approved of as I could.
 5032. And who was that?—That was Colonel Romilly.
 5033. Do you know a man of the name of Hollands?—I know there is such a gentleman.
 5034. Do you know a man of the name of Blinks?—I do.
 5035. Were you present yesterday or to-day when Mr. Hollands was examined?—I have not heard any of the examination of Mr. Hollands. I was present in Court about half an hour yesterday, but I heard not a word uttered by Mr. Hollands.
 5036. Did you hear Mr. Pout's examination of yesterday and to-day?—I heard about ten minutes of yesterday's, and I have heard about half the examination to-day.
 5037. You heard Mr. Pout state something on the subject of Mr. Hollands' interview with him on the subject of a communication he had had from Mr. Blinks?—I was in the gallery there. I heard several sentences, but not very distinctly.
 5038. Was Mr. Hollands employed at the last election for the Reds?—I do not know whether he was employed. He was an active man, like myself. He was for the Reds and I for the Blues.
 5039. Had you any communication with him?—Not the slightest.
 5040. Had you any communication with Mr. Blinks?—About a month before the election, I asked him to vote for Colonel Romilly, and he said he might, possibly. Subsequently he said he should not vote for Colonel Romilly; but on the day of the election I came up the street, and he came with me. We came up the street together, and he said, "I shall vote for Colonel Romilly." I doubted his word. I went about twelve o'clock to the poll table, to see whether he really did perform what he then said. I got up in the fly, and when I got into Bridge-street I saw Colonel Romilly, and I said, "Blinks is going to vote for you, or rather he says so; I will go and see." When he got to the poll table he called out, "Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville;" and I directly said, "Hurrah;" but to tell you the truth I did not think he intended to vote for them. Blinks then said to the Honourable Butler Johnstone, "You will hear from me again another day;" and I suppose he has done so; I think he has kept his word. I think that is an answer to your question.
 5041. Do you know anything about Mr. Blinks being employed by Mr. Hollands to bring up voters and to secure voters?—Of my own knowledge, or hearsay; which am I to answer?
 5042. Tell us what you know?—Nothing positively; only hearsay from Mr. Blinks' mouth.
 5043. You have had no communications with Mr. Hollands?—Not at all.

Mr. GEORGE FURLEY sworn, and examined.

Mr. G. Furley.

5044. What are you?—A solicitor, and a Conservative in politics.
 5045. Do you live at Canterbury?—I do.
 5046. Are you a voter?—I am.
 5047. Were you chairman of Mr. Vance's committee in 1850?—I was.
 5048. At whose request did you act?—I formed one of a deputation of three who went up to London, in consequence of a public meeting, which was held, I think, on the Wednesday in Canterbury previous to the election, when I myself, Mr. Thomas White Collard, and a Mr. Austin, were named as a deputation to go up to London, to endeavour to find a candidate. We went up to London; and perhaps I may as well state the whole matter connected with it. We went to the Carlton, and saw Major Beresford there, and Mr. Vance's name was mentioned. We rather objected at the time, because he had been a defeated candidate at the last election, and we wished another candidate to come forward. However, after going about London the best part of the night and the next day, it resolved itself into a meeting with Mr. Vance at the Wyndham. We saw him there, and Mr. Brown was with him at the time.
 5049. The parliamentary agent?—The parliamentary agent. We stated to him that we came as a deputation from Canterbury; that all we required of a candidate was a sum sufficient to defray the mere legal expenses; that certainly a sum not exceeding 300*l*.

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would be all that would be required of any candidate that came forward. We stated as the reason for that, that the party were at that time disposed to unite together; that Canterbury was in a very depressed state, owing to the effects of the free trade measures upon an agricultural district; and we thought that a great many of the blue tradesmen would not be disposed to vote on the occasion, and there was a very good opportunity for a Conservative coming forward, and trying the borough, on pure principles. Mr. Vance agreed to come down. We left that afternoon, and he came by the last train. We had a meeting at Thomas White Collard's the same evening, which was on Friday, and a large meeting there was there, and we went into the registry and the poll book, the list of voters, and we satisfied Mr. Vance that he stood a fair chance, and he agreed to stand. He wrote his address that night, which was issued the next morning, the following Saturday, and when we went up into the committee-room I was then placed in the chair.

5050. Mr. Vance was the purity candidate in 1850?—Mr. Vance came down here with the intention of, certainly, as we expressed it as strongly to him as we could, that no sum of money beyond legitimate expenses was necessary for the election, and we should not require him to pay a farthing beyond that.

5051. Then he commenced, and proceeded with his canvass?—We had no canvass. You remember one day's canvass could not be a great deal. It was a regular hurry-scurry affair. The other party were quite in the dark whether we should start a candidate till the Friday night. We considered that we had a fair chance, and therefore our tactics were that day to issue a lot of flaming placards, and to have a meeting in the evening, and to act in fact generally as persons would without particularly going into a canvass.

5052. They took you by surprise when they started Colonel Romilly, and you took them by surprise when you started Mr. Vance?—I do not believe that that they expected a candidate until they saw one.

5053. Did you know that Lord Albert Conyngham was going to be made a peer on that occasion?—Certainly not.

5054. I understand there were no applications for colour tickets sent in to you?—I do not think there was an application for a colour ticket; I am not aware of it.

5055. There was not time?—There would have been time, because generally the applications are sent in the day or two before the election, and there would have been time.

5056. But you were very much hurried?—No applications were granted at all.

5057. Were any sent in, do you remember?—I am not aware there was one sent in.

5058. Why did Mr. Vance abandon the contest?—We met in committee at the Rose, where Mr. Vance came that morning, and we were actively engaged in preparing books, and so forth, necessary for the election, and seeing several parties who came into the committee-room. Mr. Vance left about one or two o'clock, and was gone for about two hours.

5059. In the afternoon?—In the afternoon.

5060. Where did he go to?—That you must ask him. I am not aware.

5061. Are you sure you are not aware?—I am quite sure.

5062. You have not even a surmise?—The only two names of parties that I heard he had seen was Mr. Pout, and I believe he called on Mr. Delmar; a Mr. James Delmar. Those are the only two persons I am aware he called upon. It is matter of hearsay. As regards Mr. Pout, he mentioned to me that he had seen him.

5063. That was on the Saturday?—That was on the Saturday. He was only one day in Canterbury. Those are both Conservatives, I may mention.

5064. You say his head-quarters were at the Rose?—Yes; his head-quarters were at the Rose.

5065. Had he a room at the Fountain?—That I cannot say.

5066. Have you heard?—I had not heard, till you put the question this morning to another witness.

5067. Did he go the Fountain while he was here?—That I cannot say. We heard, about three o'clock, that my Lord Albert Conyngham had suddenly appeared in Canterbury, and was at the Fountain; that he was seen by a gentleman there.

5068. That was during the two hours when Mr. Vance was absent?—He was certainly in Canterbury at the time we heard he was there, about three o'clock, and at that time certainly Mr. Vance was absent.

5069. When he returned, did he announce to you that he was not going on with his canvass?—When he returned, he did not announce at that moment, but we went in, and he ordered dinner, and wished Mr. Collard and myself to come in and dine with him and Mr. Brown; and as soon as we were in the other room he stated, much to our astonishment, that he did not intend to continue the contest.

5070. Was Mr. Pout present?—He was not in the committee-room the whole day.

5071. What o'clock was it that he told you that he was not going to stand?—That must have been about five o'clock.

5072. Did he desire you to keep it secret?—No; but we were so much surprised that we did keep it secret as much as we possibly could at that time.

5073. All of you?—There was only Mr. Collard and myself in the room. There might have been Mr. Austin present. Mr. Collard and myself were the only two persons it was announced to.

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5074. Did he give you any reason for it?—Of course we had a great deal of discussion with regard to that question, and the reason he gave was, the appearance of Lord Albert Conyngham here showed evidently his determination to obtain the borough *coute qui coute*.

5075. Did he inform you that Lord Albert Conyngham was here?—We were perfectly aware of that fact.

5076. Did he inform you, or did you inform him?—He informed us; but we knew before; it was not the first time we had the information.

5077. He feared Lord Albert's purse?—He feared Lord Albert's purse would be brought to bear upon the election, and that he would have no chance of winning without an outlay of money; that was one reason. The next reason he gave was, that it was a matter of consequence to him that he should represent some borough, as he wished to get into Parliament, and that the effect of a second defeat at a place might have a very prejudicial effect on him in seeking any other constituency. Those were the two reasons that I understood him to give for declining the contest.

5078. Were you of opinion that he would not have succeeded?—I felt certain he would have won.

5079. Did he think he would not win?—He seemed to feel certain himself that he should not win.

5080. When did he first express that opinion?—Between five and six o'clock on the Saturday.

5081. Did he give you any reason to suppose that he had obtained any information during his absence?—No; but we heard that——This discussion went on from five until twelve o'clock at night. The committee were endeavouring as far as possible to induce him during that time to remain and go to the poll. The fact is, so strong was the feeling of the committee generally that I believe I am speaking accurately upon the question when I say that we agreed to raise a subscription among ourselves to defray the further expenses for the Monday's election.

5082. You were going to say something just now, when I asked you whether he had obtained any information during his absence?—Yes; he stated about ten o'clock that he had seen Mr. Pout; that came out in the discussion in the committee-room; but I believe afterwards he read the letter which Mr. Pout stated he sent to him, and that letter certainly held out some inducement of success.

5083. Did he give any reason at all for thinking he would not succeed, besides what he supposed Mr. Pout had told him?—The only reason he gave for not succeeding was the fear of Lord Albert's purse.

5084. Not that you were not in the majority?—No; it was the simple fear of Lord Albert's purse.

5085. Did he say anything of his own ability or inability to defray the expenses of the election?—The only thing that he stated, I think, with regard to that matter,—I merely charge my memory with the conversation,—that the application to come down here had come upon him by surprise, and that he was not prepared at that immediate moment with any funds.

5086. And then it was you made him that sort of proposal?—Rather than that he should go away, we would raise a fund among ourselves to meet the sheriff's expenses of the day.

5087. And what did he say to that?—He declined; nothing would induce him to alter his determination.

5088. And then the conference broke up?—It lasted till twelve o'clock, and of course the committee and he did not part on very agreeable terms with each other. He left, and wished the committee, I believe, to announce to the other side his intention to resign, and they one and all positively declined to do that, and left him to do it himself.

5089. Was anything said on either side as to anything he was to get for withdrawing, or to obtain by withdrawing from the contest?—I did not catch the question accurately.

5090. Was anything said on either side in the course of your angry discussion as to his getting anything for withdrawing in favour of Lord Albert Conyngham's friend?—Not the slightest.

5091. Not at that time?—Not the slightest.

5092. Then you went away, and left him to announce it in any way he pleased?—Yes.

5093. Did he say what he should do?—No; he left merely with the understanding that he was to let Colonel Romilly know.

5094. He told you so?—Yes.

5095. Did you go with him to Colonel Romilly's?—No; I left before him; but I heard his carriage go by my house.

5096. Who went with him to Colonel Romilly's?—From what I heard,—this is merely information,—he had ordered horses from the Rose to meet the up train from Dover; the morning two o'clock train; that he left the Rose at 12 o'clock, and on his way from the Rose to the Ashford station he passed the Fountain, and left a note there.

5097. You do not know whether he saw Colonel Romilly?—I am not aware.

5098. There was an address appeared the next day, which was signed by him?—Yes, he left that address, which I have.

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5099. When did he write that address?—He wrote it before he left.

5100. Before he left you?—Rather before I left him.

5101. I am only asking you when he wrote it?—He wrote it between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night.

5102. In your presence?—Yes.

5103. Did you approve of it?—No. We merely stated, that whatever address he chose to put out that I would take care it should be printed.

5104. After he left was there any question between his committee and himself about such expenses as had been incurred?—We never heard a single question with regard to any previous expenses. That question was never mooted, the whole time he was down here nor up in London.

5105. There would be some expense of committee-rooms?—I thought you meant the expenses of the past election.

5106. No?—He stated, of course, if I sent him up the accounts he would pay them.

5107. Was there any question between you and him of the expenses of the former elections?—Not a single question.

5108. Not at that time?—Not at any time.

5109. Were there any outstanding at that time?—Not that I am aware of.

5110. Did you send him up an account of his expenses of this sort of canvass?—I did.

5111. Did he pay them?—He did pay them.

5112. We are told some action was brought against him for some prior election?—Not on this occasion at all; that was the 1847 election.

5113. There were in 1850 some expenses outstanding which had been incurred by him in 1847?—None that I am aware of.

5114. When was the action brought?—I could tell you, as clerk of the county court, because they were brought here.

5115. Were they not brought since 1850?—I cannot charge my memory to the fact; but they never came in question upon the 1850 election.

5116. Have you heard of any suggestions between him and any parties as to expenses, electioneering expenses, since he left Canterbury the last time in 1850?—Never.

5117. Now, from the information which I suppose you may have obtained, can you throw any light at all on the inducement which led him to abandon the contest?—No. My own impression of the matter is,—and I think what he stated he really meant at the time,—that he was not well. He came down here unexpectedly, and I think it was the presence of Lord Albert Conyngham that drove him away,—the fear that he stood no chance on purity principles, and not wishing to suffer a second defeat in Canterbury; I think those were the two motives that really influenced him.

5118. Do you know any person that can throw any further light on the subject?—No, not the slightest. I think I know as much of it as any body in Canterbury can possibly know.

5119. Have you any reason to believe that during the two hours that Mr. Vance was absent from the committee-room on that Saturday that he had any interview with Lord Albert Conyngham?—I have no reason to believe that fact.

5120. From nothing that has been said?—Nothing at all. I merely heard the rumour which other parties heard afterwards.

5121. That he had had an interview with Lord Albert Conyngham?—That he had had an interview with Lord Albert Conyngham, and that he received a sum of money, 1,000*l.*, to leave Canterbury; that was the common talk of the place, and I heard it with others, but I never placed any great credence in it.

5122. Had he been at the Fountain that day?—I never heard that he had been at the Fountain that day.

5123. Where did you hear of the interview taking place?—I never heard of any place. I merely heard that Lord Albert Conyngham happening to be in Canterbury, they met each other, and that this negotiation was set on foot. That was the only time he was absent from me the whole of that Saturday, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 12 at night.

5124. You say that Mr. Vance, when he retired, was certain of winning if he had gone to a contest, and if the election had been conducted on his side upon principles of perfect purity?—I fully believe it, without the most corrupt practices on the other side.

5125. You tell us that Mr. Vance was not prepared with any funds?—No.

5126. But that you and your friends were prepared to defray the expenses of the election, as far as regards the necessary legal expenditure?—We offered to do that, rather than that he should resign.

5127. Do you mean to say, that if you had confined yourself strictly to the necessary legal expenditure, that Mr. Vance would have had the slightest chance?—Certainly I do; and I can only give, in confirmation of that, the opinion that Mr. Aris expressed last Saturday, as the agent of the blue party, that he himself believed Mr. Vance would have come in.

5128. Supposing you and Mr. Vance had rigidly adhered to strict purity principles; and that the other party had not acted on the same system, but had been at all profuse

in their expenditure, do you think Mr. Vance would have had any chance of coming in? You have heard the evidence?—Certainly, I have heard that. Perhaps I may answer that question by stating, that at that time Canterbury was under very peculiar circumstances; it was in a very depressed state, and that depression was felt to be owing to the alteration of the corn laws, it being an agricultural district; and we heard that a great many parties who had been in the blue interest would either have voted for the Conservative candidate, or would have abstained altogether from voting on that occasion; and it was on that basis, and knowing that there was a regular split between the blue party and a party called the financial reform party, who were at daggers drawn with the leading blue members under those and other circumstances; we felt we had an exceedingly good chance of winning.

5129. The needy part of the constituency being at that time in an unusual state of depression, did you not think corrupt practices were much more likely to have influenced them than if they had been in a better state of prosperity and in a better condition?—The pressure was not so much on the indigent parties as it was on the tradespeople at that time. It was the upper portion of the constituency that was feeling it at that moment.

5130. With respect to the lower portion of the constituency, was not a considerable majority of the lower portion of the constituency in favour of free trade?—We are entirely in an agricultural district here, and you must remember (of course there is no difficulty now in answering the question) that at that time it was really a question whether free trade would be a benefit or not to an agricultural city; therefore, I do not think that the impression operated as much, or that the effect would have been experienced by the lower classes to the extent, you imagine it would.

5131. Is this what you mean to say, that supposing Mr. Vance had rigidly adhered to purity principles, and supposing also that the opposite side had followed his example, having observed the same strict purity, you think that then Mr. Vance would have had a very good chance of winning?—Clearly so.

5132. Are you quite as certain, supposing he had been pure, and the other party had been a little profuse in their expenditure, the result would have been the same?—That would have depended on whether the blue party would have united themselves on the day of contest.

5133. This was in 1850?—In 1850.

5134. There was a general depression of trade in agricultural counties?—Yes, generally; particularly in Canterbury.

5135. And, speaking in an electioneering point of view, protection was looking up, was it not?—It was at that moment.

JACOB JACOBS sworn, and examined.

Jacob Jacobs.

5136. Were you an elector of this borough in the year 1847?—Yes.

5137. A freeman or householder?—Householder.

5138. Had you been long an elector?—Yes; since the passing of the Reform Bill.

5139. Which party were you?—Blue.

5140. In the year 1847 were you in connexion with a man called Rutter?—Yes.

5141. Did Mr. Rutter give you 50*l.*?—He did.

5142. For what purpose?—For general electioneering purposes.

5143. Be a little more specific than that?—I will tell you. It was my province to bring all the out-dwelling freemen at Whitstable to the poll. I went down on several occasions,—on the first occasion before the candidates went to canvass them,—to see them and speak to them. After I had done so, the candidates went down. I then went down to make arrangements with them for coming up, and to grant them such colour tickets as they felt themselves entitled to ask for.

5144. Is that all?—I expended a considerable sum of money, a considerable portion of the 50*l.*, in that manner. They had copious refreshment when they came up. They insisted upon having breakfast before they came away, and luncheon when they got here, and stayed to dine here; and they brought their wives and children, and altogether they made a very respectable party.

5145. How many freemen were there out-voters at Whitstable?—I really do not know exactly.

5146. On your blue side?—Well, I think seventeen or eighteen. I cannot be sure; it is now six years ago; I have no memorandum to remind me of it now.

5147. You think this 50*l.* was expended in your trips?—No; by no means the whole of it.

5148. How much was expended in what you told us?—What was expended there, and when they came up to poll, I think must have amounted to 27*l.* or 28*l.*; I think so; but I gave in an exact account of what I expended the money for to Mr. Rutter, who, no doubt, has got the paper; the debtor and creditor account.

5149. Was any money expended by you in inducing men to vote?—Yes.

5150. How much?—I think 20*l.*, but I will not be quite certain.

Y

Jacob Jacobs.
 18th May 1853.

5151. Was that down in Whitstable?—No man in Whitstable took anything for his vote beyond colour tickets.

5152. Was that so?—I think it was.

5153. How many voters did you expend this 20*l.* upon?—I think, as near as I can recollect, four.

5154. Was it 5*l.* apiece?—Yes.

5155. Who were they?—I do not know their Christian names. I should know them if they were called to my mind; but it is so long since. One man's name is Hitchcock. He was a portrait painter. I do not know what his Christian name is.

5156. Do you know where he lives?—In Palace Street; he did at that time. You will understand that I did not make a bargain with him that he was to vote.

5157. Very few words do pass on these occasions?—Perhaps you will be pleased to understand, as the man was indicated to me as being in distress, I called upon him, and he made a statement to me, as an apology for taking any money, that he had not earned anything for a considerable time; that there was neither bread nor coals in the house.

5158. It might be a very good excuse for him, but not for the parties who sent the money. Those people are never generous, except upon the eve of the election?—I believe that to be the case.

5159. You gave him 5*l.*?—I gave him 5*l.*

5160. Do you know another?—Yes.

5161. What is his name?—A man of the name of Sheather.

5162. What did he have?—£5. At least he did not have it; he said he was not going to take anything; but there was the same story as the other; that the family were in great distress; that he had been out of work for a long time; that his wife was in great need, and if I would give her something he meant to vote.

5163. You did not leave it in doubt on whose side you were canvassing?—Decidedly not.

5164. You let them know that you were canvassing for the Blues?—I did not canvass either of them myself. They had been previously canvassed; I was told to call on Sheather by one of the committee.

5165. What was his name?—John Sneller.

5166. Did Sneller merely tell you to call on Sheather?—He told me to call upon Sheather; he believed he was inclined to vote for the two blue candidates; that is all.

5167. Is that the mode of telling a man in Canterbury that he is to put a 5*l.* note into the voter's hand?—I must beg you to imagine that.

5168. You had no doubt about it?—I had not any.

5169. You have no doubt in the world Sneller indicated that?—It would be hard for me to say what Sneller had in his mind at the time; that of course I cannot say. I took the inference so.

5170. The inference was broad enough for you?—It was.

5171. What is Sneller?—He is a town councillor and a cowkeeper.

5172. I may take him to be a man moving in a sphere very far above those two people who were in distress?—Quite so.

5173. Who was the third man to whom you gave 5*l.*?—His name was Nathan.

5174. What did he say?—Well, sir, a similar story to the others; that he was very poor; that he had been offered 5*l.* by the Conservatives, but that he would rather vote on the blue side if he could get the same sum.

5175. That was very cool?—Yes.

5176. Thereupon, what did you do or what did you say, Mr. Jacobs?—Well, I endeavoured to argue with him, that if he could possibly do without it he ought not to prostitute his franchise by taking 5*l.* or any sum; but he insisted upon having it, and I did not think that if I withheld it from him I should do that which I had undertaken to do to promote the interests of the blue candidates.

5177. You thought that there was prostitution and disgrace in receiving, but none in giving?—I considered myself only the agent of the nobleman who furnished the money.

5178. Where does this Nathan live?—In Northgate; at least he did at that time. I do not know whether he lives there now.

5179. Do you know his Christian name?—Moses.

5180. Who was the fourth?—I do not know the name of the fourth. I was called into the shop of Mr. Brown, the leather-cutter. The fact is, Mr. Pilcher, the Marchioness of Conyngham's steward, met me in the street in the course of the morning; just by Brown's, and he asked me to walk in there, and said that Mr. Brown would like to speak to me. I went into the shop, and there was a man there who I was told was a voter, and who I knew very well by sight. I forget his name now; but perhaps if I were to hear the name I probably should know it; I am not quite sure of it. Mr. Brown told me that he was going to vote for the two blue candidates; he had been promised; and if I had any money left to give it him. I had 5*l.* left, and I gave it him.

5181. Was Nathan a fruiterer?—He was.

5182. Who told you to call on Nathan?—No one. I met him in the street.

5183. Was it in the street that he informed you that he had been offered 5*l.* by the Conservatives?—He did.

5184. Then you secured him?—I did not give him the 5*l.* immediately. I think it was the day previous to the election.

5185. Did Nathan tell you who had offered him the 5*l.*?—He did not; not to my recollection.

5186. Have you any further information to give us?—No, sir. Only I owe this to myself to say, that neither directly nor indirectly did I ever benefit one single sixpence by the election.

5187. I am told that you had 30*l.* from Mr. Pilcher; is that so?—No.

5188. £ 35, or any other sum?—Not a sixpence. I only had money from Mr. Rutter. I saw by the Times of to-day that it was stated I had had 50*l.* My recollection does not serve me, that it was 50*l.* I should not like to swear it was more or less. I am rather inclined to think it was more than less.

5189. Look at that (*handing a paper to the witness*)?—That is my handwriting.

5190. That is your account?—Yes; this is my account with Mr. Rutter. I find the man's name here I did not know before; Read.

5191. Is that the fourth man?—Yes.

5192. Look at that (*a second paper is handed to the witness*)?—This paper last put into my hands is explanatory of what I charge here, 20*l.* 10*s.*, because I did not want it to remain in doubt that I had expended the money, so I gave a separate account for what it was expended.

5193. Now, refreshing your recollection by having the two accounts which you handed in at the time to Mr. Rutter before you, is the statement you have told us the correct statement?—I believe it to be so.

5194. Have you anything to add to it?—No, I have nothing to add.

5195. Do you know a man of the name of Abraham Abrahams, Northgate?—I know him.

5196. Do you know anything about a sum of 3*l.* which he had to pay?—No, I never heard of it; I know nothing of him.

5197. Besides those persons to whom you gave sums of money at the election, do you know any other person to whom sums of money were given on the blue side at the election?—No, I do not. I never heard.

5198. Did you hear of the names of other persons?—No, I did not hear. This money I received, and I agreed to expend it, and here is the account exactly how every shilling was expended.

Mr. GEORGE FURLEY recalled, and examined.

Mr. G. Furley.

5199. I believe you wish to make a statement in explanation of something you said on your examination?—The only point is with regard to Mr. Vance's leaving. He left with Mr. Brown at the time, and came back with Mr. Brown.

5200. During those two hours?—Yes.

5201. Is it Mr. Brown the parliamentary agent?—Yes; he came down with him, and he left with him.

5202. Was Mr. Brown with him the whole time he was absent?—I cannot state that.

5203. Do you mean to say that Mr. Brown could throw some light on this doubtful question?—I do not know at all. I merely state the fact, that Mr. Brown was down with him; that he left with him and came back with him.

5204. Then you think nobody but Mr. Vance can explain it?—Mr. Vance is the only party, and Lord Londesborough; they would be the only two. From what I have understood, Mr. Vance appears to have called upon Mr. Pout, and he was alone at that time, and therefore Mr. Brown and Mr. Vance would not be together the whole time.

5205. That is during the whole time that Mr. Vance was absent?—Yes.

THOMAS KING sworn, and examined.

Thomas King.

5206. Are you a voter for the city of Canterbury?—Yes.

5207. What trade or profession are you in?—I have no occupation.

5208. Were you a voter at the election of 1841?—No, I was not.

5209. Did you take any part in the election of 1841?—I canvassed in 1841.

5210. Was that when Mr. Smythe stood against Mr. Henniker Wilson?—It was.

5211. Did you canvass with Mr. Smythe?—I did.

5212. Did you in fact take an active part in the election of 1841?—As canvasser, most certainly.

5213. Were you a member of Mr. Smythe's committee?—Certainly.

5214. You had frequent communications with Mr. Smythe himself?—Of course.

5215. Had you anything to do with the financial department at that election?—Nothing as to the internal part of the committee, but a sum of 1,000 sovereigns was placed in my hands.

Thomas King.

18th May 1853.

5216. Was that a box containing a thousand sovereigns?—No.
5217. How many sovereigns were given to you?—The whole.
5218. Were they in bags—I really cannot recollect how; they were counted out to me.
5219. How long was that, to the best of your recollection, previous to the polling?—I think it was previous to the canvass; but it being twelve years ago I cannot state the date, whether it was prior to the beginning of the canvass or not.
5220. Was it after Lord Albert Conyngham had resigned; after the writ had been moved for a new election for Canterbury?—That I cannot be positive about.
5221. Who counted the sovereigns out to you?—A friend of Mr. Smythe's.
5222. Do you know the name of that gentleman?—I do.
5223. What is his name?—Captain Bigg.
5224. Bigg?—I do not know how he spells it.
5225. Was he resident in Canterbury, or a stranger?—A perfect stranger.
5226. Did he take an active part in Mr. Smythe's election?—He was down here some portion of the time, and very often out with him.
5227. He counted the sovereigns out to you?—He did.
5228. They amounted to a thousand?—They did.
5229. Will you be kind enough to inform this Commission in what way you expended that money?—I paid it to the different orders of the then chairman of the Conservative club, Mr. John Partridge.
5230. Did you pay a thousand pounds away altogether?—I did.
5231. To the different orders you received from the chairman?—I did.
5232. Do you remember whether those orders were in large or small sums?—All in large sums; all.
5233. Can you inform the Commission in what particular sums that 1,000*l.* was disbursed?—I think I can, as nearly as my memory will carry me out. I think one consisted of the sum of 400*l.*, another of 200*l.*, and a third of 200*l.*, and, to the best of my belief, two of 100*l.* each.
5234. To the best of your recollection, I understand you, Mr. King, that the 400*l.* was the largest sum?—Certainly.
5235. Do you recollect to whom you gave that 400*l.*?—I do.
5236. To whom?—I gave it to John Pout.
5237. I think I understood you the next sum in amount was 300*l.*—200*l.*
5238. To whom did you give that?—I paid that either to Mr. Croasdill first, or to Mr. Willoughby Smithson; I forget which I paid first of the two gentlemen; I paid 200*l.* to one and 200*l.* to the other. I will not state that it was at the same time, but I did pay them in that way.
5239. To Mr. Willoughby Smithson and Mr. Gurney Croasdill?—Mr. Gurney Croasdill was the vice-chairman of the Conservative club, and, if my memory bears me out rightly, Mr. Smithson was the secretary.
5240. That is 800*l.* Then there are two other sums of 100*l.* each; do you remember to whom you paid those?—100*l.* I paid to Mr. Pout himself.
5241. The other 100*l.*, do you remember?—I cannot speak positively; I have tried for the last two or three days thoroughly to recollect, but not having any vouchers, I cannot be positive. My impression at one time was that I paid that 100*l.* to Mr. Walker. I cannot positively state whether it was to him or Mr. Partridge; but to one or the other I am positive.
5242. Either to Mr. Walker or Mr. Partridge you paid the other 100*l.*?—Either to Mr. Walker or Mr. Partridge I paid the other 100*l.*
5243. You are positive as to that fact?—I am positive as to that fact.
5244. As to which of the two you cannot undertake to say?—I cannot undertake to say.
5245. Now, besides that 1,000*l.* you have accounted for, did any other money pass through your hands at that election?—None whatever. I have not the remotest recollection of any.
5246. Where was it that Captain Bigg counted out this money to you?—In a room in my own house.
5247. Do you remember whether it was in the daytime, or whether it was in the evening?—It was in the evening.
5248. Did Captain Bigg inform you where he got that money from?—He did not.
5249. And you did not inquire?—I really do not recollect whether I did or did not.
5250. Do you know whether Captain Bigg brought that money himself to your house, or whether there was any other person who assisted him to bring it?—I believe he brought it himself.
5251. Was anything said by Captain Bigg or by yourself with respect to the purposes to which this money was to be applied?—I had been asked if I would undertake the charge of a sum of money, to be placed to the use of the then chairman of the Conservative club.
5252. Do you remember who asked you?—To the best of my memory, it was Mr. Henry Kingsford.
5253. He is the solicitor?—Yes, the solicitor.

5254. And you acceded to his request?—I did.

Thomas King.

18th May 1853.

5255. Now, when you made those payments upon the orders you received from Mr. Partridge, did you form any opinion as to the purposes to which the money so disbursed by you was to be applied?—Not being an elector, and not having taken any part in the elections of Canterbury, I at the time did not think anything about it: as far as I recollect, it did not strike me.

5256. It did not occur to you whether that money was to be expended for legal or illegal purposes at the time?—It did not, at the time.

5257. I suppose you have now no doubt for what purpose that was intended?—Probably not much, for some of them.

5258. I understood you to say that that was all the money that passed through your hands in the election of 1841?—To the best of my memory it was.

5259. Do you know any other gentleman at the election of 1841 through whose hands money passed?—I do not.

5260. Besides Mr. Partridge and Mr. Pout?—I do not know of any other sum of money.

5261. Now, upon the general election of 1841, which took place a short time after this single-handed contest, did you take any part in that election?—I canvassed upon that election.

5262. Were you a voter then?—I was.

5263. That was the first time that you had a vote for Canterbury?—Certainly.

5264. And I suppose you then supported Mr. Smythe and Mr. Bradshaw?—I did. I beg to correct that. I do not think it was Smythe and Bradshaw. I think it was Clinton and Vance, in 1847.

5265. 1841 I am asking you about?—1841 I was not a voter. 1847 was my first time.

5266. The first election, in 1841, was the single-handed contest. I am now proceeding to the election in 1841, upon the dissolution of Parliament?—I took no part in that whatever. I canvassed in that; but I was not an elector.

5267. You canvassed for Mr. Smythe and Mr. Bradshaw at that election?—I believe I did; I am sure of it.

5268. You were upon the committee of that election?—Certainly.

5269. Had you anything to do with the management of that election?—None whatever, with any internal arrangements of the committee.

5270. No internal arrangement?—No.

5271. Had you anything to do at that election similar to what you had at the previous one?—None; not as to money.

5272. I understand you that at the previous election you canvassed, and received this money, which you have disbursed in the manner you have stated?—I did.

5273. Am I right in understanding you, that in the general election of 1841 all that you did was to canvass for the Conservative candidates?—Certainly.

5274. At that election no money for the purposes of the election passed through your hands?—Not that I have the slightest recollection of.

5275. Do you know who had the financial department in the election of 1841, on behalf of the Conservative candidates?—I cannot say.

5276. Now in 1847, when you were first a voter, did you take an active part in that election?—The same canvassing part.

5277. Did you exert yourself for Mr. Smythe or for the two Conservative candidates?—For the two Conservative candidates.

5278. Mr. Vance and Lord Pelham Clinton?—Yes.

5279. Were you on the committee at that election?—Certainly.

5280. Did you take any other part besides canvassing for the Conservative candidates?—Not that I recollect.

5281. With respect to any money at that election?—None whatever.

5282. Do you know who at that election had the management of the financial department?—No, I cannot say.

5283. I suppose at that election of 1847 you had frequent communications with the Conservative candidates?—Frequent.

5284. Had you any communication with them or any of them with reference to the expenses of the election?—None.

5285. Had you in 1847, when you were canvassing, any application made to you for colour tickets?—I should say, certainly; that is to say, not to me, but applications whether they would be granted.

5286. Made to parties canvassing?—Yes; whether they would be granted.

5287. When those applications were made, what answer was generally given?—To the best of my belief, they were told to apply to the committee.

5288. I suppose there were a great number of those applications?—I should say so.

5289. Did you carry the canvassing book, or was there a canvassing clerk with you?—Always a canvassing clerk.

5290. When those applications were made by a voter, did you look upon him as a person likely to support the Conservative interest if the application were acceded to?—I should think so.

Thomas King.
 18th May 1853.

5291. Now, in 1850, the contested election, did you take any part when Mr. Vance was a candidate, for a short time, for one side?—None at all. I saw Mr. Vance, and had a conversation with him as a friend; but I took no part whatever. There was no canvassing for that election.

5292. Upon the last election, when Mr. Butler Johnstone and Mr. Gipps were candidates, did you take an active part then?—I did.

5293. Did you canvass for them?—Yes.

5294. Did you take any other active part except that of canvassing?—I belonged to the committee, but being a canvasser I could be but very little there. In fact, I have never been much in any committee, as regards any internal part; neither chairman, vice-chairman, or anything of that description.

5295. Were applications made to you during that election, while you were canvassing, for recommendations?—Recommendations for colours. The usual routine has been as upon other elections. When a man has promised his vote, and requires a colour ticket, he goes to the committee-room, and the committee who are managing matters arrange that with him.

5296. When a person applied upon the canvass for colour tickets, I suppose that application would be registered in the canvassing book?—No; I am not exactly aware that it would.

5297. Would not perhaps a tick, or something of that kind, be put against the voter's name, indicating that he was a person who had applied for colour tickets, and in all probability, if his application were acceded to, would support the particular party?—Well, I cannot exactly state that. As regards colour tickets, the voter seldom asks in the street for a colour ticket. It is, "Can I obtain a colour ticket?"

5298. Now, in the election of 1852, had you anything to do with the financial arrangements?—None, except the payment of two small accounts; one for some luncheons that had been had during the canvass, and one for an advance made to a man who was with us of the name of Reader.

5299. What was Reader?—He was a man that had been employed in the registration, and he knew almost every one, and generally accompanied the canvassers.

5300. What advance did you make to Reader?—I think 6*l*.

5301. What was that for?—For the number of weeks we were canvassing. It did not amount to more than 10*s*. or 11*s*. a week.

5302. The advance you made to Reader of 6*l*. was that in consideration of services he had actually performed for the Conservative candidates?—Certainly.

5303. It had no reference whatever to his vote?—None whatever.

5304. The other bill you paid, what was that?—I think 7*l*., and some shillings, perhaps.

5305. To whom did you pay that?—That was paid in different sums, when we called for luncheon, such as 10*s*., 15*s*., or 16*s*.; we being in different parts of the town, in the middle of the day, we very often went in and had something to eat, and the absolute charge we absolutely paid.

5306. I understand you that this 7*l*. odd was paid in the payment of expenses incurred in the course of the canvassing?—Certainly.

5307. No part of that was expended for that which was considered illegal?—Certainly not, but for absolute expenses.

5308. Are you sure the money was not paid to Reader for his vote?—Certainly not.

5309. He was canvassing clerk?—No; not canvassing clerk.

5310. He was employed about the election?—He was employed about the election.

5311. Where did he get the money for Hayward from?—I have not the least idea.

5312. Cannot you throw some light upon that?—I have no idea that he received a farthing.

5313. Did he pay the money out of his own pocket?—I do not know that he ever paid it.

5314. Do you know Hayward?—I know some man by the name of Hayward by sight.

5315. Do you know Hayward, who is married?—No; I do not know that I do.

5316. Do you know a Hayward who had 4*l*?—Certainly not; I do not.

5317. Do you know a Hayward that kept out of the way?—I do not.

5318. Do you know a Hayward who was with Reader?—I do not know a Hayward positively; I might know him if I saw the man.

5319. Do you know any voter who had 4*l*., and who went with Reader?—I do not.

5320. Did you ever hear of 4*l*. being paid to anybody to keep out of the way?—I have heard it, since the petition.

5321. Who was it that paid it?—I see, "Paid to Edwin Hayward," by the papers. I know it only by what I have seen.

5322. Where?—Reported.

5323. Where?—In the London Newspapers.

5324. Was Hayward examined before the election committee?—I think he was. If I mistake not, that is the man I mean.

5325. You have no personal knowledge of him?—No.

5326. Nor his wife?—No; nor do I know the man.

5327. When Reader applied to you for this 6*l.*, can you remember in substance what he said?—I think it was occasionally 10*s.* a week, or something of that sort.

5328. At different times?—He would say, "I have got no money, sir. Will you advance me some?"

5329. Then you did not give it him in one sum?—Certainly not.

5330.—In different amounts of 10*s.*, 11*s.*, or 12*s.*?—Yes; I think generally in ten shillings.

5331. What you gave to Reader you considered that you gave him for the services he had rendered to the party?—Certainly.

Thomas King.

18th May 1853.

JACOB JACOBS recalled, and examined.

Jacob Jacobs.

5332. When you were at Whitstable, canvassing these out-voters, where there seven voters there who claimed 1*l.* each as being equal to two colourmen's tickets apiece?—They claimed the colourmen's tickets, and they led me such a life till I gave them the money that I was obliged to give it them before I received it.

5333. You gave a pound a-piece to them, which is equal to two colour tickets?—Yes, I did. They had the colourmen tickets granted to them at first. It was not given on the occasion of canvassing them.

5334. When was it given?—It was given, I think, the day after the election.

5335. Did they present the colourmen's tickets?—They gave them up to me, and when I gave them to Mr. Rutter he gave me the money for them.

5336. But you had given them the pound before that?—I had.

5337. How long before had you given them the pound?—Before I received it?

5338. Yes?—It was the day after the election, I think, I gave them the pound. I would not be certain to a day; and I did not receive it for some days. As you will see, the money was paid in two payments.

5339. You say they led you such a life; do you mean by that that they would not give you the promise unless you paid them the pound?—No; they were hunting me to death for the money.

5340. Was that after the election?—Yes.

5341. Was it in consideration of the vote that they were hunting you for the money?—No. The Whitstable people considered, and the Canterbury people also consider, that it is part of their privilege to recommend two colourmen's tickets; they estimate it as much their privilege as they do their vote. I have always seen it so; one is the consequence of the other.

5342. Do you know a man of the name of Eddenden?—I do not recollect.

5343. The grandson of Eddenden. He would not receive less than one guinea, "and the old man positively refused to vote until I promised it"?—Now you call it to my recollection, he wanted this young man, in addition to his two colourmen's tickets, to be nominated on the band. The musicians are not easy to deal with, and the party who had got the commission to get up the band for the election would not admit this young man into the band, and the old man would not vote unless his grandson had the guinea, although he was not allowed to blow his trumpet.

5344. The old man made it a condition of his vote that his grandson should have the guinea?—Yes, he did.

5345. What is the old man's name?—I really cannot say now.

5346. Was it Eddenden?—I think it was; but it is six years since.

5347. You have it down here, grandson of Eddenden?—That must be the individual. I put it down, so that there might be no shadow of a doubt as to how the money was expended.

5348. Did you not give Mr. Fagg, who was a baker in Union Street, 5*l.*?—I do not think I did.

5349. It is down here?—If it is down there I gave it him. To the best of my recollection, I thought it was 3*l.* 10*s.*; but if it is down there 5*l.* it is 5*l.*

5350. Was that for his vote?—No doubt of it.

5351. Did you give a man named Sims 3*l.*, who is called in your account "the stammering shoemaker"?—If I called him so, it only shows my anxiety to point out the individual exactly who had the money.

5352. Do you know the stammering shoemaker?—I do, perfectly.

5353. Had he the 3*l.* for his vote?—He had.

5354. You see you omitted these names when you went over it before?—It is a transaction between 6 and 7 years ago.

5355. Did you give Henry Cozens a guinea for his vote?—I have no recollection of that.

5356. You have him down?—I do not know who he is.

5357. Did you give Samuel Parren of Northgate 3*l.* 10*s.* for his vote?—Yes. That was a claim, I think, for a debt due to him of a former election.

5358. Did he make it a condition that he should have that paid?—He did.

5359. Harry Parren, did you give him 3*l.* 10*s.* for his vote?—Yes.

5360. Lemon of Boghton?—A tailor of Boghton.

5361. Yes. Did you give him 3*l.* 10*s.* for his vote?—Yes.

Jacob Jacobs.

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5362. Thomas Mount, in the Military Road; did he have 2*l.* 5*s.*?—I do not recollect the man at the present moment; but I say again, if it is down there unquestionably he had it.

5363. For his vote?—For his vote. I do not recollect the man.

5364. Joseph Pentecost?—Yes. What is he down for?

5365. £2 10*s.*?—He rendered a considerable deal of service for that, he had at that time a light spring cart and a horse, and he was employed in bringing people up to the poll. He had it as much for his services as he did for his vote. Or perhaps he was employed in order to induce him to vote. That is the fact.

5366. What are the subscriptions by order of Alderman Brent, six guineas?—Those were subscriptions of 3*l.* or three guineas from Lord Albert Conyngham and from Mr. Smythe, the two candidates. They were subscriptions towards the erection of a new synagogue.

5367. Was that for securing the suffrages of your party?—No; it was not given till after the election a considerable time. The point was not mooted till after that.

5368. Was it promised?—No; not promised at all; never mentioned; never asked for. I made it a point not to ask for it till after the election.

*Mr.
Alderman Brent.*

Mr. Alderman BRENT recalled, and examined.

5369. Is that "Ordered, J.B.," your signature?—Yes, it is. I have no doubt about it.

Jacob Jacobs.

JACOB JACOBS recalled, and examined.

5370. R. Sell is down for a guinea, and then lower down comes this curious announcement: "I also gave Sells' wife and daughter, for their carriage, 1*s.* 6*d.*, as otherwise Sell would have walked in with them, and I did not think it safe to let him do so, for fear of his being picked up?"—It is quite correct; that happened more than once.

5371. Happened more than once, when?—I mean to say that country voters coming in, after having promised faithfully to come and vote for you, and having got your colourmen's tickets, would be sometimes picked up, as I have phrased it there, by the other party; they get a little intoxicated, and then they are induced while in a state of inebriation to go and vote for the other party, and all your labour is lost.

5372. And all your money?—And all your money, if you have given them any. He said he should walk in—and I did not like the idea of his walking in—unless I would give his wife and daughter 1*s.* 6*d.* that they might ride in the train with him. I did do so, in order as you may see there in the account. It only shows I have put every 6*d.* down; and he came with them, and voted for the two blue candidates.

5373. And earned his guinea?—And his guinea was no doubt for his colourmen's tickets.

5374. It was an inducement to vote?—Decidedly.

5375. Can you tell the names of any persons who, after taking your bribes, went and voted wrong?—No. I do not allege any special case. I only say that we have known instances of that sort.

5376. The Whitstable voters expenses are 20*l.* 10*s.*; can you explain that?—Yes; there are the items of that account.

5377. It says this: "I find, on going over the matter, that I am 11*s.* 6*d.* out of pocket;" that makes it right?—Yes; that was the case.

5378. Were you the reader at the Synagogue?—No.

5379. Who was at that time?—I can hardly charge my memory who was at that time. A man since dead; a man of the name of Benjamin.

5380. Did he vote for the Conservatives?—He had no vote.

*Mr.
H. C. Kingsford.*

Mr. HENRY COARE KINGSFORD sworn, and examined.

5381. I believe you are a solicitor at Canterbury?—I am.

5382. Are you a voter for Canterbury?—Yes.

5383. How long have you been a voter?—I think six or seven years. I am not a freeman; I merely vote as a householder.

5384. Were you at all concerned in the election of 1841, when Mr. Smythe and Mr. Henniker Wilson were candidates?—No, I can just recollect it. I do not think I had a vote then.

5385. Who was the Mr. Henry Kingsford who had been mentioned with reference to that election?—I have no doubt that is my father.

5386. You were too young, perhaps, in 1841, to take any part in the election?—I took no active part, except as a member of the community. I think I may have walked about with the Conservative party, or gone to the committee-room. I know nothing about it.

5387. Your father was actively engaged in that election?—I think he knows more about it than I do.

5388. You were not on the committee?—Oh dear no.

5389. Had you a vote at the election of 1847; the general election?—I think I was omitted from the register. I do not think I had a vote in 1847.

5390. Did you take any active part in that election?—No.

5391. On neither side?—No. If I took any part, it would be on the Conservative side.

5392. I am calling your attention to the election when Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe were candidates on the Liberal side, and Mr. Vance and Lord Pelham Clinton on the Conservative side.—No; I took no active or prominent part. Of course I interested myself, as a young man going about, I dare say, with the Conservative party.

5393. Were you on the committee of those gentlemen?—No; I believe not, if I recollect right.

5394. Did any monies pass through your hands in connexion with that election?—No.

5395. Now, in 1852, last year, were you at all concerned in that election?—I was concerned, so far that I was anxious that my friend should be elected.

5396. Were you the agent for Mr. Butler Johnstone on that occasion, at that election?—No.

5397. Was your father?—No.

5398. What document have you there?—It is merely a note to refresh my memory.

5399. You were not the agent for Mr. Butler Johnstone, nor your father?—Certainly not.

5400. Was not your firm?—I never was an agent in my life, nor my father.

5401. Were you not employed on behalf of Mr. Butler Johnstone?—Certainly not.

5402. Were you employed in the defence to the petition?—Yes; in defending their seats in the House of Commons I was employed professionally.

5403. Were you not employed for Mr. Butler Johnstone and Mr. Gipps at the general election of 1852?—Certainly not, nor by any one.

5404. Nor your firm?—No, not a member of my firm, I am quite certain of that.

5405. Of whom does your firm consist?—Of my father, myself, and Mr. Wightwick.

5406. Neither yourself nor either of the other two gentlemen were at all employed at the last election on behalf of the Conservative candidates?—Certainly not, except as operating with other gentlemen in promoting their election, and helping the cause,

5407. Did you co-operate so far with those gentlemen as to take an active part on their committee?—I was on their committee, but I am afraid I cannot take credit for having taken a sufficiently active part. If there was any one I could write to or canvass I did so. I now and then walked about with them, and any one I knew I asked them to vote for so and so.

5408. Did you receive any money from either of the candidates?—Yes; my father did. I happen to know it, because I have looked in the office ledger to see what money passed through our office.

5409. What sum of money passed through your office?—Sums altogether amounting to 850*l*.

5410. By whom were those sums paid?—I cannot tell you. They were paid in three or four sums. My father can tell you, because they were paid to his account at his bank in London, and he was debited with them in our account.

5411. There were three or four sums, amounting to 850*l*., that were paid to your father?—Yes.

5412. Had you anything to do with the distribution of that money, or any part of it?—Yes, I had. I took Mr. Pout 50*l*. almost immediately after we received the first remittance, which was 150*l*. I took Mr. Pout 50*l*., and also Mr. Collard. I think it was the same day. I said, "Here is 50*l*., Mr. Pout, and here is 50*l*., Mr. Collard, which you must apply towards the legitimate and general expenses of the election."

5413. That is 100*l*.—Yes."

5414. Were you concerned in the distribution of any other portion?—Yes. Then afterwards there was another sum; soon after July, it appears by the book, another 150*l*. was remitted, and I gave Mr. Pout another 150*l*.

5415. Did you give anybody else any sum of money?—Yes. I gave Mr. Pout, through Dr. Lochee; it is all the same thing. Dr. Lochee said, "Let Mr. Pout have 300*l*. to pay certain bills."

5416. You first gave 50*l*. to Mr. Pont?—Yes.

5417. And then you gave another 50*l* to Mr. Collard?—Yes.

5418. Is that Thomas White Collard?—Yes.

5419. For what purpose did you give it to him?—To pay the tradesmen's bills, and legitimate purposes connected with the election.

5420. Tradesmen's bills that had been incurred, or were likely to be incurred?—That were being incurred *de die in diem*.

5421. I will take you in detail, as briefly as I can, through it. Perhaps that will be the best course. Then you say you afterwards paid 150*l*. to Mr. Pout?—Yes.

5422. How long was that after you paid him the 50*l*.?—I should think almost directly; the beginning of the election.

5423. Did you pay it of your own accord, or did you pay it in consequence of an application from Mr. Pout?—When I say I paid it, I am not quite certain whether I

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signed the cheque or Mr. Wightwick. If Dr. Lochee signed an order for that money, a cheque would have been signed, if it was all right. I had all the accounts of this money.

5424. If Dr. Lochee sent an order to your firm for the payment of that money, a cheque would have been issued?—Yes. It may have been sent in that way. I cannot recollect how that was.

5425. That is 350*l.*?—More than that; 550*l.* There were 300*l.* afterwards.

5426. 50*l.* a-piece to Mr. Collard and Mr. Pout; that is 100*l.*?—Yes.

5427. Then 150*l.* to Mr. Pout?—Yes.

5428. That is 250*l.*; and then did you afterwards pay another 150*l.* to Mr. Pout or Dr. Lochee?—I paid two sums, 300*l.* altogether, that was sent up to Dr. Lochee, and he sent it on to Mr. Pout to pay certain particular bills, he will explain that, I sent to Mr. Pout round by Dr. Lochee. I think that Mr. Wightwick signed that cheque. However, this 300*l.* was sent to Mr. Pout.

5429. Any other portion of the money, were you concerned in distributing?—Yes; I paid Mr. Smith, the coachmaker, a bill which Dr. Lochee had signed and allowed as a proper bill to be paid, and this bill was handed to me, with an authority from Dr. Lochee to pay it.

5430. What was the amount of that?—£113 0*s.* 2*d.*

5431. Was that before or after the election?—After the election.

5432. For colour tickets?—No. It was his bill for making colours. I gave him a cheque for it.

5433. Those sums of money, this 150*l.*, either to Mr. Pout directly or through Dr. Lochee, were those paid before or after the election?—They were paid after the tradesmen's bills were incurred. I have seen the bills for them.

5434. After the election?—No; not after the election; paid during the election. This 150*l.* and the 300*l.* were both paid during the election.

5435. And the two 50*l.*?—And the two 50*l.* at starting; as soon as there could have been incurred any expenses.

5436. There were 500*l.* paid previous to the election?—Yes, I should think so.

5437. Then there is 113*l.* paid to Mr. Smith?—Yes.

5438. Was that after the election?—It must have been. Mr. Smith sent in his bill after the election. All the bills were audited and allowed.

5439. Any other sum?—Then I paid Mr. Ward his stationery bill, which was also allowed by the chairman, and signed, which I see is 62*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

5440. Read on?—Then I gave a cheque to a man named Coleman,—I do not know who he is,—for colours; that came to 8*l.*, for making bows and cockades, if I remember right. You will find that leaves about 115*l.* unaccounted for, if you reckon it up. That 115*l.* I have got now, and I have also a few bills that remain unpaid, and must be paid.

5441. What is the amount of those bills that remain unpaid?—It will be quite as much, or perhaps a little more, very likely. There is one bill, if I recollect right, of 25*l.*

5442. The 115*l.* will be hardly sufficient to cover the bills that remain unpaid?—Somewhere about there. I dare say Dr. Lochee can tell you more about it than I can.

5443. You have accounted for the 850*l.* you have received?—Yes.

5444. Did you receive any other monies besides that, after or before the election?—Not any.

5445. Either from Mr. Gipps or anybody else?—Not from anybody. In fact I objected to receive any large sums that I did not know would be applied to a proper purpose.

5446. Were these sums of money you have mentioned all the monies that passed through your hands, or about which you knew anything, at the last election?—Every farthing, except what I have heard here to-day and in the House of Commons.

5447. Do you know who were engaged in that election in the distribution of the money besides yourself?—No; except the people to whom I gave it, Mr. Pout and Mr. Collard, and they furnished to me accounts which I saw for it, and Dr. Lochee allowed them as good and proper payments.

5448. When an order came to you from the persons who were authorized to issue those orders, you signed a cheque for the amount, and it was paid?—Yes. I think Dr. Lochee, and I think my father and Mr. William Delmar, audited and allowed all the accounts; I think those three,—I am not quite certain,—met, and examined the tradesmen's bills, and they were paid out of the 850*l.*; I consider so.

5449. Did any of the voters during the election apply to you for money?—No, none; not that I can recollect.

5450. Surely if anybody had applied to you for money you would have recollected it?—I think I should have recollected it.

5451. It is but a short time since?—Colour tickets one was bored to death for.

5452. The voters made numerous applications for colour tickets?—Yes.

5453. But you do not recollect any application for any direct money payment?—No, certainly not. I had a letter, somewhere about the election, from a man named Engeham, asking,—not from me in fact,—but asking me to lay before the Conservative party a claim that he represented he had for the sum of 250*l.* or 260*l.* for an old back debt; something of that sort. I do not know whether you allude to that. That arose in this way. Perhaps I might as well tell you. That hardly appears from Mr. Engeham's statement in the House of Commons. It is a misrepresentation of his, and his testimony is not to be relied upon.

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5454. When was that application made by Mr. Engeham?—Just about the election; I should think before the election.

5455. Before the polling day?—Yes. It arose in this way. He has frequently made boots for me, and I have known him from a boy. We were canvassing, and some one said, Engeham will not vote for the Conservatives this time, and I went into his shop, and said, "What is the matter, Engeham?" and he said "Oh, the party have used me so badly, that until my debt is paid I shall not have anything more to do with the Tories." I said, "I believe the Conservatives are an honest party. If they owe you any debt, I have no doubt they will pay it. Make use of me as a mediator. Send in any just claim to me, and I will submit it to the party." To my astonishment, a large foolscap letter came in from him,—I dare say I can find it,—setting out that he had done a great many misdoings, and finishing with a demand of 250*l*. Of course I cast it aside, and there was an end of it.

5456. Did you lay that application of Mr. Engeham's before the committee?—I think I did, before Dr. Lochee. Of course we had a great laugh about it.

5457. You did not formally submit it to the consideration of the committee?—Oh dear no; it was too ridiculous on the face of it to submit to anybody.

5458. Did you see Mr. Engeham again during the election?—No. I never went near him.

5459. You never had any conversation with him about this extravagant claim?—No; I never saw him afterwards, until I saw him examined in the House of Commons. We had a laugh over the letter, and of course I saw no more of him after that time.

5460. Did you mention it to any person besides Dr. Lochee?—I think I showed it right and left to every one I met; but I forget. I have no doubt I showed it to my father and lots of people.

5461. You do not remember any other application besides that of Mr. Engeham being made to you?—No.

5462. Nor to any other gentleman with whom you were acting?—No; I would never have anything to do with anything of the sort.

5463. You were present when Mr. Engeham was examined before the Committee?—I was. I had the letter there with my papers, and I handed it to Mr. Serjeant Wrangham. I said, "Here comes a fellow. Make use of this letter in any way you like."

5464. You heard him give his evidence?—Yes, I did. He has put a construction on the whole thing which the facts of the case do not warrant.

5465. You were not examined yourself?—No, I was not.

5466. Did you apply to be examined?—No, I did not.

5467. Did Mr. Serjeant Wrangham examine him on that matter?—He asked him questions about the letter; having the letter in his hand.

5468. I have the minutes of evidence before me, and I do not find any mention of the letter that you allude to. I have the examination before me?—It was the letters that suggested those questions and answers.

5469. His attention was not drawn to the letter?—The Serjeant had the letter.

5470. He did not draw Mr. Engeham's attention to the letter?—I do not know; I think he did. If I remember right, I think he said, "Have you never written a letter demanding a certain sum."

5471. He did not draw his attention to the letter he had in his hand; he did not show him the letter?—No. The letter was not put in on the Committee. You may have the letter, if you like. I can soon get it. I heard him state, if he had made a small claim upon us that it would have been paid; and that he made a large one, knowing it would not be paid.

5472. Are we not referring to two different matters? You are referring to a letter. Engeham's statement, to which the question referred, was a statement stated by Mr. Engeham himself to have been made in the course of conversation?—No. His letter arising out of the conversation I have just explained to you, namely, my going to him, and saying "What is the matter, that you do not, as heretofore, support the Conservative interest?" and he said to me, "I have a very long claim against the party; they have treated me shamefully." I said, "No one ought to be treated shamefully. Let me know what your injuries are, and I will take care to submit it to the gentlemen;" and a few days afterwards I received this letter, which I handed to Dr. Lochee, and we were very much amused at the extravagant claim.

5473. In this conversation, did you promise, if there was anything owing to him for an outstanding account, that you would endeavour to have it paid?—No; far from it. I could not promise it. I gave him to understand, if he had any just claim upon the Conservatives, they would pay anything that was right and proper; and he represented to me it was a real *bonâ fide* debt for money due to him; and I said, "Well, if there is any debt due to you, by all means let us know it. I am quite sure that it will be satisfied."

5474. A debt due to him in respect of some former election?—I supposed it was so.

5475. Did he not state it so to you?—Yes.

5476. And you gave him a kind of assurance, that if anything was due the committee would pay it?—I did not give him an assurance it would be paid. I was not authorized. I could not do it.

5477. No sort of encouragement to hope so?—I said I would present it, and I would call the attention of the parties to it.

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5478. And it was your intention to get it paid, if it were just?—I never thought of that. I had not gone so far.

5479. This was with a view to induce him to promise his support?—That would have been the end of it. If he had sent in a just debt it would have been paid, of course.

5480. He says, "If he had said 10*l.* instead of 200*l.*" he is quite certain he would have had that paid?—Indeed, he would not. He would not have had it paid him by me, if it had been an unjust claim of a farthing; I would not have paid it.

5481. He would not have got it at all?—He would not have got it from me or the chairman. Until I came to know what had taken place on the petition, I was surprised at the cases that arose, for we were so sure of getting in that we did not wish any indiscretion to take place at all.

5482. With your knowledge of the facts, and the events of the last election, and the evidence given before this commission and before the election Committee, have you any doubt on your own mind that if he had promised his support, and had sent in a moderate claim, that that claim would have been honoured by the proper agents?—It would not have been honoured by me.

5483. But by somebody or other?—I think it is very likely it would have been; but that I cannot tell.

5484. In limiting your wishes to have no indiscretion, did you communicate that wish to Mr. Pout?—I think Mr. Pout and a great many others have heard Dr. Lochee and all of us say, that there could be no necessity for being guilty of any indiscretion or anything of the sort.

5485. Did you positively forbid Mr. Pout not to have recourse to what I suppose you knew very well had been had recourse to on other elections?—No; I cannot say. I was in no position to give orders.

5486. You did not?—I was a mere member of the committee; but I know it was the feeling of the committee, and they hoped nothing of the sort would be done, because there was no necessity for it.

5487. But a feeling which was not expressed to the sub-agents?—If you ask me, I really think it was expressed to some of the subordinate agents; I should fancy so.

5488. Do you think Mr. Sneller, the town councillor, was told of it?—I do not know him. The cow keeper, do you mean?

5489. Yes?—He is on the other side.

5490. Did the Styles' family ever vote for your side?—I think they always voted for the Conservatives, for what I know; I have often heard of it.

5491. How many are they in number?—Their name is legion, but I forget how many; eight or ten; I do not know.

5492. You seem to know that they always voted on your side?—I have always been told so.

5493. Do you suppose they always voted without money?—That I really do not know anything about.

5494. You know nothing about money?—No, I do not. Their names did not appear before me in getting up the evidence in defending the seats upon the petition. I know nothing whatever about that.

5495. You know nothing about bribery or any illegal practices in the city?—I have taken very good care not to have anything to do with it.

5496. You know nothing about it?—I do not.

5497. You were rather astonished on understanding that there was a Commission of Inquiry coming down?—I was very much astonished to find out that there had been these cases. I was surprised to find there had been so much corruption here.

5498. Living in your father's house, you a partner in the firm of Kingsford, Son, and Wightwick, never knew or had the slightest suspicion that there was bribery going on in the elections at Canterbury?—I never said that. I said I never had anything to do with it. My suspicions have always been the other way, which made me take care never to have anything to do with it.

5499. They were rather stronger than suspicions?—I never knew personally how it was done, or anything about it.

5500. And you took care not?—Yes. I took care not to know anything about it.

5501. I suppose you knew very well money was being spent at those previous elections?—I have been told so, and no doubt Canterbury is like every other place.

5502. You knew money was being spent on the part of the Reds for the purpose of buying votes?—No, I assure you I did not know that; I did not know it until afterwards.

5503. Had you any doubt about it?—I did not know it. One's suspicions is another thing.

5504. I am not asking you your legal knowledge to swear to. A man may shut his eyes, and determine not to use them, I have no doubt?—I have no doubt bribery existed at every election.

5505. And on your side as well as the other?—I have no doubt.

5506. Had you any doubt, when these large sums were passing from your hands to Mr. Pout, they were to be employed for illegal purposes?—I am quite sure that the sums

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I paid were to be for legal purposes ; I had an account of them afterwards how all the money was paid.

5507. Can you get it ?—I could get it.

5508. We should be glad to see that account rendered by Mr. Pout ?—Yes ; I could get it. Mr. Pout rendered me an account ; he clearly rendered me an account.

5509. You have got those accounts ?—I have not got the vouchers, because they were sent back to Mr. Pout ; but I can give you the items which I paid, and I saw the vouchers myself, and they were signed by Dr. Lochee as being correct and proper sums, and we paid them.

5510. Did all the monies that went to Mr. Pout's hands on that election pass through your firm ?—No. 850*l.*, I have told you. I have heard since that other monies were sent to Mr. Pout.

5511. You say you have got vouchers for the legal expenditure to the amount of 850*l.* ?—No, to the amount of 700*l.*, short of that 115*l.*

5512. £683 ?—I have got about 115*l.* now, and I have a few bills left.

5513. Perhaps you will bring the accounts which will show the 683*l.* ?—Yes, with pleasure ; I can get those.

5514. Were you personally employed in getting up the evidence papers for production, and all that sort of thing, in the matter of the election petition ?—Yes, I personally attended to the defence of the seats in the House of Commons.

5515. Did you examine the witnesses ?—No, I did not.

5516. Did you see the witnesses ?—No, I did not see any of them.

5517. Did you receive the communications that you got from them ?—I sent my clerks to examine them, and of course I had the evidence of a great many of them.

5518. You have those papers by you ?—Yes.

5519. I should like very much to see them ?—Would it be fair towards other people ?

5520. There is no privilege allowed, and there is every protection thrown around them.—Do you mean you want to see the briefs ?

5521. Every paper connected with the defence of the seats of Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Gipps.—If I am to hand up the briefs of Messrs. Johnstone and Gipps it may involve certain parties.

5522. Those are exactly the men we want to discover. You will save a great deal of time if you will tell us the contents of the briefs. If so, we will not ask for the briefs ?—With regard to that, personally I should not have any objection.

5523. Tell us the contents of the briefs ?—Directly I found there were 34 people summoned to attend the House of Commons, I sent my clerk. I said, " You must go to those men and fish out everything you can, so that I may be in a situation to tell counsel everything, and that the defence may be shaped accordingly."

5524. Who do you think would be compromised ?—I think you will have a lot of names disclosed to you, and it is hardly fair for me to deliver them up.

5525. We relieve you from all discretion by commanding it. You have had a summons ?—Yes ; I never dreamt you wanted the briefs of another person from me ; if I must give them up, you may have them with the greatest of pleasure.

5526. You do not make any disclosures wider than Mr. Pilcher or Mr. Aris have made.—These people tell my clerks what they have done, and they tell my clerks in confidence ; no one else knows.

5527. That is the very thing we want to know.—I can see you want to know it ; I have no objection to it, but you see my delicate position. I am not afraid for myself.

5528. We will relieve you from all delicacy by taking on ourselves to order the production ; we make an order for the production.—I wish you would. I consider it a very case. You will thoroughly understand that I do it under protest, as regards giving up these briefs.

5529. In all inquiries of this kind gentlemen who are examined are the very men who can give the information required.—You might have Mr. Coppock's brief ; that will tell you quite as much.

5530. It is perfectly well understood that anybody may suggest any mode of getting at the whole facts. We shall adopt not one rule towards you and another rule towards another. By to-morrow morning you must have all the papers here.—If I am obliged to do it I shall do it, but my feeling of duty is towards other people.

5531. You will bring them all here to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and that will relieve you from all difficulty. I will ask you another question before you go. Who told John White and Thomas Brown to keep out of the way, and not to appear before the House of Commons Committee ?—I do not know ; I did not tell them myself, because I never saw them.

5532. Did you employ your managing clerk, Mr. Scoones, to communicate with them ?—There were two or three employed, and my general instructions were, in defending their seats, " Do not let any reasonable sum of money be avoided, and take all necessary steps to get up the evidence and conduct the case."

5533. The absconding I mean ?—That I do not know anything about in detail.

5534. That would not appear upon your papers ; you do not know on whose suggestion they absconded ?—No. I am quite prepared to say generally in conducting their defence that it was my instructions to the subordinates to do anything that was neces-

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sary, and if any one wants change of air do not prevent their going. I do not disguise that at all.

5535. Who did you say that to?—To one or two of my clerks.

5536. Your clerks are?—Thomas Scoones.

5537. Did you say so to him?—I do not know. I may have said so. I am willing at once to take the brunt of it. Having sanctioned it afterwards I am quite willing to adopt it.

5538. James Wilson?—I do not think he had anything to do with it.

5539. Thomas Major Goldfinch, had he anything to do with it?—No. Pilcher and Taylor, whom you have had, helped to get up the case.

5540. The absconding?—I do not know how that was done.

5541. Who was the person who managed the change of air business?—I cannot tell you that; I should think a good many.

5542. Did one of your clerks?—No, I do not think they did. I do not know.

5543. You say your instructions to your clerks were generally, "if they want change of air do not let it be for want of money"?—I gave them instructions to do anything, and afterwards I did not complain of their being away. I rather affirmed it, and I am quite prepared to adopt it.

5544. Was it to Mr. Scoones alone that you made that communication?—I think not; I may have told two or three people they might do anything that was reasonable that would defend the seats. I did my utmost to defend the seats in the House of Commons.

5545. How much money had Brown to go away?—I have not the remotest idea; I never heard.

5546. How much money had White?—I do not know at all.

5547. Have you heard?—No; I never heard.

5548. Can you throw any light on that most mysterious letter of Mr. Scoones', given in evidence the other day?—No. I was surprised about it when first I saw it. I was surprised at Mr. Aris's handing it in.

5549. Surprised at what?—At his writing such a thing. I had no idea he had done it.

5550. Have you not questioned him about it, and called him to account?—I asked him just now about it after he came out of court.

5551. And what did he tell you?—He told me it was written to some person; I forget who, but not the person whom you thought it was.

5552. Who was it written to?—Upon my word I cannot tell you. I do not know their names. I will find out. I will ask him.

5553. Did he tell you who advised him to write it?—No; I do not think any one advised him to write it.

5554. Considering that he is your managing clerk, and compromising, I may add, your firm, have you not called him to account for this very extraordinary proceeding?—I told him that I was very much surprised he had written it.

5555. Have you not ascertained who it was that led him into this interference with justice?—No. I suppose he must have done it under his general authority.

5556. From you?—From the general authority he had to manage the case under me.

5557. Have you ascertained from whom he got his information that anybody absent was at Hull?—No, I do not know. I have not gone into anything of that sort.

5558. Can you state now as to your belief from what source Mr. Scoones obtained the information upon which he was led to write that letter to somebody at Hull?—Whether they had written to each other, I do not know how it was done.

5559. As to your belief, I ask you?—My belief is that it was, what it appeared to be, a letter written to some man out of the way, and telling him to come back.

5560. Can you speak as to your belief from what quarter he obtained his information, which induced him to write to that person?—Most likely the person told him where he was going.

5561. That he has denied; that he has sworn was not the case.—Some one acting in concert with him—Mr. Pilcher or Mr. Taylor—might have told him. I do not know.

5562. What Mr. Pilcher?—He is a clerk that writes and does things.

5563. And the Mr. Taylor that has been examined?—I have not been in court. I do not know.

5564. What is his Christian name?—I do not know.

5565. Can you in general give me any information whatever on the subject of this letter?—No, indeed. I know nothing about it. When it was put in I was surprised. I cannot give you any information, except with regard to these witnesses, that after they were gone I sanctioned it; I did not say anything against it, and therefore I considered it as good as authorized it by having adopted it. I do not wish to put myself in a false position. I gave him authority to do anything; and I adopted it afterwards, when I found they were missing, and I thought it was the best thing for them.

5566. Will you get all the papers in half an hour and produce them?—I should like to ask my father first. I feel a delicacy about it. They are not papers with reference to the last election, they are papers arising out of proceedings consequent upon it. I feel great delicacy in giving up other peoples papers.

5567. According to your own admission you are in possession of written papers which

may throw considerable light on the practices at the last election.—I do not think they will throw more light on it than you have.

5568. It is for us to determine that.—Surely I may be allowed to consult the senior member of my firm.

5569. There is no necessity for you to consult him, because the Commissioners will exercise the powers they have of demanding them. The better way will be for you to remain in court, and let one of the messengers go and request your father's attendance here, and tell him to bring with him all the papers, and particularly the papers relating to the petition.

Mr.
H. C. Kingsford.
18th May 1853.

Dr. ALFRED LOCHEE sworn and examined.

Dr. Alfred Locke.

5570. You were the chairman of the committee of the Conservative party at the last election?—Yes.

5571.—Had you acted as chairman of a political committee at any previous election?—No, never.

5572. Have you been long a voter for Canterbury?—No, not long.

5573. How many elections have you voted at?—I think the first time I voted was when Mr. Smythe stood on our side.

5574. That would be 1841?—Well, it was then; I think I was then a voter, I am not quite sure; I was not a householder till perhaps seven or eight years ago.

5575. Were you a freeman in 1841?—No; I was not a freeman; I did not live in a house of my own then, and I had no vote. I have only had a vote since I have had a house of my own.

5576. Then you could not have voted for Mr. Smythe in 1841; you could not vote then if you have only had a vote for seven years?—I was wrong; I did not vote till 1847.

5577. Mr. Smythe's next time is in 1847, but he would not be on your side?—No, certainly not; I made a mistake; I thought I had a vote. You can see if I was on the register, if I was on the register at the time of Mr. Smythe's first election I voted for him, if not, of course I did not vote at all.

5578. Whatever Mr. Smythe's opinions are, yours have always remained as they are now, red?—Mine have always remained the same.

5579. You took no active part in the two elections of 1847, or the one in 1850, the by one?—None whatever.

5580. What induced you to take an active part in the last election of 1852?—I was induced to do so because I was asked to do so, and because I felt that holding the principles I do on political matters that I was bound not to shrink from any inconvenience and trouble in bringing the two candidates into Parliament who would stand by the side of my Lord Derby at such an epoch as I considered that to be.

5581. Mr. Pout has told us he was the party to whom the money was ultimately consigned?—So I hear.

5582. Did any money on that occasion pass through your hands?—During the whole course of the election two sums of money passed through my hands direct, and to two different parties, and from two different sources.

5583. Now, the first; give us the period and the amount?—The first sum was a sum of 420*l.* exactly, which was paid to me, or sent to me rather, by Mr. Pout, which I gave to Mr. Smith for the payment of colour tickets, that is to say, for the payment of the colourmen.

5584. At what period of the election was that?—That was some time after the election was over; I cannot say what it was; a fortnight or three weeks, perhaps.

5585. And the second occasion?—The second was a sum of money, 300*l.*, which I received in three separate cheques from Mr. Wightwick, the junior partner in Messrs. Kingsfords' house, some time in September.

5586. That is long after the election?—That was long after the election; it must have been some time in September I will tell you why I think it was in September.

5587. If material, you may tell us why?—I want you to understand it was after the election.

5588. The first sum having been paid to Mr. Smith for the colourmen, what did you do with the 300*l.*?—If you will allow me, I must separate that into two sums.

5589. There were three cheques?—The whole sum was 300*l.*; one cheque for 100*l.*, another cheque was for 150*l.*, and the other for 50*l.* I received them all at once from Mr. Wightwick, who wrote them in my presence and gave them to me. They were cheques on Hammond's bank here.

5590. What did you do with them?—You must let me divide that into two fragments, because it was made in two fragments: the 150*l.* and the 50*l.* I gave to Mr. Taylor, whom I had employed to pay such bills as came before me, instead of running about the town to pay them myself. I employed Taylor to do so, and he had these two sums to pay certain bills which I gave to him with a list of them, and which after he had paid he returned them to me receipted. That is the 200*l.*

Dr. Alfred Lochee.

18th May 1853.

5591. Have you got them?—No, I have not got them. After they had been returned to me they went to Mr. Kingsford senior.

5592. Who was the treasurer; Mr. Pout?—No; Mr. Kingsford senior was our treasurer. When I say treasurer, we looked upon him as the man who had the financial arrangements.

5593. Then there remained a sum of 100*l*.?—That I wish to keep separate by itself, because it was used in one sum just as it was, and that sum of money Charles Goodwin had.

5594. You gave it him yourself?—No, I did not give it him myself; but, understand, it would not have been given unless I had sanctioned it. If you will allow me I will tell you how it happened. At an early period of the election notice was given to me, somehow through one of the numberless persons that wrote connected with the elections business, that Mr. Goodwin had a claim of 100*l*. on the Conservative party for services which had been rendered by him in conducting the municipal elections, and he sent in somehow or other—perhaps in writing, if so I did not see it—that claim, with the offer, “If you will pay this I will become your active agent, and do everything I can to secure the success of the Reds.” That, I say, was the sort of proposition with which I became acquainted somehow at an early period of the election. I asked Mr. Kingsford senior about it, and Mr. Kingsford senior very properly answered, “Supposing this money is paid to this man, if it be not real bribery it will be construed as such, and you had better not have anything to do with it.” The consequence was Charles Goodwin got an unfavourable answer to his request. I heard nothing further of it, until a month after the election at least; it might be more. I will say it was at least a month when Mr. Goodwin, whom I had spoken to then for the first time in my life, came to me at the hospital where I then was, and in a great state of excitement, and I may say anger, insisted on my paying him 100*l*. I told him I knew nothing at all of the matter, and, treating him rather cavalierly perhaps, turned upon my heel and left him; but finding, however, that he was talking a great deal about it, and apparently doing a great deal of mischief to the cause, by saying the Conservative party had promised him payment of 100*l*. and had not done it, and seeing that the election was over, and seeing it could not possibly be said that the money had been used to buy votes, I took it on myself to urge the two or three gentlemen that spoke to me on the matter that it had better be paid. It was done, probably with the concurrence of others. I wish you to understand, that if I had opposed it, it would not have been paid at all.

5595. Who is this Charles Goodwin?—I just know him by sight.

5596. He was examined here the other day. . He is a brewer?—Yes, I think he was.

5597. Do you mean the man that was examined here the other day?—I was not here when he was examined, and I did not know that he had been. I took a receipt for the money, at least the party who paid him did, and I have got that receipt in my pocket.

5598. Who paid it?—Mr. James Delmar paid it; he paid him under my instructions.

5599. Did Mr. Goodwin ever send in any detailed account?—Never that I know of. I never saw one.

5600. Was money so very flush with you that you would pay a man in this way without getting any account, or without knowing what he had done?—As to being flush or not, it is really just as I tell you. The man was so bothering for his money, and was doing a good deal of mischief by saying that he had been promised. But whether he had been promised or not I do not know. I did not promise it.

5601. Could you ascertain, or did he not state the name of the promiser?—If you will allow me I will read you the receipt that he gave.

5602. That receipt will not help us?—Yes, it will; because it expresses what his notion was.

5603. Was this money paid after the petition was presented?—The date of the receipt is the 20th of September.

5604. Long before the petition?—Long before the petition.

5605. You say you discussed it at the committee?—No; I beg your pardon.

5606. You said, “I urged it had better be paid”?—I did not discuss it at the committee.

5607. Who did you urge it to that it had better be paid?—I do not know that I urged it to any body.

5608. What did you mean by “I urged it had better be paid.”?—What I meant to say by that was, that several of our leading friends knew of the circumstance, and we talked about it among ourselves, and in talking about it amongst ourselves I urged that I thought it would be safest and best to pay him; and I urged it on the grounds I have given you; and moreover, having a full recollection of what Mr. Kingsford had told me about the bribery in the case before that, I urged it could not be construed into bribery, or strained into bribery, inasmuch as the election had gone and passed. It was money paid for services which were said to be rendered. I do not know whether they were or not. Finding it was something unusual I asked Mr. Delmar to take a receipt from Mr. Goodwin.

5609. You do not clear up my difficulty?—I will try.

5610. You have gone through a contested election. You have seated your candidates. A man comes forward and says, he has a claim upon you for 100*l*.; does not tell you for what. He says somebody has promised him; he does not tell you who, and you are

afraid it will hurt your cause if you do not pay him, and you pay him without any inquiry?—Yes. *Dr. Alfred Lochee.*

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5611. I do not understand it?—I told you I had heard of the claim originally before the election. I began with that; that I had heard of the claim; that the claim was not new to me when the man came to ask me for payment, only he had never made a claim to me before, and I had never personally heard it before with regard to myself. I put the question originally before Mr. Kingsford

5612. Do you think Mr. Kingsford can tell us that the work for which he claimed the 100*l.* had really been done?—He may for ought I know.

5613. Did you ascertain from anybody that the work had been done?—I tried to ascertain.

5614. And you could not?—I could not.

5615. Did you ask Mr. Kingsford, the legal agent?—I asked Mr. Kingsford if he knew anything of how a man could claim 100*l.* for conducting municipal elections. I asked Mr. Delmar, to whom this man Goodwin had applied before he applied to me. I believe I mentioned the thing, and must have mentioned the thing, to several others; and some said he had a claim, and some said he had not a claim.

5616. Tell us somebody who said he had a claim?—No; that I cannot recollect.

5617. Is it Mr. Kingsford that said he had not?—Mr. Kingsford did not know anything about the claim. I was going to say we all considered it was exorbitant whatever the claim was.

5618. That is exactly my difficulty, all of you considering it was exorbitant, several of the parties saying he had no claim at all; you paid him because you were afraid it would damage the conservative cause if you did not?—Yes; that really is so.

5619. Does it not appear to you that the conservative cause must have been very tottering in Canterbury, if it might have been damaged by your refusing to pay a bill of which you had no particulars?—It really is not so. A man like him going about speaking of injustice done to himself by money actually earned being withheld would have done, I think, harm to our cause among a great many.

5620. I should think the vaults of the Bank of England would not pay if you were to pay everything to every man who said he had a right to it?—I do not say I was right in doing it at all.

5621. Was not Mr. Goodwin very well known?—He was very well known indeed.

5622. Was not Mr. Goodwin very well known to be a man such as he has been described in this court within these few days?—I did not hear his examination. I did not know that he had been examined.

5623. He was described as a man going about bribing?—I was not aware of that.

5624. Was it not very well known he was such a man?—I did not know it.

5625. Was it known to the party, to your own friends, when you urged this man had better be paid, was it not told to you in confidence, or, if you like it, openly, what sort of a man he was?—I have heard it mentioned often since that Mr. Goodwin had been used as a bribery agent.

5626. Do you mean to say that intelligence never came to you till just after you paid him the 100*l.*?—I never heard or knew anything about it.

5627. Or how many voters he had paid the 100*l.* to. You knew the man was a bribery agent?—I knew the man by reputation that he was so.

5628. A bribery agent?—Yes, the man was accused of it; but my payment to him had no reference whatever to that position or condition of his, not in the least.

5629. Dr. Lochee, can you give us no other explanation of the payment of this 100*l.* than what you have done?—Indeed I cannot; absolutely I cannot.

5630. How did he vote?—He voted for us. Understand; he made the offer, that if this was paid him he would do everything he could for us. He was a partizan of Mr. Smythe's.

5631. Then it stands thus: it being well known that he was a bribery agent, having told you that if this 100*l.* was paid him he would do his best for you, you, after the election in September, pay him the 100*l.* because you think it will damage the conservative cause if you do not?—Yes, that is so.

5632. Do you remember making any order in favour of a voter at Herne Bay of the name of Southee?—Certainly not. What? do you mean colour tickets?

5633. An order. Nothing can be more general than my question?—No; I made no order of any sort.

5634. Had you any application whatever from that man?—A man of the name of Southee, who I understood is a tailor at Herne Bay, met me one day in the streets and stopped me, and asked me to assist him with something or other, and I refused him. I passed on.

5635. You swear distinctly you refused him?—I do, most distinctly.

5636. He is represented to state that you ordered the amount to be paid to him; that he never got it although he voted on account of your promise. Is that true?—The man has told you a falsehood.

5637. Did you bribe, I suppose I must call it, a man of the name of Brown with money, or money's worth, to vote for Messrs. Johnstone and Gipps?—Never.

A a

*Dr. Alfred Lochet.*18th May 1853.

5638. Were you one of the witnesses summoned to London in support of those gentlemen's seats?—No, I was not.

5639. Nor were you present in London?—I was not present in London.

5640. Do you remember Mr. Brown coming to the committee-room of Messrs. Johnstone and Gipps by your appointment?—I recollect he says so in the evidence. I do not recollect the circumstance; but I know he has said it was so, because I have read the evidence when it was printed.

5641. You know the man?—I cannot say I know the man; take it for granted I do.

5642. Do you remember any man coming there by your appointment?—His name being Brown—there were hundreds of men that went there by my appointment.

5643. It is to be taken for granted you did take a part in the committee?—Yes, of course; I was chairman of the committee.

5644. Having heard that Mr. Brown has stated this, or that some witness on your side had stated on oath before the Committee of the House of Commons, that you were not seen to take any part in the committee, not even present in the committee-room, is that true?—I cannot understand how he could have said so. I was chairman of the committee, and therefore certainly there every day of my life.

5645. Do you remember a man coming into your study to offer his vote and to talk of business to you?—Yes.

5646. And you sent him to the committee-room, saying you never talked business in your study?—Yes, that I recollect; that is true.

5647. Did you see that man afterwards in the committee-room?—I think I did.

5648. Did he promise his vote to Messrs. Johnstone and Gipps?—I do not recollect it; indeed I do not.

5649. Did you ask him if he had promised?—If he came before me at all I asked him that question.

5650. Do you remember his telling you he should not promise until he was put down with the rest as a messenger?—No, I do not; and I do not believe I told him so.

5651. Do you remember his telling you so?—No.

5652. Do you remember telling him that he was put down as a messenger?—I do not recollect him.

5653. Or employed in any way?—No.

5654. I ask you, do you remember his saying on those terms, or on terms of employment and reward, he would promise?—It is utterly impossible he could have said it, because I should never have consented to it.

5655. You are aware a man of the name of Brown has deposed to these facts?—I am aware of it.

5656. And do you deny it?—I do deny it. I do not deny that the man was there, but that any bargain of that sort was made I do deny.

5657. Do you remember a man of the name of Cobeley, a baker?—I do not.

5658. You are physician to the hospital?—Yes.

5659. Did you canvass the hospital patients?—Certainly not. The hospital patients are not necessarily voters.

5660. Accidentally perhaps they are?—If you mean, did I canvass any one who was there in the hospital and was a voter, I say yes.

5661. Did you remind them that you had rendered them a service?—Never; I entirely deny that.

5662. Did you make the service you rendered them, or any service you rendered them, an inducement for them to give their vote to Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Gipps?—I never did.

5663. That you swear?—That I positively swear to. It would have been very absurd if I had. Everybody I knew I asked.

5664. Do you know a man of the name of Johnson, a miller?—Yes; I know there is such a man.

5665. Do you know a man named Busher?—I do not.

5666. Are you aware of anybody being on the premises of Johnson, the miller, for a week previous to the election being a voter?—No.

5667. Did Mr. Johnson, the miller, get any money from you?—Certainly not.

5668. Did he get any money from anybody you know of?—Not that I know of. Mr. Johnson was a member of the committee; we considered him such at any rate.

5669. You say that you paid Mr. Goodwin this 100*l.* because he was going about damaging the conservative party. I understood you to say so?—Yes; that was the way I put it.

5670. What did you mean by damaging the conservative party; is it the manner in which he was speaking of it?—That he would say generally in the place, that he had had a claim upon the party, and that they had not paid it him; that is what I meant by it.

5671. Have you not heard that Mr. Goodwin had threatened to expose the practices of the conservative party at the last election unless he were paid the sum he claimed?—I never did. Understand me, on my oath, and not only that, but my honour as a gentleman, I never paid it on that ground, and I never heard it.

5672. I do not ask you whether you paid it on that ground. The question was, whether you had not heard such a report?—I never did.

5673. You have heard such a report since you paid the money?—I think I have.

Dr. Alfred Leches.

18th May 1853.

5674. How long do you think it is after you paid the money that you heard that report?—Recently; since the election petition; I should say the thing has been more talked about since the election petition.

5675. Had you no suspicion in your mind that Goodwin had been actively employed at the last election in corrupt practices?—I had not the slightest notion of it. I never met him; I never saw him or spoke to him in my life till the time he came to the hospital to me.

5676. Did you see him at all during the election?—I really do not know that I met him; I may have passed him in the streets without knowing him; if I did I am entirely ignorant of it.

5677. Had you no conversation with him before the time when he first applied to you with respect to the claim he had for services performed at the municipal registration; until that time when he came to you in that angry manner you described?—I had no communication with him whatever.

5678. Either directly or indirectly?—Either directly or indirectly. Recollect he did not come to me the first time. I say the knowledge of the claim did not so come.

5679. Did you communicate to some of the conservative gentlemen, or the gentlemen on the conservative side, the claim that Mr. Goodwin had made?—Yes, I did.

5680. Did any of them tell you or recommend you to pay the sum which he claimed because they were afraid he had too much knowledge of what had been done at the previous election?—Certainly not; I had no such information.

5681. No communication of that kind was made to you from any one?—No communication of that kind was made to me by any one.

5682. Previous to your payment of it?—Previous to my payment of it.

5683. What is Mr. Goodwin; is he a brewer in a large way?—I have no personal acquaintance with him; I do not know what he is.

5684. Did it not strike you that 100*l.* was rather a large sum to be claimed for municipal registration services?—It did. I think it is a very large sum.

5685. Did it appear to you that it would do any damage to the conservative party if they refused to pay such an exorbitant sum as that which was claimed by Mr. Goodwin?—Will you put the question again?

5686. You said what induced you to pay this sum of 100*l.* to Mr. Goodwin was an apprehension that he was going about and might do damage to the conservative party?—Yes.

5687. Did it appear to you that if the conservative party had known the exorbitant sum which Mr. Goodwin claimed for alleged services, and that the gentlemen on the conservative side had refused to pay him that exorbitant sum, did it appear to you that the conservative party would be at all damaged?—I do not know how I am to answer the question.

5688. You say he was damaging the conservative party?—Yes.

5689. I want to know in what way he was damaging the conservative party?—By speaking ill of them; that is what I mean by saying so. I understand he did say that he had been promised payment, and he ought to have it.

5690. Did you understand that he did say he was promised payment of the 100*l.*?—I did not hear the sum; I do not think he mentioned the sum, as far as I know. I was not told that he had mentioned the amount.

5691. Supposing any other person had come to you who had been active on the conservative side, and had told you he was promised 100*l.* for services which he had performed for municipal registration, and that he had been going about and telling the people that you refused to pay the sum you promised, would you have paid him too the 100*l.*, under the apprehension that that would damage the conservative cause?—He might have been equally entitled; I suppose I should have paid him too. If I paid one man for that reason, I should have paid another.

5692. If you had had the funds?—Yes.

5693. If that had been known by the conservative party in Canterbury, would you not have had plenty of such applications?—I think that is very probable.

5694. Was Thomas Taylor one of the persons employed to bribe with colour tickets?—Mr. Taylor. I did not know his name was Thomas.

5695. Has he been subsequently appointed keeper of the county gaol?—I do not know.

5696. Or turnkey, or any post in that gaol?—I do not know at all.

5697. In whom are the appointments of that gaol vested?—I cannot tell you.

The Chief Commissioner inquired if Mr. Kingsford senior was prepared to deliver up the briefs upon the election petition, and all the papers connected with the election and the petition before the House of Commons.

Mr. Kingsford stated that he was quite prepared to deliver them up, as they had been called for by the Commissioners, but wished it to be understood that he did so under protest.

[After a short conversation with Mr. Butler Johnstone]

Mr. Kingsford again stated that his client, Mr. Butler Johnstone, objected to his giving up the briefs and papers relating to the election petition, and therefore he was compelled to decline doing so.

*Dr. Alfred Lochee.*18th May 1853.

[The Act of Parliament giving the Commissioners power to call for any documents was handed to Mr. Kingsford.]

The Chief Commissioner stated that they would postpone the examination of Mr. Kingsford until Friday morning, when they would expect the documents to be produced; and in the meantime they expected a pledge from him that not any of the papers to which the order of the Commissioners referred would be interfered with in any way, either by himself and his partners or Mr. Butler Johnstone.

Mr. Kingsford then gave the undertaking.

Adjourned until to-morrow, ten o'clock.

FIFTH DAY.—Thursday 19th May 1853.

*James Field.*19th May 1853.

JAMES FIELD sworn and examined.

5698. Are you a voter?—Yes.
 5699. On which side did you vote at the last election, 1852?—I voted for the two Tories; I do not recollect their names at present.
 5700. Johnstone and Gipps?—Yes.
 5701. Were you a voter in 1847?—Yes.
 5702. On which side did you vote then?—I voted for Mr. Smythe; I am not positive whether I gave Mr. Smythe a plumper, but I voted for Smythe and Conyngham, I think.
 5703. Do you know Rutter?—Yes.
 5704. Did you have any money from Rutter upon that occasion?—Never.
 5705. Did you have 5*l.* from him?—No.
 5706. Did you have 5*l.* from anybody else?—No.
 5707. I do not mean for your vote?—No.
 5708. Are you a freeman or householder?—A freeman.
 5709. You do not occupy a 10*l.* house?—No.
 5710. Had you a colour ticket last year when you voted for Gipps and Johnstone?—I had not; but I do not know whether my sons did or no; if they did they had no recommendation from me, and I do not know how they got it. I never gave a recommendation for one in my life.
 5711. Had your sons colour tickets?—They might.
 5712. How many sons have you?—Three.
 5713. Had they all colour tickets?—I do not know whether they had. If they did it was not through my recommendation by any means; but they might have. I do not know that they did not.
 5714. How did you vote in 1841?—When Mr. Smythe and Mr. Heniker Wilson stood, I voted for Mr. Smythe I know; I voted for Mr. Smythe two or three times, but I do not know which.
 5715. Had you any money then?—No.
 5716. Did you vote twice in 1841?—I am not able to say; I am not clear, as my memory is very bad, and I am not able to say.
 5717. Who did you vote for besides; Mr. Bradshaw?—I voted for Mr. Bradshaw in 1841.
 5718. Did you give your other vote for Mr. Smythe in 1847?—I really do not know now.
 5719. Did you give to any voter any money in 1847?—No; I never had any to give them.
 5720. Did you know a person of the name of Charles Goodwin?—Yes, I did.
 5721. Did you ever see him with any money?—No.
 5722. Did you see Goodwin during the election of last year?—No; not upon anything of electioneering business.
 5723. I ask you whether you saw him at the last election?—I may have seen him in the street; never to speak to him upon nothing of electioneering.
 5724. But you did speak to him?—I do not think he is a man to meet and speak to at all. I did not speak to him on electioneering.
 5725. Did you speak to him at all?—Not at all, to the best of my recollection; he is a man that never speaks to me, nor I to him.
 5726. Do you know that he took a very active part?—I do not know that he did. I never interfere myself about electioneering the least in the world; and never go to any of the meetings, and never mix myself up with them.
 5727. Were you ever offered any money?—Oh yes; I have been tempted.
 5728. Were you tempted in 1852?—No; I do not recollect I was tempted then.
 5729. You are upon your oath?—Yes; I do not recollect that I was.
 5730. In 1852,—now consider, Mr. Field,—were you offered any money for your vote?—I do not think I was; but if I was, I did not receive any.

*James Field.*19th May 1853.

5731. I ask you whether you were offered any money for your vote?—At whose election; was that in 1852?

5732. Last year, when you voted for Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Gipps?—Positively I cannot charge my memory that I was offered any money.

5733. You had better make a clean breast of it?—I do, to the best of my knowledge.

5734. Perhaps I know more than you imagine I do?—I state it to the best of my knowledge.

5735. In 1852 were you not offered money for your vote?—I declare to you I do not recollect I was.

5736. It is not very long ago?—It is not; but I declare I do not recollect anything. If you tell me who it was, it may come across my mind.

5737. Were you offered any money for your vote in 1847?—Whose election was that?

5738. When you voted for Mr. Smythe and Lord Albert Conyngham?—I think I was trifled with, but I did not have any.

5739. Who was the person who trifled with you in 1847?—Upon my word and honour there are so many of them that I do not know.

5740. Mention the names?—I should be sorry to mention any one name, because I am not certain who it was.

5741. You tell us you were trifled with in 1847, but you did not receive anything?—I never received a penny.

5742. You have stated that there were many who trifled with you; mention the name of one or two of them?—I think Mr. Friend stopped me in St. George's, and he asked me whether he could do anything for me with the Tory party.

5743. What is his Christian name?—Thomas Friend, I think. He stopped me and he asked me whether he could do anything with me for the Tory party; and I said "I am not to be trifled with by you or anybody else."

5744. That was the answer?—Yes; and I do not recollect anybody else.

5745. He asked you whether you could do anything for the Tory party?—No; he asked me whether he could do anything for me with the Tory party. I said "I am not to be trifled with by you or anybody else."

5746. What do you mean by being trifled with?—To tempt me to take a bribe.

5747. Did he offer you any sum of money?—Not any; that was all he said to me and went away from me.

5748. Perhaps you can recollect the name of some other party that trifled with you?—I cannot.

5749. Try. In 1847, did Mr. Goodwin trifle with you in 1847?—No.

5750. Do you know a man of the name of Southee?—Yes.

5751. Did he trifle with you?—He did not trifle with me any further than he asked me which way I was going to vote, and I told him I did not know nor yet care.

5752. When was that?—I do not know what election it was.

5753. Was it last year?—No; I do not think it was.

5754. Did you make that answer to any person who asked you which way you were going to vote, that you did not know and did not care?—I said it was very likely that I should not vote at all.

5755. Had you promised your vote last year before the day of polling?—No.

5756. You never promised anybody?—No.

5757. At all the elections when you have voted have you always done so; never promised your vote before the day of election?—With the exception of the first vote I ever had; that was for Mr. Baker; I promised him one vote if he did not join Mr. Lushington, and he joined Mr. Lushington, and I came into the hall up there, and I said "Mr. Baker, you flew from your word, and I am at liberty to withdraw my vote;" and I voted against him, and I voted for Lord Fordwich, I think, and never promised my vote for any one since.

5758. You have been frequently asked, of course, for your vote?—I have been frequently asked, and that is the reason why they trouble their heads about me, because I will not promise anybody; and when the time arrives I generally go to vote just which way I think proper.

5759. Perhaps upon the day of polling you are determined by something that takes place then?—No.

5760. Are you not?—No.

5761. Never?—Never.

5762. What time of the day did you poll in 1852; the last year?—I should say somewhere between three and four. I do not know what the time was now.

5763. Did anybody go up to the poll with you?—No.

5764. Did anybody come for you in the course of the day to go and vote?—No.

5765. Where were you before the time you polled?—About the town.

5766. Idling about the town; doing nothing particular?—Nothing particular, only doing what little I had to do in my own business.

5767. Did anybody attempt to trifle with you upon that day?—No.

5768. Is there any person of the name of Field besides yourself a voter?—Yes.

5769. What is his name?—John Field. There is a John Field that lives in Northgate.

James Field. 5770. Is your name James Field?—My name is James Field.
 5771. Is John Field a freeman?—I do not know whether he is a freeman or not.
 19th May 1853. I know there is another Field in Northgate.

CHARLES HORNSBY sworn and examined.

Charles Hornsby.

5772. What are you?—A licenced victualler, and trainer of racehorses.
 5773. Did you ever train horses for Mr. Butler Johnstone?—He sent me one down once to train; to see whether I could make a racehorse of him. I kept it a few weeks and sent it home again.
 5774. Are you a voter?—Only for the county.
 5775. Did you take any part in the city elections for 1852?—I did.
 5776. Did you receive money from anybody for the purpose of securing votes?—I did.
 5777. Who from?—Mr. Pout. Only one vote, not votes. I never tried only to get one vote, that is in my village of Barham; we have only one voter there.
 5778. At Barham?—Yes.
 5779. What money did Mr. Pout give you?—5*l*.
 5780. What did he tell you you were to do with the 5*l*?—He told me nothing. When I asked this man for his vote I promised him a present. He gardens for me at times. He said he had not promised it at present to Pilchers, but he had always voted for the Bifrons party, and they had always given him something to vote. I said, "Why not vote for me; you work for me, and you never work for the Bifrons people?" and he had no objection, provided I gave him something. I said, "You shall have something; I will take care of that."
 5781. Upon your stating that, did he promise his vote?—He promised his vote.
 5782. Did you represent that to Pout?—No; I never saw Mr. Pout at all until this was over.
 5783. Until what was over?—The election.
 5784. Did you get money from Pout before you paid him?—I got money from Pout to pay him after the election was over; but I promised to pay him myself if I did not. I did not know, at the time, that I should get anything from Mr. Pout.
 5785. Did you represent to Pout that you had promised him 5*l* when you got the 5*l* from Pout?—I told Mr. Pout I had promised him a present, and I thought he ought to have 5*l*.
 5786. And then Pout gave you 5*l*?—Pout did.
 5787. Did you tell Pout the name of the man?—Yes; Brown.
 5788. Give us his name and address. Is it William Brown of Barham?—Yes; William Brown of Barham, gardener.
 5789. You state positively that William Brown of Barham had 5*l*. in consideration of giving his vote for Johnstone and Gipps?—It was Mr. Johnstone only; a plumper.
 5790. Was Mr. Johnstone aware of that?—Never at all.
 5791. You never informed him about it?—Not at all.
 5792. Was Mr. Gipps consulted?—No.
 5793. Why did he plump for Johnstone alone?—Knowing that gentleman. I had once had a horse sent me to make a racehorse of, but it was good for nothing, and I sent him back.
 5794. As to this man who plumped for Johnstone; was there any reason why he did not vote for Gipps?—I desired him to vote for Mr. Johnstone; to give him a plumper.

JONATHAN JOHN RUTTER recalled.

J. J. Rutter.

5795. Look at Field, the last witness. Did you give Field 5*l*?—No; I never gave a pound to any one, not to the parties themselves.
 5796. You have rendered his name in your account?—I have; and I told you of it when I was here.
 5797. What was it?—I told you there were some names there; I gave the names of four or five at the time they examined the account; I had forgotten who called for it; I did not know who it was. You have the explanation of two or three since. Mr. Maurice Saunders explained two or three of them.
 5798. How would a man of the name of James Field be returned by you as having received 5*l*. when in fact you knew nothing about it?—I have explained to you before, there are some of those names down. At that time I considered who it was, and told the committee, but I could not remember exactly. Mr. Maurice Saunders remembered a few of them; I do not, and I cannot remember.
 5799. Were you at that time when you returned the name certain that Thomas Field had received 5*l*?—I gave it to somebody for James Field, and I suppose they came and said, "James Field has voted, and I want 5*l*. for him." I was in the committee room,

and they came to me, and told it in that way. I must have put it down in a little book, and rendered the account for the committee. I have hunted everywhere for that book and I cannot find it.

5800. As to that James Field?—This is Mr. Field.

5801. Is that the man who had the money?—I do not know I am sure.

5802. Is there any other James Field to whom your entry can refer?—I should say not, as he is the voter.

5803. Have you any doubt, looking to the part of the book where the entry occurs, that it was a bribe?—I think it was a bribe to the party who took the money, and the party who took the money from me had it for the purpose of a bribe; there can be no doubt about that.

5804. Was that after the election was over?—No; that was during the election, the morning of the election. A man run in to me, and said they had got so and so.

JAMES FIELD recalled.

James Field.

5805. Shortly after the election of 1852 did you receive any money?—No.

5806. Shortly after the election of 1847 did you receive any money?—No.

5807. Quite sure?—Quite sure.

5808. I am not asking whether it was for your vote or not, but did you receive any money?—Any money for the purpose of the election?

5809. Yes. Shortly after the election of 1847 did you receive 5*l.*?—No.

5810. Did you receive 4*l.*?—No.

5811. £3 10*s.*?—No.

5812. Any sum of money?—No sum of money; I have never received for myself in my life; not for electioneering; not for 1847.

GEORGE DAVEY recalled.

George Davey.

5813. Have you been able to refresh your recollection?—I have just seen a list of names.

5814. What list is that; who made the list?—I did.

5815. When did you make the list?—At the time of the election.

5816. You find that list now?—I have not found it; I have been told there is such a thing in court, and I have taken the liberty of asking that I might look at it.

5817. Is this in your handwriting (*Handing a list to the witness*)?—Yes.

5818. Did you pay a man called J. White?—John.

5819. £6?—Yes.

5820. For his vote?—Yes.

5821. In 1847?—Yes.

5822. Tell me what the next name is. Was there a man called Charles White?—Yes.

5823. Did you pay him 6*l.*?—Yes.

5824. The same year?—The same year.

5825. For his vote?—Yes.

5826. Was there one called T. White?—Thomas White.

5827. Did you give him 6*l.*?—Yes.

5828. At the same time?—Yes.

5829. For his vote?—Yes. I gave it to him to prevent the others giving it to him; the opposite party. He told me that they could get it.

5830. Was there a voter called Beer?—Yes.

5831. T. M. Beer?—Thomas Beer.

5832. Is the name Thomas Millen Beer?—Yes.

5833. Did you give him 5*l.*?—Yes.

5834. For his vote?—Yes.

5835. Is there another White whose initials are T. J. White?—Yes.

5836. What is his Christian name?—I do not know exactly.

5837. Do you know the man?—Yes.

5838. He is different from the other White?—I think he is an old gentleman.

5839. Did you give him 6*l.* for his vote?—Yes.

5840. Did you give William Day 6*l.*?—Yes.

5841. For his vote?—Yes. One brought the other to me, and said they could get so and so; they said they could get that amount, and I said, "Do not go there and vote for them, I can get it for you."

5842. Did you pay a man called T. Admans?—Thomas Admans.

5843. £3?—Yes.

5844. For his vote?—Yes.

5845. Here is a blank; who does that refer to?—That is a gentleman I pledged my word not to tell.

*George Davey.*19th May 1853.

5846. But you must tell it now?—If you wish it.
 5847. Yes, we do?—Mr. Hancock.
 5848. Who is Mr. Hancock?—A blacksmith. He was always a good blue, and he happened to be in distress; and the Tories knowing it, they had gone to him and pressed him, that if he would vote for them they would get him out of his trouble. He told me of it; I said, "Oh, do not do that; we can manage it, I dare say;" and accordingly I did so.
 5849. What did you give him?—5*l*.
 5850. Is Hancock dead?—Yes; I think he is.
 5851. Here is an item, "Lent 1*l*. 5*s*," after the blank entry; who did you lend that money to?—I do not know.
 5852. Was it to Hancock?—No. I think it was lent to William Beer; the young man.
 5853. A voter?—Yes.
 5854. For his vote?—He did not vote.
 5855. Did you lend him the money for the vote?—No; I do not think I did.
 5856. The vote had nothing to do with it?—He wanted a little money, and I lent him 1*l*, and he had 5*s*. afterwards.
 5857. Had the vote anything to do with it?—No, not then. I know the money was all paid. (The list was handed in.)
 5858. And those, with the two small items, account for the 50*l*. which you told us you received for the purpose of bringing up so many voters?—Yes; that account is correct, I know.
 5859. Have you any further information to give us?—No.
 5860. With the exception of that 50*l*. which you received, which you have put in, did you receive any other sum of money for the same purpose?—I do not recollect. I do not recollect the other names. I believe that is as accurate as possible.
 5861. Did anybody else give you money for the purpose of buying votes, except the 50*l*?—No. In fact I had never done so before. It was rather a strong contest, and I was eager to get our parties to win, and did all I could for it; or else I should not have gone into it then.
 5862. Did you do anything of the same sort in 1850?—No.
 5863. Or 1852?—No.
 5864. How did you vote in 1852?—I always voted in one way.
 5865. How did you vote in 1852?—Always one way.
 5866. Blue?—Blue.
 5867. Where is Lepine gone?—What Lepine?
 5868. Do you know a man of the name of Lepine?—I know two or three Lepines.
 5869. The person who was mentioned as an agent in the election of 1847, like you?—
 I really do not know
 5870. Charles Lepine, I think it is; C. Lepine?—I really do not know.
 5871. Do you know a man of the name of Gruby?—Yes.
 5872. Who did he vote for in 1847?—I am sure I do not know.
 5873. Did you ever have anything to do with him?—No, never.

Charles Goodwin.

CHARLES GOODWIN recalled.

5874. When you were here the other day, you could only remember the names of three parties, the two Stredwicks and Tookey, to whom you had given money in 1847; are you enabled now to remember those names?—Yes; 11 names. Southee assisted me in going round to get the information. (*The witness hands in a list.*)
 5875. I think you said you received 150*l*. from Mr. Rutter in 1847, for the purpose of buying votes?—Yes.
 5876. Did you pay anything to a man called George Jennings?—Yes.
 5877. How much?—I paid it through a Mr. Warner.
 5878. You did not pay Jennings yourself?—I did not. I will tell you how I got those two names.
 5879. What did you give Warner?—He says that I gave him 3*l*. each for the two Jennings.
 5880. Is Warner here?—I do not know.
 5881. Having your recollection refreshed by what Warner told you, what did you give Warner for the purpose of buying two votes?—I do not know.
 5882. As nearly as you can recollect?—I do not know at all. He tells me he was out all the night with me; that is all I know. You can have him, and hear what he says.
 5883. You gave him the money?—He says I gave him 3*l*. each for the two Jennings.
 5884. Did you give a man of the name of Attwood any money?—Yes.
 5885. What is his Christian name?—I do not know.
 5886. Where did he live?—I think he lived in Mill-lane, to the best of my recollection.
 5887. What did you give him?—He says that I gave him 3*l*.
 5888. Whatever it was, was it for his vote?—It was for his vote.
 5889. Did you give a man called William Gold anything?—3*l*. I agreed with him.

*Charles Goodwin.*19th May 1853.

5890. Did you give it to him?—He had 3*l*.
5891. For his vote?—For his vote.
5892. Did you give a man called William Wilding anything?—Yes; 3*l*.
5893. For his vote?—Yes.
5894. Did you give a man called William Waind anything?—Yes; 3*l*.
5895. Did you give a man called Dray any money?—No.
5896. Not for any purpose?—To pay some voters. There are four names there that I recollect; but I gave the money for six to Mr. Dray. If so, there may be two more to be added.
5897. Did you give all the money to Mr. Dray?—Yes.
5898. What was he to do with it?—He was to pay these voters I had made the bargain with.
5899. You had made the bargain?—Yes. He was my foreman at the time.
5900. Tell me what bargain you made with the four voters?—I believe there were five of the voters.
5901. And you can recollect the names only of four?—I cannot recollect the names of four, unless Barnet was one. If he was, I will not be positive, and Tookey.
5902. Is that the Tookey you talked of the other day?—The same, if he was one of the number. I will not be sure whether he was or not one of the number.
5903. What is Barnet's Christian name?—That I do not know.
5904. Is it Barnet or Barnard?—Barnet; a butcher.
5905. A butcher in Sun Street?—Yes.
5906. Did you bargain with him?—I do not know whether I did or did not, or whether Mr. Dray did for me. I do not know how it might be. Mr. Dray tells me that he had 7*l*. I thought it was 6*l*.
5907. Was Dray your foreman?—Yes.
5908. Is that a man called Pearson Dray?—Yes.
5909. Is he in Canterbury now?—Yes.
5910. You gave Pearson Dray the money for the purpose of carrying out a bargain which you had made with four or five voters?—Yes.
5911. Mr. Dray will be able to tell us whether he carried out the bargain, by paying the money?—Yes.
5912. Have you any other names of parties to whom you gave money in 1847; part of that 150*l*?—No; I cannot recollect any more.
5913. You were then acting upon the Blue side?—I was with the Honourable Mr. Smythe.
5914. Had you got money from Mr. Rutter?—Yes.
5915. And you voted for Smythe and Conyngham?—Yes.
5916. And you were getting voters for Smythe and Conyngham?—Yes.
5917. And paying them with money found by Rutter?—The money was paid by Rutter.
5918. Had you always voted on the Blue side?—No.
5919. Previous to 1847 you had been on the Red side?—I was on the Red side, with the exception of the first vote that I ever gave.
5920. Which was 1841?—No; previous to the passing of the Reform Bill; at that time when the language used to be made use of, that it was the Tories that deprived the poor man of his comforts, and all that sort of thing. I thought if such was the case, as a young man, I should vote for the Blue party; and I did at that time. Then I was not satisfied of the manner in which the Government carried out their professions, and I then joined the Conservative party.
5921. And you remained a Conservative until the year 1847, when you again joined the Blues, and bribed for Conyngham and Smythe?—I did not join the Blues at that time. I had an unfortunate affair, an Exchequer case; and I happened to be in London, and called on Mr. Smythe.
5922. Were you exchequered to the amount of some 1,900*l*?—Yes.
5923. It is so, is it not?—Yes.
5924. Did you upon that call upon Mr. Smythe, who was then a Red, or had been considered a Red, and ask him to assist you?—No. Oh dear no.
5925. Tell us what you did?—I called on Mr. Smythe. I think there was an election expected to come off, and I asked him if he was coming down again; and he said, "No." I said, "Why not?" He said, "I am told by the Conservative party it is no use my coming there; that there is no chance for me being returned for Canterbury again; none of the parsons will vote for me." Said I, "Who tells you all this?" He said, "I get it from the Conservative club committee." I said, "I have not heard a word about it, and my advice to you would be, to come down to Canterbury, and I think you will stand number one among the voters. I should come down to Canterbury, and I think we could form a little knot strong enough to fight your battle, and bring you in again upon the Conservative principles." "Well," said the Honourable Mr. Smythe, he would take time to consider of it. My friend, Mr. Southee, was in London with me, whom I had summoned with me as a witness, and I told the Honourable Mr. Smythe this; and he said, "Take to-morrow, and come and see me again." I went, and saw his father. His father said, "I should like to know what game you would play to win for my son in Canterbury, if

Charles Goodwin.

19th May 1853.

the Tory party are dead against him." I said, "There is only likely to be one Blue candidate, and that is Lord Albert Conyngham, and he would suit us very well, and we must coalesce with him." He said, "Would you do that?" I said, "Yes, we would." Then he agreed the Honourable Mr. Smythe should come down; he did come down, simply for a length of time; had a paid agent to go round the town with him to canvass, and that was the way that I took up the cause for the Honourable Mr. Smythe so warmly as I did; I thought he had been ill used, and I still think so.

5926. And under that impression you induced him to join with Lord Albert Conyngham, and to contest the borough under the blue flag?—I was so disgusted with both parties that we hoisted the pink colour.

5927. At the election of 1847?—Yes.

5928. Now, about this 1,900*l.*; did you not put yourself in communication with Lord Albert Conyngham at that time to see if you could not get relieved from that?—I did; to assist me. I went to Bifrons.

5929. And did you, through the interest of Lord Albert Conyngham, get the penalty either mitigated or remitted?—No.

5930. Neither?—No. I believe it would have been the wrongest step I could have taken.

5931. Was it mitigated?—It was never tried at all.

5932. What became of it?—After a twelvemonth (it is a painful thing for me to touch upon) the Government wanted me to pay 100*l.* I had up 36 or 38 witnesses, and I think my expenses, one way and the other, came to something like 800*l.*, and I was advised by my counsel to let it go. They wanted me to pay the 100*l.* as the penalty that they attached upon it; they said there was no fraud attached to it, nor could have been if the thing were seen into. This was arranged between the counsel, and the counsel said to me, "Will you agree to pay?" I hope I shall not get into trouble for bringing this on again, shall I?

5933. Oh no?—The counsel said to me, "You had better agree to give the 100*l.*" I said, "No, I will not. I am an innocent man of the practice, and therefore," I said, "I will not; I will stand up and have my shirt taken off my back first." "Well," he said, "if you do not want to be ruined, let it go." I said, "I am in your hands," and I went away. Then the Government could not get a special jury to try me before. They had only eight, and four, I believe, were added; and the case of that 100*l.* penalty was carried on, and my counsel said, "We will give it to you. Jury, you are dismissed;" and the case ended like that. My friends immediately afterwards got up a subscription, and they paid the 100*l.* for me, and sent it to the Canterbury Bank. I paid nothing of that, only my expenses.

5934. When you were talking to Mr. Smythe about his chance of being returned for Canterbury, at that time did you inform him of the difficulty you were in, because you were in town about this business?—Yes.

5935. Did you inform him of the difficulty you were in?—I dare say I did; most likely.

5936. I have no doubt you did?—And I am sure I did.

5937. Did not Mr. Smythe say to you that the best thing you could do was to go to Lord Albert Conyngham?—No.

5938. Are you sure of that?—I am certain.

5939. Did you see Lord Albert Conyngham upon that occasion, when you proposed a coalition?—No; I had not seen him then.

5940. Did you, after you had proposed the coalition to Lord Strangford and Mr. Smythe, go and see Lord Albert Conyngham?—I did. I went over to Lord Albert, and saw him about the matter.

5941. When you saw Lord Albert did you not tell him you were in difficulty about this Excise process?—I went over on purpose.

5942. You went over on purpose to see Lord Albert Conyngham about the Excise process. Did you ask Lord Albert's assistance?—I did.

5943. Did you tell Lord Albert Conyngham that if he would use his influence at the Excise to get you out of the difficulty that you would assist him at the election? I told Lord Albert what we were doing. I recollect I asked Lord Albert if he was agreeable to coalesce with Mr. Smythe. He said something to this purpose:—"Do not ask me that, you know what the Liberal party are," or "the Blue party are; that I must leave to my Committee."

5944. Did you not tell Lord Albert that your assistance, which was very valuable, was to be had if he would assist you in this matter of the Excise?—No.

5945. Gently. You told Lord Albert you were in difficulties?—Yes.

5946. You asked him to get you out of them?—I asked him if he would assist me.

5947. With his influence at the Excise?—Yes.

5948. Had not Mr. Smythe told you that Lord Albert Conyngham had great influence at the Excise, and his party were in power?—I do not think he did.

5949. Try and recollect?—I do not think he did; I do not believe he did.

5950. Did Mr. Smythe send to you again to go to Lord Albert Conyngham?—I do not think he did; I think, on the contrary, Mr. Smythe told me that he could not do anything for me.

*Charles Goodwin,*19th May 1858;

5951. That who could not?—That Mr. Smythe could not.

5952. But that Lord Albert might?—No, he did not; he never told me that. I do not think he did; I do not think he advised me to go to Lord Albert.

5953. What year was this in?—I do not know the year; it must have been somewhere about 1847.

5954. The early part?—I do not know exactly.

5955. Did Lord Albert promise to assist you if he could?—He did.

5956. Now surely you were going to make a return for all this. Did you not promise that he should have your assistance at the election?—I did so. He asked me distinctly if he did that for me whether I would do all I could for him.

5957. Lord Albert said, "If I do this for you will you assist me at the election?"—Yes.

5958. And what did you say?—I said I would.

5959. I suppose we may take it that was the bargain upon which you came back to the Blues?—No; this thing was agreed to before, so far as we had made up our minds to fight Mr. Smythe with Lord Albert Conyngham if they would coalesce; this was before. I did not go to make this bargain upon my own account.

5960. Whether you did it on your own account or not, the bargain was struck; you have told us so?—Exactly.

5961. Lord Albert Conyngham performed his part, and you performed your part?—Yes.

5962. You came down to Canterbury, and you had this 150*l.* from Mr. Rutter, and you bought as many votes as the money would allow you to do; is that so?—The contract was 5*l.* each for 30 votes.

5963. You have only been able to give us in 11 names?—I cannot recollect any more. This I can assure you, that I paid all the money and a good deal more.

5964. You were out of pocket by it?—Yes.

5965. Did you ask anybody to repay you the money you were out of pocket?—Of 1847, no, certainly not.

5966. You said you paid all the money and a good deal more; did you ever ask anybody to repay you the money you were out of pocket in 1847?—What, for the voters?

5967. Yes.—Certainly not; it was a *bonâ fide* contract, whether I lost or gained.

5968. Whether you lost or gained you were to bring up 30 voters for 150*l.*?—Yes.

5969. And according to your now statement you lost?—I did not gain anything.

5970. Did you lose or did you gain, or was it a square?—I cannot tell you that.

5971. Just now you said you lost money by it?—I am satisfied I spent more money than I received.

5972. And you never asked Rutter or the Liberal Committee to repay you?—No, I never asked them to repay me the difference or anybody else.

5973. Then the next election which took place was the election in 1850; that was when Colonel Romilly was returned on an uncontested election, when Mr. Vance had come forward?—Yes.

5974. Did you take any part in that election?—No; Conyngham and Vance.

5975. Conyngham was not there; the only part that Lord Conyngham is shown to have taken, is being very much interested in some money that Mr. Alderman Brent took up to him, that is all we know of Lord Conyngham then. Did you take any part in the election?—No.

5976. In the election of 1852 we find you again on the Red side; is that so?—I voted for the Reds.

5977. Now we have been told that, after the election in September, you claimed a sum of 100*l.*, and you got it?—A claim of 100*l.*, not for electioneering.

5978. Never mind; you claimed a sum of 100*l.*, and you got it; is that true?—I for years have asked for a just amount that was due to me for municipal matters; and if you have one person in court who is Maurice Saunders, who was my agent, he will convince you that that amount, and I think I may say five times that amount, was due to me; if you would question Maurice Saunders he would give you more particulars about it. This is what I had told the red party repeatedly; they behaved disgracefully to me in not paying me; and at this time when I pressed and tried to get this amount, I really wanted it; I told them that.

5979. You say you had only pressed the red party?—The party I considered owed it me.

5980. You had been a long time a Blue; when had you pressed the red party?—I do not know; at different times; not particularly at the election, but at different times.

5981. When the election of 1852 was approaching, did you then put in your claim to the red party for the 100*l.* as you wanted it very bad?—As to the putting in a claim, I merely asked the parties whether they would pay me. I dare say I was rather uncivil, perhaps, to some of them, because I wanted the money, and they owed it to me.

5982. Never mind about the civility, or not; you asked the party; give us the names Did you see Dr. Lochee upon the subject?—I did see him, and asked him.

5983. Before the election of 1852?—I think it was after.

5984. Had you seen any one of the committee before the election, and stated about the claim you had?—I think not. I do not know who was on the committee, only Dr. Lochee; I knew him.

Charles Goodwin.
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5985. Had you seen anybody in authority to press your claim before you voted?—Oh dear no; it made no difference about my vote whatever.

5986. For what on earth did you turn Red then?—Because I considered again that the Blues had behaved ill to Mr. Smythe. After we had agreed to coalesce with Lord Albert Conyngham we could not see that the Honourable Mr. Smythe had done anything to be deserted by the blue party, and we stuck out until the very last night, or until two or three days of the election. I went to Alderman Cooper and begged him to persuade the blue party to withdraw a man, in order that we might return the Honourable Mr. Smythe with the other; and if not, we were determined to smash the blue party.

5987. Mr. Smythe was your friend?—Yes.

5988. Mr. Smythe individually?—Yes.

5989. Not the party?—No.

5990. You were not one of the faithful seven who voted for him?—No, because he did not wish me to vote for him; if he had asked me to vote for him, or any one else with him, I should have done as he wished me.

5991. You did not vote for your friend Mr. Smythe, but you voted for the Reds?—Yes.

5992. What was your inducement to vote for the Reds; the hope of having the 100*l.* paid to you, which you said had been owing a long time, and for which you had pressed?—No.

5993. You swear that?—I do.

5994. When was it paid to you?—That I cannot tell; I think it was some time in September.

5995. Last year?—I think so.

5996. It was paid after the election of 1852?—Oh yes.

5997. What was said between you and Dr. Lochee when that money was paid?—I merely asked him if he had got 100*l.* for me.

5998. Did you send in any account?—No.

5999. Did you give any detail of the services rendered for which you claimed the 100*l.*?—Services rendered?

6000. Yes?—No; I never was paid for my services in my life.

6001. What had you done, then, that gave you a claim of 100*l.* on the red party?—Paid the money, and produced the receipts before the committee, and they were about seventy or eighty in number. Nearly the whole of Canterbury know that is a just amount.

6002. When did you produce the receipts?—Some years ago.

6003. Give us the year?—I cannot do that; if you will but examine Maurice Saunders, I am satisfied he will tell you.

6004. Has Mr. Saunders got those receipts, do you think?—Not now, it is not likely; but he will be able to tell you, and convince you and all Canterbury of the fact, that I murdered away a great deal of money there; but this was money that they ordered me to pay themselves; it was 78*l.*

6005. Who ordered you to pay?—The committee of the municipal club ordered me to pay it; and interest from some time ago made it up to 100*l.*

6006. Did you ever attempt to enforce payment of it?—Oh dear no.

6007. If you had got an order from the committee, I should have thought you might very well have enforced the payment of it; did you ever attempt to enforce the payment?—I will tell you what I did. Just before the last election I had got the book. Mr. Smithson was editor of a paper in Canterbury, and I produced the book to him. His name was attached to this book to this amount, and several other names. I said, "This has been standing so many years, and, with the interest, comes to above 100*l.*, say 100*l.* I want this money," I said, "and it is too bad that I have not been paid before now; I really want it now, and I do call upon you to give me this, if you consider it is my just due. There it is; there is your name to it. Now I will tell you what I will do, I will try the honour of the party in this way; (the same as I did once with a note of hand which I had with a man, and he did not pay me, when I knew he had received a lot of money;) the thing has been standing over for many years, I will put it into the fire," and I burnt the account in the presence of Mr. Smithson; but if you will ask Saunders, he will give you the particulars.

6008. Was Saunders present when this act was done?—No.

6009. You mean to represent you had a claim against a party to the amount of some hundreds of pounds, that you had the name of one of the party to the account as giving the order, and that you burnt the evidence of your claim for the purpose of trying the honour of the party?—That is what I did; I burnt the book. I should never have troubled them for it.

6010. Was Smithson a Tory?—I believe he had always been a Tory.

6011. Did you tell him at the same time you should vote for the Tories and try their honour in that way?—No, nothing of the sort.

6012. Nothing of that sort?—Oh dear no.

6013. What did you mean by it?—Did you suppose if you had voted on the other side you would have got your 100*l.*?—It made no difference to me.

6014. I ask you what you suppose?—Do you suppose if you had remained a Blue and

*Charles Goodwin.*19th May 1853.

voted on the opposite side, that you would ever have seen your 100*l.* from the Reds?—I do not know at all. It made no difference about that.

6015. What do you think?—I cannot think about it.

6016. And you ask us to believe that had nothing to do with your giving your vote for the Reds?—Not the slightest.

6017. What rate of interest did you charge on the 78*l.*? Five per cent.; that is the price we paid if we borrowed.

6018. This money was paid to you last year?—Yes, I think it was.

6019. I suppose, making yourself a liberal allowance, that would bring the period of the debt to about four or five years before that?—It would have been twelve years or more, I should say.

6020. Then how could it have been 78*l.* twelve years ago, with five per cent.?—No, not due then. I should think it commenced about twelve years ago. Saunders can tell you.

6021. Do I understand it was a running account?—Yes.

6022. When was the balance struck?—None at all, none ever paid.

6023. When did they cease to pay you money on this account?—Never paid me any at all; broke the club up and left me in the lurch.

6024. What was it incurred for?—For payments, such as attending registration.

6025. And bribes?—Oh dear no.

6026. You never bribed in your life?—I have bribed in my life, but not in this. If you will be kind enough to ask Maurice Saunders he will convince you about it.

6027. He has not the papers, you have destroyed them?—But the vouchers I gave up.

6028. They are destroyed too I understand?—I do not know that they are.

6029. You do not know where they are?—The club has been broken up for years.

6030. Do you believe that Saunders has not got them?—I should not at all think it is likely he has.

6031. Let me ask you about another sum of money; that is the sum of 30*l.* I ask you whether Mr. Alderman Brent paid you 30*l.*, between the election of 1850 and 1852?—I received 30*l.* or 35*l.*; yes, just about 30*l.*

6032. I hold in my hand a receipt, and there is your name to it, "Received, March 2d 1850." Who did you receive that money of?—I received it of Mr. Friend, of the Eagle Tavern.

6033. Not of Mr. Brent?—No; Alderman Brent left it there I was told.

6034. The receipt is for 37*l.* 10*s.*, "by payment of Mr. William Friend, for two bills paid by me for the election of 1847; one at the Queen's Head, and the other at the "Victoria. Charles Goodwin." Is that your signature?—That is right; that account is right.

6035. What were those bills for?—The bill at the Queen's Head was this: we were not invited down to the blue committee; that, is when I say "we" I am speaking of Mr. Smythe's little lot. Mr. Wootten was our chairman and Mr. Southee. We muster some few in number. They never invited us there, and we used to go to the Queen's Head and make that our house of call; for how long I do not know, but for some time previous to the election; and on the day of the election we were then not invited.

6036. This bill at the Queen's Head, do I understand, is simply a treating bill?—No, not exactly that. If you will allow me I will explain.

6037. You have stated it is a bill for tavern expenses incurred by some of Mr. Smythe's friends in 1847?—No; Hayward's was not.

6038. Tell us what it was?—Hayward, I recollect, said to me there was an order come up from the blue committee, something about a night committee, or something of that kind, having refreshment. He said, "Will that be right?" I said, "I have nothing to do with the committee, but if it came from the committee it will be right." The committee struck that item out, and for what I had said he put me in the county court for it.

6039. The committee of 1847 did strike it out?—Yes.

6040. They put you in the county court for it, and the amount was recovered?—I did not go to the county court; I received a summons, and I went to consult Mr. George Furley, and he advised me to pay it, and I paid it.

6041. What is the Queen's Head?—The Queen's Head was the house we made our principal place of meeting at, and we set up there a score.

6042. For voters?—No, no; ourselves; the working party; not treating voters.

6043. Mr. Smythe's friends at the election?—Exactly so; our friends; and I think, to the best of my recollection, as we had won for Mr. Smythe, and we found we were not invited down to Mr. Christie's here with the blue party, that we did not see why we should not have refreshment as well as them. So that I said, "We will go ahead here, the same as they are doing there, as we are not invited." And I think we dined there, a lot of us, and we went on very fast; a lot of us.

6044. Could you not have told us, very shortly, this is for treating also, as at the Victoria? Was not that amount paid by the committee?—The amount was not paid; the bill was sent in, and they did not pay it.

6045. They refused to pay it?—Yes; and they told me because he did not vote,—Duncan, who kept the house.

*Charles Goodwin.*19th May 1853.

6046. What was the reason they did not pay the Victoria bill?—I do not know.
6047. At all events, Mr. Alderman Brent applied to you shortly before Colonel Romilly's election in 1850 for your vote, and you told him of this money. Is not that so?—No, he did not apply to me for it.
6048. He applied to you for your support?—No.
6049. Did Friend apply to you for your support?—No; I do not recollect.
6050. Had you no conversation with Mr. Alderman Brent about Colonel Romilly's election?—I called on Mr. Alderman Brent several times, many times, to know when he was going to get it. Mr. Brent said, "You had better get some of the committee together; it ought to be paid, but I cannot do it alone;" and I did try and get the party together several times. They all said it ought to be paid.
6051. I am not asking you about that; I am asking you about Colonel Romilly standing for Canterbury. Had you and Mr. Brent any conversation on the subject of the approaching election at Canterbury?—I do not recollect any.
6052. You heard what Mr. Alderman Brent said yesterday?—I did not.
6053. How did you get this payment at last from William Friend?—Through Mr. Alderman Brent, I suppose. I met the alderman and thanked him.
6054. Do be careful. I have asked you two or three times, and you told me you had no conversation with Mr. Alderman Brent before the election. Why do you suppose Alderman Brent got this payment for you through Mr. Friend?—I should suppose it was in hopes that I should have voted for Colonel Romilly; I should imagine so.
6055. Why do you suppose it was done through Alderman Brent at all?—Because Mr. Friend told me so, and I thanked the alderman the next time I met him.
6056. Did you promise your support?—Oh dear no.
6057. Did you refuse your support?—No, neither.
6058. If it had gone to the poll should you have voted for Colonel Romilly?—I do not know that I should or should not have promised. I should have done as I liked; it was nothing to do with the election. I should have gone to the poll perfectly independent. I do not know that I should have voted for Colonel Romilly.
6059. Do you happen to know out of whose funds this came?—I do not know at all.
6060. It was not paid out of Alderman Brent's own pocket?—I do not know.
6061. Does Mr. Friend know?—I do not know. I never was on the committee in my life. I know the bills were sent to me and I had to pay them.
6062. You state all the money that passed through your hands was carefully accounted for; is that so?—Which money?
6063. The election of 1847?—The 150*l*. I have told you correctly all I know about that.
6064. Can you state from your knowledge of those things whether any other bribery agents in your position accounted for their money as accurately as you appear to have done?—I am sure I cannot tell.
6065. You cannot say whether any person who received money, as you appear to have received it, for the purpose of bribery has kept any portion of it to himself?—I am not aware of any.
6066. You say you applied to Alderman Brent about these two sums which had been expended by you at the Victoria and the Queen's Head, and he said that they ought to be paid?—Yes.
6067. Was it known at that time when you applied to Alderman Brent for the sum that there was an election coming off?—Oh dear no; I should say not.
6068. How do you reconcile that with the answer that you gave before, that you have no doubt the alderman expected you would vote for him?—He might have expected it.
6069. If no election was coming on he could not have expected that. Now, be careful; did you not make then application, an election being expected shortly?—It might have been; I do not know.
6070. You know perfectly well you did.—I know perfectly well that money made no difference to my vote.
6071. You know perfectly well it was well known there was an election coming off on account of Lord Albert being made a peer, and then you went to the blue side for the purpose of being paid these expenses. It is no use concealing it.—How do you mean went to the blue side?
6072. To Mr. Alderman Brent. You went to him for the payment of the expenses at the Victoria and the Queen's Head after it was known Lord Conyngham was going to make a vacancy.—Oh, long before that; I began directly.
6073. Directly after what?—Directly after the debt was contracted.
6074. But when was it that Alderman Brent told you to get the committee together and it ought to be paid?—I cannot tell; some little time after the debts were contracted I paid this amount to Mr. Duncan by a bill of exchange.
6075. I want you to put yourself right with your fellow citizens. You have come here to make disclosures—you have come here to tell the truth—whether they affect other parties or whether they affect yourself; and if you think you are going to throw dust

the eyes of the Commissioners you are very much mistaken.—I do not want to attempt a thing of that kind. Charles Goodwin.

6076. You told the Commissioners just now you had no doubt Mr. Alderman Brent paid it because he expected you would vote for Colonel Romilly?—It is natural to suppose a thing of that kind. 19th May 1853.

6077. Did you not make application after you knew Colonel Romilly was coming forward?—I do not know whether I did. I had made lots of applications before.

6078. Very likely; but did you not go and press your applications after you knew Colonel Romilly was coming forward?—I might have asked for it, which I have no doubt I did.

6079. Do not you think it was much more likely you would be paid when there was a contest expected with Mr. Vance?—Yes, no doubt.

6080. You are coming exactly to the point we wish to bring you to. Did you not press your application when you knew there was a contest expected between Mr. Vance and Colonel Romilly?—I did not press it more than I had done before; I had kept on pressing.

6081. Did you not press it then?—I had been asking for it all along.

6082. Did you not go for it then?—I do not think I did; I do not recollect it. I do not think I went to Mr. Brent then.

6083. Will you swear you did not?—I do not recollect it at all; I do not think I did.

6084. Was it paid when Mr. Vance was in the field as an opponent to Colonel Romilly?—That I cannot tell you; I think it was paid afterwards.

6085. What makes you think that?—I really forget whether it was paid afterwards or before.

6086. You see what inconsistencies you fall into. You state you have no doubt Mr. Alderman Brent paid it in the hope of getting your vote for Colonel Romilly; now you say the election was over when he paid it. That could not be.—My memory will not enable me to say, and I should be sorry to commit myself, or to tell an untruth on the matter.

6087. Do you remember the election day, when Colonel Romilly was elected unopposed, was on the 4th of March?—I know it was on the Monday, I have not got the date.

6088. We have got it, the 4th of March, and your receipt for the payment of this money is dated the 2d of March. Now, sir, have you any doubt but what that money was paid to you when Mr. Vance was in the field to oppose Colonel Romilly?—I do not think I had received the money then.

6089. Look at your own receipt, with your own name to it, in your own writing, of the date of the 2d of March, (*handing the receipt to the witness*)?—I might have left it with Mr. Friend.

6090. I think you were rather too knowing to leave a receipt without having touched the money?—No, not at all in that case.

6091. You were still upon honour with the party?—I should say with Mr. Friend at all events; he is a very honourable man.

6092. What makes you think you left the receipt, and did not touch the money?—For him to get it for me if possible.

6093. Had you an assurance from Mr. Friend, at the time you wrote that receipt, you should have the money?—Yes, I had.

6094. Now, sir, I ask you, have you any doubt but what that money was promised to you in the expectation of having your vote for Colonel Romilly?—It might be in the expectation.

6095. Have you any doubt about it knowing what you do, what was going on in Canterbury?—I cannot have any doubt but what Mr. Alderman Brent would expect, of course, that would keep me, as I had been with Mr. Smythe and Lord Albert Conyngham previously. No doubt in his own mind.

6096. In the election of 1852, did you take any part besides voting last year?—No.

6097. Did you canvass at all?—Only for the Honourable Mr. Smythe.

6098. Did you not canvass for Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Gipps?—Oh dear no.

6099. You did not?—No.

6100. Did you go to their committee room?—I do not recollect going near it at all.

6101. Did any pass into your hands in the election of 1852?—No, only the amounts you have named.

6102. The 100*l.* that you received from Dr. Lochee?—No; I did not receive it from Dr. Lochee.

6103. Who did you receive it from?—From Mr. James Delmar.

6104. Is that the only money that passed through your hands?—That is the only money.

6105. I see in Mr. Rutter's book that three payments of 15*l.* 10*s.*, 22*l.* 16*s.*, and 4*l.* 2*s.* have been allowed and ordered by the committee in 1847. I understand from your statement that what you allege yourself to have incurred at the same time at the Victoria, and which they disallowed, was incurred by you at the house or inn which is called in this list the Victoria. There is no other inn, is there, of that name?—No.

*James Kelson.*19th May 1853.

JAMES KELSON recalled, and examined.

6106. What are you ?—Surveyor and builder.
 6107. What are your politics ?—Conservative.
 6108. Always ?—Always have been.
 6109. Are you yourself an elector of Canterbury ?—I am.
 6110. Freeman or householder ?—Both.
 6111. How long have you been a voter for Canterbury ?—The first time I voted was in 1847
 6112. Were you concerned in that election besides voting ?—A little.
 6113. In what way ?—I had some money from Mr. Bennett to pay away.
 6114. From whom ?—Mr. Edward Bennett.
 6115. How much had you from Mr. Bennett ?—I am sure I cannot tell.
 6116. How much about ?—It is impossible for me to tell that.
 6117. What were you to do with that ?—A few that he told me to go and see as they came up to vote. I went to take the money to them.
 6118. For what ?—For their votes.
 6119. How many did you pay ?—Perhaps seven or eight.
 6120. Give me their names ?—I cannot recollect them all ; I can a few.
 6121. Give me the names you recollect ?—There is one named Page, the man that keeps the Windsor Castle.
 6122. What did you give him ?—I think he had 10*l.* ; he had previously promised, I think, the candidates without anything ; he had been up. I promised Lord Clinton and Mr. Vance, and on the morning of the election at 11 o'clock I went to him, and he said he should not vote unless he had money ; they had been and offered him on the other side, I think he said 8*l.* or 10*l.*, and I immediately went to Mr. Bennett and told him of it. "Well," he said, "we must have him." He consulted his wife whether he should take that amount.
 6123. Mr. Bennett was the man of whom you received the money ?—Yes. I am not quite certain as to the amount.
 6124. Mr. Bennett told you he must have it ?—Yes.
 6125. Then you went and paid him ?—I went back, and told him he could have it ; what he asked me.
 6126. And then you paid him and he voted ?—He consulted his wife whether he should stand out for a little more or not.
 6127. And did he stand out for more or not ?—As well as I can remember his wife told him to take it, and I saw him poll. I think his name is Henry Page.
 6128. When did he get the money ?—I think he had it the same day, about an hour or two afterwards.
 6129. From you ?—Yes, from me.
 6130. What is Page ?—He is a licensed victualler.
 6131. Where does he live ?—In Bridge Street, Canterbury.
 6132. Give me any other name ?—I think there is a man named Henry Wood. I think he had 4*l.* or 5*l.* ; I will not be certain.
 6133. From you ?—From me.
 6134. For his vote ?—For his vote.
 6135. Did you consult Mr. Bennett about that ?—Mr. Bennett told me to look up as many as I could ; the case was getting desperate, he said.
 6136. Can you give me another ?—I had better explain about Wood first. The man was gone to bed and did not want to vote at all, and I tempted him with the 4*l.* or 5*l.*, and then he went and voted and had the money.
 6137. Have you got another name ?—I am sure I cannot recollect ; I know there were several. I should say long since.
 6138. You cannot remember any voter in 1847 ?—No, I cannot.
 6139. There were altogether seven or eight you think ?—Yes.
 6140. How much money do you suppose you paid away ?—I might have paid away about 40*l.* or 50*l.* I have no recollection of the amount, because as soon as one voted I went and received the money and paid them. I kept no account.
 6141. They were not all so dear as Page ?—No ; I think he was the dearest bargain we had.
 6142. When you had gone through the list, had you any money to return to Mr. Bennett ?—No.
 6143. You were at liberty to keep the rest, were you ?—I had none to keep.
 6144. How did you get the money of Mr. Bennett ?—He paid me as I brought the return of the amount.
 6145. Man by man ?—Man by man.
 6146. I am to understand every one of those you bribed you obtained Mr. Bennett's personal sanction for ?—I expect so.
 6147. Is Mr. Bennett alive or dead ?—I believe he is alive in London.
 6148. What is his Christian name ?—I do not know his Christian name.
 6149. Where does he live in London ?—That is not in my possession.

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6150. What is he?—He used to keep a tavern here.

6151. What is he in London?—I do not know.

6152. What was the name of the tavern he kept there?—He used to keep the Globe Tavern, it was called then; now it is the Victoria.

6153. This was in 1847?—Yes, I think so. I am not certain he kept it; he was there very often.

6154. You heard Mr. Goodwin's evidence just now; was it the Victoria that Mr. Goodwin was speaking of?—He was frequently there; I am not certain whether he kept it or not.

6155. In 1850?—I do not know anything about it.

6156. In 1852 did you take any part for the Reds?—That is the last election.

6157. Yes?—Very active.

6158. As what?—As canvasser.

6159. And bribery agent again?—Yes; the same.

6160. Who appointed you to that post?—I do not think any one appointed me.

6161. Who gave you the money?—Mr. Pout gave me the money.

6162. How much did he give you?—I think about 150*l.* or 160*l.*

6163. It was spent in bribery?—Yes; it was in messengers, and things of that sort.

6164. Presents, and payments to persons?—Yes.

6165. You had nothing to do with any other part of the expenses but paying voters and messengers?—Yes, I think I paid a few others.

6166. To any great amount?—About 10*l.*; what we call "the roughs."

6167. What is the meaning of that?—I think the night previous to the election it was said the Blues were going to get all the roughs together and kick up a row, because they had no other chance to kick up a row at the poll.

6168. Had the roughs votes or not?—No votes; not at all.

6169. Their business is to kick up a row?—No; they were men employed to protect the voters if they should kick up a row; strong able men.

6170. Sworn in as special constables?—Not exactly; but their orders were on no occasion to attempt to make a disturbance, but if they saw any voters interrupted they were to protect them.

6171. And retaliate?—No; he gave them strict orders not to do that.

6172. £10 to the roughs?—It might be 8*l.* or 10*l.*

6173. With the exception of 8*l.* or 10*l.* among the roughs, the whole of the rest went to the voters?—Yes.

6174. Will you give a list of the voters to whom you paid this money for their votes?—If I am obliged to, I suppose I must. It is only from memory; I have written one out from memory.

6175. Have you got a list by you?—I have.

6176. Have the goodness to give it in?—Retollect, gentlemen, this is only from memory; there may be one or two mistakes, and there may be one or two I have omitted.

6177. You are speaking to the best of your belief?—Yes; I do not know the Christian names of those men, not of all of them (*the Witness handed in a list*).

6178. Here is W. Hadley?—Yes; William Hadley.

6179. What did he get?—£5.

6180. For his vote?—Yes.

6181. Wood; what is his Christian name?—There are three of them; they had 5*l.* each.

6182. What are their Christian names?—I do not know their Christian names.

6183. Where do they live?—I think some of them in Ivy Lane.

6184. Two of them?—I do not know where they live; I know some of them live there.

6185. These three, you do not know where they live?—No.

6186. Two of them live in Ivy Lane?—Yes.

6187. Perhaps all three of them live in Ivy Lane?—I cannot say. They came to me, and said they could get it on the other side, but they would rather go on our side, so I gave it them.

6188. They had 5*l.* apiece for their votes, and they were sent to you by Mr. Wilcox?—No; they said Wilcox had sent a person of the name of Mr. Watkins to them and say that they could have it of him. Some money, I suppose, is the meaning of it.

6189. And they voted accordingly for your side?—Yes.

6190. E. Hayward?—Edwin Hayward, yes.

6191. What did he get?—He got 5*l.* I think he had 1*l.* on the night he agreed to have it, and 4*l.*, I think, on the day that he polled.

6192. Who sent Edwin Hayward to you?—I met Mr. Southee in the street, and he said some one wanted to see me at the Bricklayers Arms. I went round there and saw Edwin Hayward, and he said he wanted something for his vote, and Southee got up and left the room, and said, "I will leave you two together." I asked him what he wanted. He said 6*l.* I said, "That is rather a large sum," or something of that sort; and he says, "Well, 5*l.* and two colourman's tickets."

6193. Did he say who was to get part of his bribe?—No; but I fancy, from what I have heard since, that Mr. Blinks had part of it. I think he was sent down there as a plant upon me.

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6194. Did Mr. Blinks send him to you?—It strikes me he did from what I have heard since.
6195. On this occasion it was Southee was said to have sent him?—Southee took me to him.
6196. T. Brown?—5*l*.
6197. For his vote?—Yes.
6198. E. Jennings, messenger?—Yes; he had part of that before the election, and the other soon after.
6199. He got 5*l*.?—To the amount of 5*l*.
6200. Altogether?—Altogether perhaps his duty might have been worth 2*l*. or 3*l*.; they pay a little higher in election times.
6201. Does that observation apply to all the messengers that got 5*l*. each?—Yes, I suppose it did. I dare say they got about double pay.
6202. For their votes?—I suppose it was for that. They wanted to be put down for something or another; they wanted money or employment.
6203. You have made this list of persons who received money for their votes?—As messengers.
6204. Who received money or money's worth for their votes?—I suppose they asked for it; they wanted some money, and they would rather be put down as messengers and do a little something for it, as they were out of work, than take it as a direct bribe.
6205. That being so, there are three more messengers each receiving 5*l*.?—Yes.
6206. One called H. Jennings?—Henry Jennings; yes.
6207. Another called T. Taylor?—Yes; Thomas Taylor.
6208. And another called S. Pond?—Samuel Pond.
6209. A. Brett, hiring room, 6*l*. 10*s*.; how do you explain that?—I had one for the messengers. It was near the polling booth, so that they could go in and out, or any of the voters.
6210. What is the fair value of that room?—I cannot say; they ask such an extravagant price at election times for their rooms.
6211. How many days was it?—Two or three days; perhaps a day preparing before.
6212. Was it a committee room?—No, it was not a committee room; a room for the voters to go in.
6213. A tally room?—Anything you like to call it.
6214. Did you hire it of A. Brett to induce him to vote?—No, I do not think it was with that understanding.
6215. Did he vote for you?—I believe he did; I do not remember.
6216. There is Allwright 4*l*. or 5*l*.?—I do not know exactly what that man had; he had it during the day of the election. He came bothering me all over the place; he had been hanging out, and over-stepped his market.
6217. That was for his vote?—Yes.
6218. What is the Christian name of Allwright?—I do not know.
6219. Then there are two men of the name of Parsons; what are their Christian names?—I think Charles and John.
6220. Had they 5*l*. apiece?—Yes.
6221. For their votes?—Yes.
6222. M. Austen?—Minter Austen.
6223. And G. Austen?—Yes.
6224. What is that?—The same.
6225. George Austen?—Yes.
6226. They had 4*l*. a piece?—That is the same, as well as I can recollect.
6227. For their votes?—For their votes.
6228. There is J. Terry; is that John Terry or James Terry?—I think that has no business to be in that list. It is money that I lent the man privately. I am not certain whether I gave Mr. Pout an account of that or not.
6229. How much was it you lent him?—I think about 5*l*. or 6*l*. I lent it him at different times.
6230. Did you lend it him to secure his vote?—No, I did not.
6231. When did you lend it him?—Previous to the election; a part he has borrowed since. It is more like a gift of charity than anything else.
6232. How long before the election?—It might be three or four months.
6233. But how long before the election?—Perhaps three or four months. I am telling as far as I know.
6234. Here is E. Bradford; what is his Christian name?—Edwin.
6235. He is down for 7*l*.?—There is a gang of them there.
6236. Is this for his vote?—Yes; the whole of those that are down there are for their votes.
6237. Here are three Bradfords immediately after without Christian names; can you give their Christian names?—I do not know the Christian names.
6238. They are each down for 7*l*.?—Yes.
6239. There are eight down there for 7*l*.?—They all went for 7*l*. in a lot.
6240. You have only four?—There are some other names.
6241. There are eight seven-pounders?—Yes.

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6242. Four of whom are Bradford's?—Yes.

6243. What were you going to explain about the seven pounders?—Why they all hung out together, and would not take less; they said they knew they could have it on the other side, and I think they expected more. There are the Jeanes'. I think it was one of the Jeanes' came to me.

6244. Which of the three Jeanes'?—I think it was Dennis; I am not quite certain. He said, "Mr. Cooper said why do you want to go on the other side, you can have what you want on our side?" That was Mr. George Cooper.

6245. The stonemason?—Yes. He said, "You can have what you want on our side, what do you want to vote for the Tories for?" that is what the man told me; and he answered and said, "No; for the last you promised we had trouble to get it." He said, "It was only a pound, and we had in 5s. at a time; and we had to hunt him about to get it."

6246. Did you try and induce them to be more moderate in their demands?—I did.

6247. What did you offer him?—I forget. I think they asked 10*l.* for the lot, at first, apiece.

6248. And you bate them down to 7*l.*?—No; they drove it off so long that at last one of them came to me and said they would take 7*l.* apiece if I could get it for them.

6249. He spoke for the rest?—Yes.

6250. Did they all go up in a tally?—No, they voted at different places. I did not see them vote, but they all polled.

6251. When Jennings came to you did you consult anybody about what he had said?—I do not remember it.

6252. You have named the four Bradshawes and Dennis Jeanes; that is five of the seven pounders. T. Wilkinson; is that Thomas Wilkinson?—Yes, that is it.

6253. Then there is J. Jeanes?—James Jeanes that is.

6254. What Thomas Wilkinson is that?—He is one among the party; that is the house where they met; he used to keep a public-house.

6255. What house is it; what is the name of it?—The Woolpack, I think, is the name. I think he got a lot together.

6256. The seven pounders met at the Woolpack?—Yes.

6257. And were paid there by you?—Yes, paid there by me.

6258. The last of the seven pounders is another Jeanes; what is his Christian name?—I do not know; there are so many of the Jeanes' I do not know which it is.

6259. Where does he live?—I do not know. I only saw one or two of the parties on the business till they were paid.

6260. What is this Jeanes?—A labouring man I think.

6261. Cannot you give us any indication of him; where to find him?—Oh yes; you can find him; there are one or two of them at work for me at the present time.

6262. Which of those two is that Jeanes?—I do not know. It might be Bradford made the agreement with me, or it might have been Wilkinson; I am not certain which.

6263. There is T. Best, what is his Christian name, is it Thomas?—Thomas Best.

6264. Where does he live?—In Canterbury.

6265. Do you know what he is?—A labourer.

6266. What did he get?—I think it was 1*l.*; that was some time after the election.

6267. For his vote?—Yes. I think he was to have had 5*l.*, but I found he had promised through his master, and I was ordered to give him 1*l.* some time after the election. He had promised another way; he had already promised when he spoke to me about it.

6268. Do you mean he had promised the other side?—No; he had promised Gipps and Johnstone before he spoke to me about any money.

6269. He had therefore no promise to sell when he spoke to you?—No; I do not know that that man did sell it. I made him a present of a sovereign afterwards. I do not know that the man did sell his vote.

6270. You said just now that was for his vote?—I gave it him with that intention. I dare say he thought it was such. It was a fortnight after the election.

6271. You did not owe him any money?—No.

6272. You said just now that was for his vote. You had bargained with him before the election?—He spoke to me about it, and he said he should want some money. I did not know that he had promised. I said, "You shall have the same as the others."

6273. Who told you to pay him the 1*l.*?—I think I applied to Mr. Pout, and I said, "I think the man, as he has voted, ought to have something."

6274. And he told you to pay him?—He did.

6275. There is a man of the name of Wilson?—Yes.

6276. What is his Christian name?—I do not know his Christian name; he is a tailor.

6277. What did he get?—He had 3*l.* for voting against us.

6278. Explain that?—I do not know whether I went to him, or he came to me; he was to have 5*l.* for his vote if he voted early in the morning. I met him in the afternoon and I said, "Have you voted?" and he said "No." Then I said "You will not have your money, for you have not acted up to your bargain." After he had voted he came to me in the evening and said, that unless I gave him something, he should go to the blue committee and split all that he knew, and tell all that he knew.

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6279. So that you gave him 3*l*. to stop his tongue?—That was it; 3*l*. or 3*l*. 10*s*. That was about it.
6280. Did you ask anybody's advice about that?—I do not believe I did.
6281. Did you pay him the 3*l*. without anybody's authority?—I did.
6282. Without authority?—Yes; because I was sure it would be allowed to me.
6283. You said that man voted agains tyou?—He did.
6284. T. Boorman; what is his Christian name?—Thomas.
6285. What did he get?—£5.
6286. For his vote?—For his vote.
6287. There are some, you say, not in this list?—There might be some, I say, but what I do not remember any more; I think it is as near as I can remember.
6288. You say Williamson voted for the Blues?—I believe so.
6289. He voted for the Blues after having obtained a promise from you of 5*l*. for his vote?—He did so.
6290. Did he get nothing from the Blues for his vote?—I think it is very likely he did get something.
6291. Do you know whether he did or not get something?—I do not know myself.
6292. Do you know a body of electors called the Butter Market Troop?—I have heard of such a lot.
6293. Whom did they vote for at the last election?—I suppose they voted for Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville.
6294. Were there any inducements held out to them to give their support to the other side?—Not to my knowledge. I believe there was a split some time back that was made up in some way or other that I do not know of only by rumour.
6295. Was there a meeting held at Alderman Neame's?—I believe there have been such public rumours.
6296. You do not know anything of it yourself?—Not of my own knowledge, only by rumour.
6297. What are the names of the Butter Market Troop, as you call them?—I think the gentleman sitting on your right is the chief of them, now a magistrate, Mr. Matthews.
6298. Go on?—There is a Mr. Austen.
6299. Either of the Messrs. Austen's you bribed in 1847?—I should think not. In fact, I do not know their names. I think they live near the Butter Market; that is the reason they go by that name.
6300. How many of them?—I should think there is a strong party from the split in them, as there has been inducements held out to them to join the other party.
6301. Do you mean they were formerly Red?—No.
6302. What were they before they joined the other party?—All Blues; but I think there was some misunderstanding in the camp about some civic honours or another.
6303. Who did they vote for?—I suppose they voted for Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville.
6304. Then there was no split?—No; previous to the election, there had been.
6305. They were going for the Reds?—No; they were going to bring a man down of their own, an independent man; a Mr. Vincent, I think. I dare say, if you call on Alderman Neame, he can tell you all about it.
6306. Do you mean by Mr. Vincent the gentleman who was examined here the other day?—No. I believe he is a radical or free trader.
6307. A chartist?—Yes, I believe so.
6308. Can you tell how many voters there are belonging to that troop altogether?—I cannot. I think there is some account Mr. Alderman Brent gave the other day, connected with some bills to be paid.
6309. Are there 100 of them?—Very likely they might influence 100.
6310. You told us in your first examination that you went to the Isle of Man?—I did.
6311. From whom did you get the money to go to the Isle of Man?—I think, previous to my answering that question, if you will allow me to ask a question of the Commissioners, whether the Commission of Inquiry touches upon that subject, or whether I can be allowed to defer answering that question until Mr. Kingsford has been examined. I should like to leave it if you will allow me. I shall be most willing to give you all the information that lies in my power, but I do not wish to implicate other parties until I am obliged to do so.
6312. The disclosures which are in your power to make may very much assist us when we come to examine Mr. Kingsford; and as that gentleman has shown a disinclination to produce the papers, we are called upon to ask you to answer the question?—I understood you last evening that you would give him till Friday to consider it.
6313. To produce papers. Do you know if there is anything of importance in those papers?—Not that I am aware of; I never saw them.
6314. Then what difficulty have you in answering a very simple question?—I can tell you; I have no objection to tell; I mean to tell you everything I know upon both sides.
6315. From whom then did you receive the money to go to the Isle of Man?—I made up my mind to go away previous to the committee of inquiry coming on before the House in London.

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6316. The committee in London?—Yes: because I should not answer the questions I am answering you to-day, for I did not wish to see the members unseated. I went to Mr. Pout on the Saturday that I had made up my mind to go away, and I told him that I had never received a penny for my expenses, trouble, nor the money that I had spent in treating at the last election; all that I had done out of my own pocket; that I had not been paid for, although I expected that I should have been. I said, "I am going away now, and on this occasion you must give me 10*l.*;" and he gave me a 10*l.* note.

6317. Can you tell how long that was before the committee met?—I do not know how long it was before the committee met. I think it was three or four days previous to the inquiry coming on.

6318. You had been served with the Speaker's Warrant?—No; I do not think there was any one wanted for me; I was never called on to the House. I had a notice some time before, but it did not give any date.

6319. Did you return after the inquiry was over?—Yes.

6320. Did you get any more money?—I wrote twice while I was there.

6321. How much did you get altogether?—I had two 5*l.* while I was away, and I wrote for 5*l.* to come home with; I went many hundred miles, and my expenses were 19*l.*, which I charged, and I had an overplus of a sovereign.

6322. Which you have repaid since?—No.

6323. You have kept that?—Yes, I have kept that.

6324. You are allowed to keep it?—I do not know whether I am allowed to keep it or not.

6325. That is 20*l.* you had altogether from Mr. Pout?—I do not know where the two 5*l.* came from.

6326. To whom did you write while you were away for this money?—To Mr. Pilcher, under cover.

6327. Under cover to whom?—When I wrote, I wrote to different parties; and I suppose you do not want those who had no connexion with the election brought into it.

6328. Under cover to whom?—Merely an envelope directed to the party. I wished to receive the letter.

6329. Who is that party?—I think I wrote one to Mr. Hollands. I think I wrote another to a gentleman of the name of Buckley or Buckler, a stranger to Canterbury, knowing that he would find means of getting the letter conveyed.

6330. Conveyed to whom?—To the parties they were meant for.

6331. Who were those parties?—My wife principally, and I think two letters to Mr. Pilcher. I am not quite certain.

6332. Did the money you received in your absence from Canterbury come from Mr. Pout or from Mr. Pilcher?—I do not know where they came from; there was no name in the letters.

6333. Who told you to write to Mr. Pilcher?—I told him my direction before I went away.

6334. To whom?—Mr. Pilcher. I told him I was going to the Isle of Man.

6335. Was it arranged you were to get further remittances from Mr. Pilcher?—No.

6336. Is this Mr. Pilcher the same gentleman as Lady Conyngham's steward?—Not very likely I should think.

6337. Who is this Mr. Pilcher?—He is a clerk or assistant clerk of Messrs. Kingsford and Wightwick.

6338. Did Mr. Pilcher write to you?—I do not know who wrote, because I destroyed the letters as soon as I got them, and I do not remember there being any signature to either of them.

6339. Why did you write to Hollands?—Knowing he was a friend of mine. I had been well acquainted with him for many years, and that he would forward the letter.

6340. He knew before you went away that you were going?—I told him a week before I intended going away, and told him I thought Brown was going as well somewhere about that time.

6341. Did you tell him anything about John White?—I do not know him. I never saw him in my life to my knowledge.

6342. I do not exactly see what difficulty you had in answering that question. How does it implicate Mr. Kingsford in what you have told us?—Only from the remarks that he made here yesterday. He did not seem to like to give up his papers, and I dare say among those papers there is something connected with the inquiry. He said something about a brief, and I dare say my name is mentioned in it, and others.

6343. Were you afraid the entries of those payments to you might appear in those papers?—Very likely; I could not tell.

6344. Was that all the apprehension you had?—That was all the apprehension I had.

6345. Have you had any conversation with Mr. Kingsford since yesterday afternoon when the commission broke up?—No. I do not think I have seen him since to my knowledge.

6346. Nor with Mr. Pilcher?—No, nor with Mr. Pilcher.

6347. Nor with Mr. Scoones?—No, nor with Mr. Scoones.

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6348. Nor with Mr. Butler Johnstone?—Nor with Mr. Butler Johnstone. I might have said "good afternoon" to him as he went out yesterday, that is all.

6349. I wish you to explain what I suppose is an error. You say the Butter Market Troop are a very numerous body. Are you sure you are not confounding your body with the Financial Reform Association?—I may be.

6350. Does the Butter Market Troop consist of the following names: the mayor, Mr. Matthews?—I think Mr. Matthews is considered one of them.

6351. The mayor, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Austen, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Jackson; does it contain more names than those?—Yes; I think the principal part of them are the dissenters belonging to the liberal party.

6352. Are there more of them besides those I have read to you?—I do not know.

6353. You do not mean to say Mr. Matthews is a gentleman who takes bribes for his votes?—No, I never heard such a thing.

6354. Or Mr. Austen?—No.

6355. Or Mr. Williamson?—No.

6356. Or Mr. Jackson?—No; I should be very sorry to say so.

6357. Or any of those other gentlemen whose names have been mentioned?—No.

6358. Do you mean Mr. Matthews, Mr. Austen, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Jackson are gentlemen who take an active part on the liberal dissenting side?—Most likely.

6359. And are these persons called the Butter Market Troop because several of those gentlemen happen to live there and in the neighbourhood of the Butter Market?—That is it, I suppose.

6360. I suppose these gentlemen are gentlemen of considerable influence?—Not the least doubt of it.

6361. From their position and respectability they have considerable influence with many other voters?—No doubt of it.

Maurice Saunders.

MAURICE SAUNDERS recalled and examined.

6362. Are you acquainted with Mr. Goodwin's charge for services done in municipal matters?—I have been connected with Mr. Goodwin for, perhaps, six or seven years in municipal matters.

6363. Were you aware that he had a large demand against the liberal party for services done in those matters?—No, not the liberal party.

6364. The red party?—To a party he had a demand, but not the liberal party.

6365. Which party was it?—The conservative party.

6366. How long did that demand date from?—I should say from 1841 to 1845.

6367. Do you know if he had ever applied for it?—He had, upon several occasions.

6368. You know that of your own knowledge?—Yes, I do.

6369. Who had he applied to?—To the committee.

6370. Was it recognized?—It was always recognized and carried on as a debt owing to him.

6371. How came it not to be paid in 1847?—I believe there was something of a compensation to him in 1847.

6372. By whom?—That I cannot say.

6373. Who did you get that information from?—You take me rather at a nonplus; but if you will allow me a second or two, I will recollect it. No, it went beyond 1847.

6374. Up to when?—I think it went nearly up to 1850.

6375. Tell us all you know about it.—He paid the expenses on several occasions, and, to the best of my recollection, there was a debt of 78*l.* which he claimed for municipal purposes, but how or in what way he was paid I know not.

6376. Do you know that in 1850 he got a compensation?—He had a compensation in 1850, I believe; at least I heard so.

6277. From the conservative party?—That I cannot say, who it was from.

6378. From the other party?—That I cannot tell you. I understood he had a compensation in 1850.

6379. That his debt was wiped off?—He had a compensation; how I do not know.

6380. Did that compensation equal his demand?—I do not think it did. He was a man of a very liberal mind, and spent his money freely.

6381. Was it above the 78*l.*?—78*l.* was what he claimed, to the best of my recollection. I do not think it is adequate to what he spent.

6382. You say in 1850 he had a compensation?—Yes.

6383. Did that compensation amount to 78*l.*?—I cannot tell you what compensation he had; but I understood he had a compensation. I do not know from whom or what it was. I only go by hearsay about it.

6384. Did you never talk to him about it?—No, not to him.

6385. Although you acted with him?—I have not spoken to Mr. Goodwin. We have not been on friendly terms since 1850. Mr. Goodwin came over with Mr. Smythe, the same as I did, in 1847, and because I would not be with Mr. Goodwin in 1850 we disagreed, and in 1852 the same.

6386. From the circumstance of your disagreeing in 1850 you are quite certain he had the compensation as long ago as 1850?—I heard he had compensation. *Maurice Saunders.*

6387. As long ago as 1850?—Yes. A thing occurred to me this morning which I wish to explain with respect to my evidence on Tuesday. I told you then there were two other persons I thought of; one I had a faint recollection of, of the name of Roberts. I then gave you wrong information with respect to Roberts. It is a man of the name of Roberts, but another. This morning I met a man in the street, who said, "I expect to be called with respect to what took place." I said, "What?" He said, "The 10*l.* note which you gave me, which was for my son, and Roberts." That is the man who lives in Ivy-lane. I wish to put this straight to show there is nothing kept back on my part. *19th May 1868.*

6388. What is his name?—I think it is James Roberts and James Gruby.

6389. Are you sure it is not John Lavender Gruby?—That is it.

6390. What election was he bribed?—In 1847. I had nothing to do with money matters at any time but then.

6391. Who did he vote for?—Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe.

6392. What did he get?—5*l.* I gave it to his father for him.

6393. Had he been a Red before that?—I believe he had always.

6394. Are you sure it is John Lavender Gruby?—Yes. I gave the money to his father.

6395. Is he a freeman?—Yes.

6396. Do you know of his voting at the election of 1841, when Mr. Henniker Wilson stood?—I cannot say how he voted before. I thought it right to explain that to you, with respect to the son, that I could not recollect.

6397. Do you know Bartholomew Bernard?—Yes.

6398. Where does he live?—In St. Dunstan.

6399. What is his office?—An ex-supervisor.

6400. Who did he vote for on the last election?—He voted for the two Conservatives.

6401. Whom did he promise?—He promised Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville.

6402. Did he sign the requisition to Colonel Romilly?—No.

6403. Did he sign a requisition at all?—I believe he signed a requisition to Mr. Smythe; he told me so.

6404. Did he tell you whether he had received any money for going against his promise?—I do not think he would do so.

6405. Did he receive anything?—I cannot say.

6406. Do you know Abraham Abrahams?—Yes.

6407. Did he vote for Lord Conyngham and Mr. Smythe in 1847?—I think it is most likely.

6408. Did he get anything for his vote?—That I know not; I do not believe he would accept it.

6409. Did he get anything at all, whether for his vote or not?—That I cannot say; but I think him above it.

FREDERICK FREEMAN COBB sworn and examined.

Frederick F. Cobb.

6410. You come from Dover to attend the inquiry to-day, do you?—Yes.

6411. Were you a voter at the last election?—No.

6412. Were you a voter at the election of 1847?—I was.

6413. Which side were you of?—The blue side.

6414. Did you receive any money from Mr. Rutter?—I believe I did. I have quite forgotten it; but I am informed that I did, and I have no doubt I did.

6415. For what purpose did you receive that money?—For bribery.

6416. How much did you receive?—35*l.* I am not positive as to the amount.

6417. Did you send in an account to him?—No, I do not remember that I did.

6418. Should you know it if you saw it (*a paper was handed to the witness*)?—Oh yes, I remember I did send an account.

6419. Is that your writing?—Yes.

6420. Is that the account you sent in of the mode in which you expended the 35*l.*?—Entirely so.

6421. I see the name of Doree; what does that mean? Read the first and second name.—Doree it appears to be.

6422. Do you know a man of the name of Doree?—I do not know him.

6423. Did you then?—I did most likely.

6424. Do not you now?—I do not; I cannot remember.

6425. Would that Doree be a voter if there was such a man?—Yes.

6426. Did you give a voter of the name of Doree any money?—Yes, I did, if it is there. It is Boree.

6427. Now do you recollect?—Yes; now I do recollect.

6428. There is a Boree in St. Peter's and a Boree in St. Alphage; which was it?—I do not remember.

6429. But one of the two?—Yes, one of them.

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6430. You are unable to say which?—Yes.
 6431. What did you give him?—4*l*.
 6432. What for?—For his vote.
 6433. Now the next name?—Lee, of Ramsgate.
 6434. Was he an out voter?—He was.
 6435. Did you see him at Ramsgate?—I did.
 6436. Did you give him anything for his vote?—5*l*.
 6437. What is the next name?—Coppins, of Broad-street.
 6438. That would be George Coppins?—I do not remember his Christian name.
 6439. He is dead, I believe?—I do not know.
 6440. What did you give him?—4*l*.
 6441. For his vote?—Yes.
 6442. Any other?—A man of the name of Royce.
 6443. Does he live in the Archbishop's Palace?—I think he did at that time.
 6444. Was it James or Henry, do you know?—I do not know.
 6445. One or the other?—One or the other.
 6446. What did you give him?—5*l*., it appears here.
 6447. For his vote?—Yes.
 6448. What is he in the Archbishop's Palace?—He was a shoemaker, a very poor shoemaker, and a man in great distress, I believe.
 6449. The next?—The next is a man of the name of Beale, a shoemaker, who lived in Burgate-street.
 6450. He would have been a householder, and not a freeman?—No.
 6451. What did you give him?—3*l*.
 6452. For his vote?—For his vote, and a pair of straps.
 6453. Do you mean to say you bought a pair of straps for 3*l*.?—Yes, that is right; a pair of leather straps.
 6454. I suppose you keep them as a curiosity?—No; I believe they are worn out by this time.
 6455. I thought you pointed to them, as though you had got them?—No, similar to them.
 6456. Was that the nature of the transaction?—Precisely.
 6457. He perfectly well understanding that his vote was to go with the straps?—Yes.
 6458. What is the next?—The next is Tom, at Mr. Jacobs. He is a silly sort of fellow. They call him Tom.
 6459. You knew him by the name of Tom?—Nothing else.
 6460. He was to be found at Mr. Jacob's?—He was living at Mr. Jacob's in Sun-street.
 6461. Do you know his name was Thomas Mount?—No.
 6462. What did you give him?—2*l*.
 6463. For his vote?—For his vote.
 6464. Have you any other?—I have the name of Mr. Clarris, that I paid 4*l*. to for the ribbons for the parties.
 6465. That would be a fair transaction?—Certainly.
 6466. They were not sold on the same scale as the straps?—No.
 6467. He is a very respectable linen and silk mercer in this town?—Yes.
 6468. You have no reason to suppose that that was otherwise than a fair business charge, regard being had to the circumstances?—Nothing at all. I believe Mr. Clarris put it rather low, because we should have a good show.
 6469. Any other name?—The next is the name of Groombridge.
 6470. For pink bows and rosettes?—Yes; they were made up.
 6471. 100 blue and pink bows at a shilling, 5*l*.?—That is right.
 6472. That is not out of the way?—I do not think it is.
 6473. What is the next?—The next is the name of Golding.
 6474. He would be also a woollen and linen draper?—Yes.
 6475. And silk mercer?—Yes.
 6476. Was that for blue ribbons?—Yes; they made up some of the blue ribbons afterwards. I think they found the ribbon and made them up also.
 6477. 1*l*. 19*s*.?—Yes.
 6478. The next is?—The name of Burch, 18*s*. I do not remember what it was for.
 6479. You have no reason to believe that is bribery?—No; it was some contingent expense to the election; and the next is treating, 1*l*. 1*s*.
 6480. And that closes your account?—That is the whole of the account I have anything to do with.
 6481. Do you know anything else?—Nothing else.
 6482. Is that the only occasion you were employed in that way?—The only one.
 6483. Were you here in 1850?—Yes; but I had nothing to do with the election.
 6484. Were you here in 1852?—No; I did not vote. I went away altogether.
 6485. Were you asked to go away?—No; I went away of my own accord, because I did not feel at all disposed to interfere in the election as I had previously.
 6486. Did you vote?—No; I did not vote.
 6487. As to these Borees; did you know them?—I did at that time; I do not now.
 6488. Was it father and son?—I cannot tell.

6489. Was one of them a barber?—I cannot tell. I do not remember.

6490. Do you know a man called by the name of the drunken barber?—I do not.

6491. You do not know which of the Borees it was?—No, I do not.

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CHARLES GOODWIN recalled and examined.

Charles Goodwin.

6492. You referred us to Maurice Saunders, who you said would explain your claim about the municipal matters. We have asked Maurice Saunders, and Maurice Saunders tells us you received compensation for those matters in 1850; is that so?—No.

6493. It is not so?—No.

6494. Had you any compensation in 1850 with reference to any party or claim?—I never received anything, only the amounts that I told you, at any one election, either for compensation services or anything else.

6495. You have told us nothing about 100*l.* you got in September last?—And the 150*l.* and the two bills.

6496. And the 35*l.*?—That is the two bills.

6497. Which were paid by Mr. Brent's order in 1850?—Yes.

6498. Do you think that Mr. Saunders may be confounding that sum which you got with reference to the Victoria and Queen's Head taverns in 1850 with your claim in respect to the municipal elections?—I cannot tell. I have told you the truth. I do not know.

6499. Then Saunders does not much assist you with regard to that?—I have not spoken to Saunders for a length of time until this morning. I told him as he was my agent at the time I should certainly call on him to explain, because he must know it. I know that I have not received any further sums than what I have told you, neither for services nor in any other way.

EDWARD SOUTHEE recalled and examined.

Edward Southes.

6500. You were examined here on Monday?—Yes.

6501. Have you any further information to give besides the little that you gave on Monday?—Since that time I have endeavoured to ascertain some parties who received a portion of the money which Mr. Goodwin had received, and in the inquiries I have made from different parties I find that there are two or three who at that time I could not think of.

6502. Who are those parties?—One is a person of the name of William Waind, of Northgate.

6503. Who else?—Another voter of the name of Wilding; I believe William Wilding; I am not quite positive as regards his Christian name.

6504. Do you know where he lives?—In Pond-lane, Westgate.

6505. Who else besides Wilding and Waind?—William Gold, living in De Lasaux-square, I believe; in fact I know he lives there.

6506. Any other name?—No; they are the whole of the parties I can possibly think of. Since I last appeared before you I have tried all I possibly could to recollect. I am aware there were many others, still I cannot charge my memory with them.

6507. What enables you to remember the names of those three persons?—By being with Goodwin at the time we were canvassing and looking after voters for that purpose.

6508. Did you refer to any document or writing in your possession?—No, not at all. I have no document at all. I am sure I have not; not the slightest scratch of a pen. I should have been glad if I had.

6509. This is the election of 1847?—Yes.

6510. Do you know what money Waind received?—I think Waind received 3*l.* or 3*l.* 10*s.*; I will not be positive; I think 3*l.*

6511. Just look at that list (*handing a paper to the witness*); have you seen it before?—Yes, I have.

6512. When did you see it?—It is my writing. I wrote it last night.

6513. Was Goodwin with you?—Yes.

6514. Did you copy it from anything?—No.

6515. Did you remember all those names in the list?—No; only those three since I last saw you here. I believe I mentioned another name or two on Monday. I think I mentioned the name of Jennings on Monday. I mentioned all the names I could possibly recollect at that time.

6516. Were there any other names mentioned last night, when you and Goodwin were together, besides those names?—No. I have been trying all I possibly could to recollect more. I am quite satisfied there were a great number more received money; but I cannot recollect at all beyond those names at present. I shall endeavour to do so if I possibly can, you may depend upon it. I do not want to confine or to keep anything to myself.

Edward Southee.

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6517. Did you suggest any names to Mr. Goodwin, and Mr. Goodwin any names to you, in making this list?—I suggested those three names that I have just spoken about. The other parties I knew nothing at all about. They are the only three, with the exception of Jennings that I mentioned before, I had some knowledge of.

6518. Did you introduce the parties to Goodwin at this election of 1847?—No.

6519. What part did you take with respect to bribery?—With Mr. Goodwin. We were together canvassing of different parties together.

6520. Had you any money in 1847?—No, not a shilling.

6521. Did you receive any money from Mr. Rutter, or from any other person?—No, not a shilling.

6522. Did you pay any money yourself, or see any money paid to voters in 1847?—I am sure I can hardly say.

6523. First recollect whether you paid any money yourself.—No, I could not say I recollect paying any monies, not to voters, myself. I paid various sums of money as regards treating and expenses that are generally incurred by parties.

6524. In 1847?—Yes.

6525. About what amount do you think you paid in treating?—I cannot say; possibly might have been a good round sum. I gave no account of the monies I spent at all events.

6526. You can recollect somewhere about the amount?—I might have spent during the election 20*l*. I might have done so. I cannot say whether I spent more or less.

6527. Who furnished you with that money?—My own money.

6528. Have you never been repaid?—No.

6529. Have you never made application for repayment?—Not a farthing.

6530. Did you receive any money from anybody during the election?—Not to my knowledge.

6531. Not to your knowledge?—I do not recollect having received any.

6532. That you will swear?—I do not recollect it.

6533. Have you been in the habit of spending money out of your own pocket at previous elections?—I have done so. I may say I have spent a good deal of money out of my own pocket.

6534. At previous elections?—At previous elections.

6535. Did you never apply to anybody for repayment of those monies which you had spent out of your own pocket?—Do you mean in the election of 1847, or any other?

6536. Take the election of 1847.—No.

6537. Did you spend any money out of your own pocket at the election of 1841, when Mr. Smythe and Mr. Heniker Wilson were candidates?—Yes, I spent money out of my own pocket at that election.

6538. How much?—I cannot say how much. We were about on electioneering matters day after day, perhaps for two or three weeks or a month. You can hardly say without you keep an account of the money you do spend. I have no figures to show what I spent; it possibly might have been 20*l*. or 30*l*., or more. I may have been perhaps rather foolish in getting rid of my money in that way.

6539. Did you apply to anybody for reimbursement of what you spent?—I believe I made a small demand on the Conservative Club upon that occasion to the best of my recollection, some few old accounts that I paid to the best of my recollection; at any rate Mr. Pout paid me the amount.

6540. Did you make a similar demand on the Conservative Club for reimbursement of 20*l*., or about 20*l*., you had spent?—No. It had nothing to do with casual monies that I had spent. These were small items for perhaps a little treating at different houses where I might perhaps have given something to voters; at any rate that amount did not exceed 15*l*., and I should say, to the best of my recollection, about 11*l*.

6541. You say, in 1841 you spent between 20*l*. and 30*l*. out of your own pocket?—Very likely more, and more likely more than less.

6542. Were you ever reimbursed any of that money?—No; not of that money. I was paid a small amount.

6543. But that did not form a portion of the money you had spent out of your own pocket?—No.

6544. Did you apply to anybody for reimbursement of that money?—No.

6545. In 1841 I am talking of?—No. I applied for nothing beyond the small amount I have stated here.

6546. Shortly after Mr. Heniker Wilson's contest with Mr. Smythe there was a general election, and another contest?—There was.

6547. Were you equally liberal in that contest in spending between 20*l*. and 30*l*.?—I have been generally on the wrong side as regards spending my money.

6548. In 1841, at the general election, when Mr. Smythe and Mr. Bradshaw were the candidates, I believe you supported them?—I did.

6549. Were you equally liberal in your expenditure?—Yes; much about the same. I followed out my usual custom and practice in spending my own money.

6550. You spent between 20*l*. and 30*l*. at the general election?—I dare say I might have down quite that. We have generally been pretty warm, and not been very nice about money.

*Edward Southee.*19th May 1853.

6551. Do you mean to say, Mr. Southee, in 1841 you spent between 40*l.* and 60*l.* out of your own pocket, and that you never applied to any person for the reimbursement of that sum, or any portion of it?—With the exception of the small amount I have spoken of.

6552. You have told us that small amount did not form any portion of the money?—No. I should say I have spent quite that money, or more.

6553. Understand my question. You have stated, in the year 1841 you spent in treating at the two elections between 40*l.* and 60*l.* out of your own pocket?—I should think so. I do not mean to say positively.

6554. Do you mean to tell the Commissioners that you never applied to any person for the reimbursement of that sum, or of any portion of it?—I do, to the best of my recollection. I have no knowledge of making any application for those monies beyond the little amount that Mr. Pout paid me. I cannot say what that was.

6555. You say in 1847 you spent about 20*l.* out of your own pocket?—Yes; I should say quite that.

6556. Did you apply to anybody to reimburse you that money?—No, no application. No doubt I should have had any money if I had felt disposed, and if I had made the application.

6557. As you had no doubt you could have had the money had you felt disposed to make the application, how was it that you did not make that application?—My spirit was a little above asking for any consideration for what I had done as regards my own services, and also spending my own money.

6558. What are you?—Parchment manufacturer is a part of my trade, and also in the wool line,—wool and fell monger.

6559. Anything else?—I am a little in the leather also. Fellmonger and leather-dresser. General business connected with the wool and skin trade.

6560. Are you in a large way of business?—No, not particularly; as much as most country people are doing; perhaps more than many.

6561. How many persons do you employ?—Thirty. Perhaps forty; sometimes more. On an average thirty.

6562. Did you employ as many as that number in 1841?—Yes, quite that number; more I think than we have at the present time.

6563. Now we come to the election of 1852. Did you support then Mr. Gipps and Mr. Johnstone?—I did. I voted for them.

6564. Did you spend any money out of your own pocket at that election?—I did.

6565. How much?—Not less than 20*l.* at any rate.

6566. Did you apply to anybody for the repayment of that money?—No.

6567. Previous to 1852 you had been Mr. Smythe's friend always?—I had from the commencement of his representing Canterbury. I supported him.

6568. Did you vote in 1847 for Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe?—I did.

6569. Did you continue to be a friend of Mr. Smythe's in 1852?—Yes.

6570. When was it you promised to give your vote to Mr. Gipps and Mr. Johnstone?—I never promised at all.

6571. Were you canvassed for your vote?—I was.

6572. By whom?—By both the candidates, Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Gipps; and in fact the whole party as far as regards that,—Somerville and Romilly. I was canvassed by the whole of them.

6573. By Gipps and Johnstone?—Yes.

6574. What did you say to them when they applied to you?—I said I could not promise them. Mr. Smythe was my friend, and our position was this:—We expected the blue party would have withdrawn one man, and then we should have supported the party as we had done in the last election.

6575. Did you give the same reply to Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly?—It is very likely. I cannot exactly say what I said to them. I said I could not promise. Very likely I might have said so.

6576. You say you employ thirty or forty men?—Men, women, and boys.

6577. Were there any voters in your employment in 1852?—Three I believe. I do not know that there were more than three.

6578. What were their names?—Robert Powell was one; James Callow and John Bailey.

6579. Freeman?—Powell a householder; Callow and Bailey, I believe, are freemen. I do not know whether there were two Callows on the list. At any rate there were only three at the establishment I had there myself.

6580. How did they vote in 1852?—I hardly know. I believe they voted both ways. I think that Bailey and Callow voted for the two conservatives.

6581. And Powell?—And Powell, if he voted at all voted on the other side; but I am not positive whether he did vote; I forget whether he did or did not.

6582. Did you ask any of these men for their votes previous to the election?—No.

6583. Quite sure?—Quite sure of that. I have never done so. I always allow my men to use their own discretion and their own judgment as to voting.

6584. Did you do that in 1847?—I did.

6585. How many men had you who were voters then in your employment?—About the same. There might have been three or four; I cannot exactly say now who they were.

Edward Southee.
 —
 19th May 1853.

6586. You took an active part in 1847. Did you not canvass any of those voters then?—No. I never touched my own establishment; never say anything to my own men as regards voting.

6587. Did you ask them which way they intended to vote?—I did not.

6588. Were they canvassed by any persons in your presence?—No. When the candidates have called in, and if they have made inquiries about my men, I have directed them to the various shops where they have been at work; and I believe they have all received the same courtesy—one party the same as the other.

6589. Did any of them receive money in 1847?—Not to my knowledge. I am not aware. I cannot say.

6590. I am not asking you whether you saw them, or whether you gave it to them?—I cannot say.

6591. Have you heard from them themselves?—I never heard that they had received money.

6592. Never heard they had received money in 1852?—No; never heard that. It is not likely they would tell me a circumstance of that kind at any rate.

6593. Do I understand you? You did not receive any money from Mr. Pilcher or Mr. Rutter, or any other person in the election of 1847?—Yes; exactly so.

6594. You did not?—I did not.

6595. Nor from any person else?—Not to my recollection.

6596. You took an active part in 1847; just tell us what that part consisted in doing?—The principal part of my capacity was in bringing voters to the poll on the day of the election, and previous to that mixing up with them a good deal, and of course soliciting for the parties we were connected with.

6597. I suppose that was before the polling; on the day of polling?—Before the polling; on the day of polling.

6598. Were you active in canvassing before the election?—I took no particular part in what I call the general canvass. Of an evening, and after business, I have devoted a large portion of my time to see the various voters I was connected with.

6599. You used to call now and then privately upon some of the voters by yourself in 1847?—I might have done that. Any party I thought likely to assist, most likely I should have done so.

6600. Have you any doubt you did?—Most likely I did.

6601. Have you any doubt you did?—No doubt at all. I did not lose any chance of securing a voter.

6602. Having no doubt you called on some voters privately during the election of 1847, perhaps you will just refresh your memory and tell us who some of those were?—I can hardly say the parties I might have called on.

6603. Make a clean breast of it; do as Mr. Kelson did.—I can hardly say who the parties were.

6604. Yes, you know. I know by your manner you can?—If I could I should not hesitate, I assure you.

6605. Some of them. Mention one of them?—I cannot.

6606. Did you keep any memoranda?—No, I never kept any account of any proceedings of mine.

6607. Try and see if you cannot recollect one or two of the names of the parties?—I cannot charge my memory. I might have called on a variety of parties, of course, that did not promise me their votes. I recollect calling on Halsey, I myself calling upon him.

6608. Was that in 1847?—Yes.

6609. What is he?—He is a plumber and glazier. I do not know who he voted for.

6610. Is he a freeman?—I believe he is; I think he is.

6611. A master plumber or a working man?—A working man.

6612. You called upon him in 1847 about his vote, did you not?—Exactly so.

6613. Do you remember what you said to him, or what took place, when you called upon him about his vote?—Nothing beyond the usual conversation that takes place as regards soliciting votes. I solicited him for the blue candidates, the Honourable Mr. Smythe and Conyngham.

6614. Tell me what took place between you and Halsey.—Nothing whatever beyond simply asking him to support the two candidates I was canvassing for.

6615. Was that all that took place?—That was all that took place.

6616. Did nothing pass about money?—Nothing; no, nothing about money.

6617. Is Halsey alive?—Yes, he is.

6618. Is he in Canterbury?—Yes, he is.

6619. Now consider before you answer this question. Was anything said about money?—Not a word. He is not a man, I should say myself, who would be likely to receive money for his vote. I should say he never received any money for his vote; in fact, my connexion has been with the class of men of that kind. I believe I have been very much misrepresented as regards my bribing qualifications.

6620. Now, be cautious before you answer. I have given you every opportunity. When you called at Halsey's was nothing said about money for his vote?—Not one sentence.

*Edward Southey.*19th May 1853.

6621. Or money's worth?—Not one sentence.

6622. You say Halsey was not a likely person to take a bribe. Just recollect whether you did not call upon other persons at that election who were likely to take bribes?—No. I do not particularly recollect any of the other parties

6623. You said you did not particularly recollect anybody that you had called upon privately, and then, after a little time, you recollected Halsey.—And I might possibly, after a little time, recollect some other parties.

6624. You knew what I meant when I put the question. Did you understand the question to mean whether you did not call on certain voters privately by yourself who were likely to receive bribes for their votes?—No.

6625. Did you not understand the meaning when you mentioned Halsey?—I misunderstood you then.

6626. Did you not mention Halsey for the purpose of putting me on a wrong scent?—I beg your pardon, I misunderstood your question.

6627. Did you mention Halsey for the purpose of putting me on the wrong scent?—No, decidedly not. I understood you to ask me whether I could recollect any parties I called upon to solicit for their votes upon that occasion.

6628. I said privately?—Yes, you did. I did not take it you meant for corrupt purposes.

6629. Now you perfectly understand the question. Did you call upon any persons during the election of 1847 who were likely to receive bribes for their votes?—No. I do not know of anything beyond what I have stated to you with respect to those last three names I have given you. I do not know of any other parties, not privately.

6630. Or with Mr. Goodwin?—No. I have given you those three names; me and Mr. Goodwin were together in the transaction.

6631. You and Mr. Goodwin were together when you called upon those three persons?—Yes.

6632. Try and recollect whether you and Mr. Goodwin were not together when you called on some other persons?—I really cannot. I really cannot recollect. I had but little to do as regards the dirty part of the business, very little indeed.

6633. You have admitted that you were with Mr. Goodwin when he paid money to voters for the purpose of getting their votes?—I have.

6634. And you have done that which renders you liable to a criminal indictment?—I am quite aware I am in that position.

6635. The Commissioners have power, if they think proper, and witnesses tell the truth, do not conceal or suppress what they know, even although it may criminate themselves, of giving those persons a certificate which will indemnify them from the consequences of their evidence; but if there are persons who are called before them who either conceal or suppress the truth, the Commissioners have the power of refusing the certificate, and leaving those persons to the legal consequences of their conduct.—I am quite aware of the serious position I should place myself in by not giving to you every truth I possibly can. Of course I am giving you the truth, as far as I possibly can and I can charge my memory with it.

6636. Now, Mr. Southey, having considered of what I have just told you, tell me whether you did not call during the election of 1847 privately on other persons besides those you have mentioned who were likely to receive bribes for their votes?—I do not recollect any. I do not indeed. If I could I should not hesitate a moment in handing the names to you. I do not recollect it. I might have done so, and yet have no recollection of it. If I could charge my memory depend upon it I should keep nothing from you.

6637. If you have done so your best way is to tell us all about it?—Yes. I have given you the truth as far as my recollection possibly can carry me.

6638. Can you give us any further information than that which you have already furnished in respect to the election of 1847, or the election of 1852?—I do not know that I can, not with reference to canvassing.

6639. Or anything. Did you see Mr. Smythe in 1847?—Oh yes, frequently.

6640. Did you have frequent conversations with him?—Very frequent.

6641. Had these conversations reference to the election?—Yes, generally so.

6642. Was anything said then about purchasing votes with Mr. Smythe?—Not to my recollection.

6643. Had you any interview or conversation with Lord Albert Conyngham in 1847?—No.

6644. I ask you, Mr. Southey, whether, although you did not apply to be reimbursed the sums about which you have been asked, whether you have in fact been reimbursed by anybody?—I have already stated that I have not received a shilling.

6645. Not at any one election?—I thought you were speaking of 1847. I stated some amount I received in 1841.

6646. What other elections have you been reimbursed, although you did not apply for reimbursement?—None, to my recollection.

Edward Southey.
 19th May 1853.

6647. Do I understand you to say that you have made a foolish and lavish expenditure of your own money at any election at which you have taken part?—Yes, you are quite right; that has been my position.

6648. You never took any of the money which passed through your own hands or the hands of Mr. Goodwin to pay yourself?—No.

James Holland.

JAMES HOLLAND recalled.

The Witness.—Will you allow me amend some portion of my former evidence?

6649. Do you remember at the close of your last examination I desired you to attend here to-day, and to occupy the interval in refreshing your memory upon certain points on which you alleged it to be defective. You have heard a very proper notification which the Commissioner has made to the last witness, and to all witnesses, of the position in which they stand towards this Commission. Having that in your mind, you will now be so good as to answer the questions I am going to put to you. The first of which is,—did you receive from Mr. Pout or from any other person at the last election a sum of money to be expended in corrupt purposes?—I did.

6650. How much did you receive?—I received 6*l.* 10*s.*

6651. What did you do with that money?—I paid 4*l.* 10*s.* to a person of the name of Thomas Taylor, Abbot's-place.

6652. For his vote?—For his vote.

6653. And you secured his vote?—Yes.

6654. Was he a red or a blue?—The last time he was blue, and this time he was red.

6655. And he voted this time for Gipps and Johnstone?—Yes.

6656. What else did you receive?—£ 2 more, which I paid to a man of the name of John Lewin.

6657. Did you receive that from Mr. Pout too?—Yes, I did.

6658. Was John Lewin a red or a blue?—Red. He has always been red.

6659. Always red?—I think he has.

6660. Was he red in 1847?—I believe he was.

6661. Having received this 2*l.*, did he vote for Gipps and Johnstone?—Yes, I believe he did.

6662. You gave him the 2*l.* for his vote?—I did.

6663. What more did you receive?—Not anything more.

6664. Is John Lewin, the man of Staplegate, the only Lewin in the poll book of 1847?—I do not know which way he voted.

6665. You stated he voted red in 1847?—I thought he did. There is only one John Lewin, I believe, in Canterbury.

6666. He voted for Conyngham and Smythe?—So did many of the red party. They went that way that year.

6667. I asked you whether he voted red in 1847?—We consider being with Mr. Smythe that it was red, and I considered myself the same.

6668. Do you wish the Commissioners to understand all your previous answers as to the election of 1847 in the sense that red meant blue?—I voted for Mr. Smythe when he came in as a conservative, and I voted for him then.

6669. Did you receive any money from any other person besides Pout?—Only the 10*l.* I mentioned before.

6670. In 1852?—No; it was in 1847.

6671. You were speaking of 1852 just now?—The two last. You asked me if I had ever received any other money.

6672. At the last election the amount you received was 6*l.* 10*s.*, which you expended in buying two votes?—Yes.

6673. You have heard Mr. Kelson's evidence?—Yes.

6674. It appears then you have some information to give with respect to Brown and Mr. Kelson; proceed to give it?—I stated before that I had heard from current report that Brown was going away, and I could not recollect at the time where I got that information from. I have since recollected, and I am satisfied where I heard it from was Irons or Kelson, or both.

6675. And you did receive letters from Mr. Kelson in his absence?—I received one letter. When I opened it, it was a letter inside an envelope. There was not a word of writing in that letter, and the letter was directed to his wife.

6676. And any directed to Mr. Pilcher?—I did not receive any for Mr. Pilcher.

6677. Were you similarly employed to receive letters from the gentlemen who were at Hull?—Oh no. I was not aware I should have any from Mr. Kelson when he went away.

6678. Did you receive any letter from Mr. White or Mr. Brown?—I never knew him.

6679. Are you quite sure that that list of voters which you handed in at your last examination was not prepared by you, and given to Mr. Blinks?—Every name of those that is in that list I put them down as he brought them to me, and I took them, three or four, as

they came, to the canvassing clerk, to ask if those names had promised, and as they said they were promised I came back and said, "These men have promised," and the pen was put across them.

James Holland.
19th May 1853.

6680. You have had an opportunity of refreshing your memory with regard to that list. How many of those persons received or were promised—I do not say from you or by you—money for their votes?—I cannot answer that question. I do not know the men at all. Never saw them.

6681. Do you know whether any one of them received or was promised anything from or by anybody for his vote?—That I cannot answer. I do not mean I never saw them.

6682. I ask you generally, have you any further information to give the Commission upon the subject on which you were examined on a previous day?—If you will mention anything to lead me on I will tell you, but I have no recollection of anything.

6683. Can you give us the names, for instance, of any more bribery agents, or any more persons who were bribed or who were promised?—I can assure you I do not know of any other than what I have heard reported to-day. I do not know of any more than what I have stated myself.

6684. Mr. Pout has distinctly stated, that according to his course of business he would certainly have paid you money for any votes which you reported yourself to have secured; that shows you were a recognized bribery agent upon the red side?—I never bribed any man in my life.

6685. In that capacity, what further information have you to give the Commission?—I am not aware of any other information, otherwise I would give it with a great deal of pleasure.

6686. As far as I am concerned, I should like very much to see you upon some future occasion?—I will give any information I can possibly give you.

6687. Who is Thomas Taylor, and where does he live? the person you gave 4*l.* 10*s.* to for the vote?—Abbot's-place; the same as Mr. Mutton spoke of.

6688. Is he a shoemaker?—Yes.

6689. There are father and son?—There is father and two sons.

6690. Was it the father, or one of the sons?—One of the sons.

JAMES KELSON recalled.

James Kelson.

6691. You gave 5*l.* to a Thomas Taylor; was that father or son?—Not the same party; not the same family, to my knowledge.

6692. Where did the Thomas Taylor live to whom you gave the 5*l.*?—I think he lived at Westgate.

6693. This is Thomas Taylor of Abbot's-place, shoemaker, and yours is a Thomas Taylor of the Black Griffin-lane. There is another Thomas Taylor besides the two Thomas Taylors you have mentioned?—I expect there are a great many Thomas Taylors in Canterbury.

6694. Voters?—I do not know whether he was a voter or not,—one that was a clerk to Mr. Pout at the time.

JAMES HOLLAND recalled.

James Holland.

6695. Do you know which Taylor it was to whom Mutton gave the money?—The same man.

6696. The same man that you gave money to?—Yes.

6697. At the same election?—No; a different election.

6698. Yours was the election of 1852?—Yes.

6699. And the other was in 1847?—I think it was in 1847.

6700. And not in 1852?—Mine was in 1852.

JOHN VINCENT sworn, and examined.

John Vincent.

6701. What are you by trade or profession?—I am a bricklayer by trade, and a licensed victualler.

6702. Do you keep a public-house?—Yes.

6703. What is the name?—The Bricklayers' Arms, Orchard-place, St. Dunstan's.

6704. How long have you been a voter for the city of Canterbury?—Since 1841.

6705. Have you taken an active part in the elections which have occurred since 1841?—I have.

6706. What side have you been upon?—The conservative interest.

6707. Is that synonymous with the reds?—Yes.

6708. You do not draw the distinction which Mr. Holland did, that whatever side Mr. Smythe was on was red?—No, certainly not.

John Vincent.
 19th May 1853.

6709. In 1841 were you on the committee, or did you take an active part beyond that of an active canvasser?—An active canvasser; I was not on the committee.
6710. In 1847 were you on the committee?—No.
6711. Did you know Pout in 1847?—I did.
6712. Did you know the part that Pout took in the election?—I could not say I did.
6713. You do now?—I do now.
6714. In 1847 were you aware that Pout was a very active man in distributing money bribes?—No, I was not.
6715. Were you brought in communication with Pout in 1852?—Yes.
6716. You did not know what his habits were; it was rather ticklish ground to go upon; what brought you first in communication with Pout?—I was solicited to assist in the canvass by Mr. Thomas White Collard.
6717. That would be nothing more than an ordinary canvass?—That is true.
6718. Did Collard refer you to Pout?—No.
6719. Did you get into closer intimacy with Pout?—I received money from Mr. Pout.
6720. When was that?—After the election.
6721. You received money after the election?—Yes.
6722. How much?—I received altogether to the amount of 60*l*.
6723. In respect of what did you receive that sum of 60*l*?—I received 15*l*. in remuneration for my services for about five or six weeks' canvass as canvassing clerk; the rest of the money I have spent for the purchase of votes; some portion of that money I spent for that.
6724. Had you come to any arrangement with Mr. Pout previous to the election that you were to secure votes by the promise of money?—No.
6725. Was that a volunteer on your part?—I considered it was.
6726. Was it the first time you had been engaged in such a transaction?—The first.
6727. How did you know that your paying would be honoured by Mr. Pout?—This sort of thing generally got rumoured about, that he was the party who would pay for such purposes. I cannot say that I received any information from any one.
6728. I suppose you knew perfectly well you would be paid?—Yes, satisfied of that.
6729. If you had gone up and polled them on the other side you knew also perfectly well you would have been paid?—I have never had any connexion with the other side, so that I cannot answer for their transactions.
6730. Who told you that Mr. Pout would pay?—I do not know; I cannot tax my memory with any individual.
6731. You say that 15*l*. was the price for your own services for six weeks?—Yes.
6732. Have you any list of those whom you paid?—I have. (*The witness hands in a list.*) That is all I can recollect.
6733. Did you give a man named Thomas Finn 5*l*.?—I did.
6734. For his vote?—Yes.
6735. Who is Thomas Finn?—I do not know exactly where he resides. At that time he was in the coal trade; a coal carrier. I think he resides at Wincheap.
6736. Did you give a man called George Broadbridge 5*l*.?—Yes.
6737. For his vote?—Yes.
6738. Where does he live?—In Ruttington Lane.
6739. Did you pay these two men before you drew the money from Pout?—Yes.
6740. When the bargain was struck, did you hand them the money?—No; when they had voted I paid them.
6741. Was it perfectly well understood between you that the money they were to receive was the price for voting?—Yes.
6742. John Goodwin; did you pay him 5*l*.?—Yes.
6743. For his vote also?—Yes.
6744. Where does he live?—He lives at the Eight Bells in St. Dunstan's.
6745. Is he a licensed victualler?—No; a lodger there.
6746. Did you pay James Woollett 5*l*. for his vote?—I could not recollect whether it was 5*l*. or 4*l*. 10*s*.
6747. Was it one or the other?—Yes. It is only taken from memory.
6748. Where does Woollett live?—I believe he lives in Ivy Lane.
6749. Given for his vote?—Yes.
6750. Did you pay George Woollett 5*l*. or 4*l*. 10*s*. for his vote?—Yes.
6751. Did you pay George Ells 5*l*. or 4*l*. 10*s*. for his vote?—Yes; I cannot tax my memory which.
6752. Are you sure it was George Ells?—I am not sure whether it was George or Thomas; his name was Ells; he is a young man.
6753. Does he live in Ivy Lane?—Yes.
6754. Thomas James?—Yes, 5*l*.
6755. For his vote?—Yes.
6756. How much had you got left for yourself?—I was nothing in pocket by it.
6757. You charge canvassing 15*l*. and expenses 5*l*.; that makes 20*l*. for you?—Mr. Kelson in his examination reminded me of some parties I engaged the same as Mr. Kelson did.
6758. What was that?—Some parties to defend and support our colours, and so on.

6759. Roughs?—Roughs.

6760. One item which he put down you omitted?—I omitted. I knew there were other little things I could not account for. Hearing Mr. Kelson mention it this morning, it reminded me of it.

6761. That would square the account, probably?—This I paid at my own house.

6762. Did you give bribes to any other voters besides those you have mentioned?—Not to my recollection.

6763. You may have done, but you do not recollect?—I cannot recollect; I have been trying. I made no memorandum of anything, and this I have done entirely from memory.

6764. This exhausts your 60*l*.?—It does not exactly, because I forgot one sum. There is 10*l* here; I did not expend all that money in employing the roughs. I might have paid other little things; I cannot tax my memory.

GEORGE FREDERICK SMITH sworn, and examined.

John Vincent.
19th May 1853.

George F. Smith.

6765. Are you a coachmaker?—Yes.

6766. And voter of the city of Canterbury?—Yes.

6767. Freeman or householder, or both?—Both.

6768. Have you taken an active part in the elections?—Yes.

6769. When did you first begin to take that part?—Before I was of age.

6770. Which was the first election in which you took an active part?—I do not recollect the date.

6771. 1818?—No.

6772. Not so soon as that?—No.

6773. Did you take an active part in elections in 1841?—Yes.

6774. The first election in 1841; the bye-election between Mr. Henniker Wilson and Mr. Smythe?—Yes.

6775. What was the part you took; have you always acted upon the Conservative side?—Yes; in the distribution of the colour tickets.

6776. Did you take any other part besides the distribution of the colour tickets?—Not any other part at all.

6777. I am now referring to the first election of 1841?—In any election.

6778. Did you distribute the colour tickets in 1841?—Yes.

6779. Did you pay the colour tickets in 1841?—I did.

6780. About what amount of colour tickets do you think you distributed upon that occasion?—I cannot say exactly; between 1,200*l*. and 1,600*l*.; I should think so; I do not know exactly; I do not recollect the sum.

6781. What were those colour tickets a-piece?—That I cannot tell you now; they varied in price; they have not always been the same; they varied at different elections; the price has never been settled until after the election is over.

6782. Between 1,200*l*. and 1,600*l*. you disbursed at that election?—I think that was the amount; it might not be more than 1,200*l*.

6783. Have you the accounts of that election with you?—I have not any; it might not have been more than 1,200*l*., and it might have been 1,600*l*. I may confuse it in this way; I was concerned in the county elections as well, and I took precisely the same part in the county elections.

6784. Have you the least doubt at least 1,200*l*. was paid by you for colour tickets at the election in 1841; the single handed one?—I think there was as much as that.

6785. At the general election in 1841, which was a few months after this election, were you engaged in the same capacity?—Precisely the same.

6786. About what sum of money did you expend in the colour tickets at that election?—I cannot tell you the amount; if I were to say a sum it would be chance.

6787. What do you think?—£700*l*., 800*l*., or 900*l*.

6788. In 1847 did you take the same part?—What election was that?

6789. The election in which Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe were upon the one side, and Lord Pelham Clinton and Mr. Vance upon the other side. About what sum of money do you think you expended at that election?—I cannot recollect the amount.

6790. Not the exact amount, but a rough calculation?—About the same as the last.

6791. £700, 800*l*. or 900*l*.?—Yes.

6792. In the last election of 1852 you took the same part again?—Precisely.

6793. What sum of money did you pay then in colour tickets?—I can give you the exact amount; that is fresh in my memory. The colour tickets were 365*l*. 10*s*.

6794. You have only that one item?—Yes, and refreshment tickets.

6795. How much refreshment tickets?—£59 10*s*.

6796. Have you any other items that you expended?—No; only the money I received and the balance struck.

6797. Did you take this from any books in your possession?—No; only from memory.

6798. Did you pay 425*l*. for colour tickets and refreshment tickets, and did you receive cash from Dr. Lochee, 420*l*.?—Yes.

6799. Leaving due to you 5*l*.?—Yes; that is right.

E e

George F. Smith.

19th May 1853.

6800. And were there refreshment tickets at the other elections you have mentioned, besides colour tickets?—They have always been given. Those refreshment tickets are for the bearers of the colours; they do not go when the colour tickets are issued.

6801. When are those refreshment tickets given?—I promise a refreshment ticket when the procession is arranged in the morning, if they bring the colours home, and behave well; that they shall have a refreshment ticket at night.

6802. Is it the practice to issue refreshment tickets to all the persons to whom you give colour tickets?—Certainly not. I think you will find the number in that paper I have delivered in does not correspond.

6803. I see at the first election you paid 731 colour tickets?—Yes. Now each man has two refreshment tickets; a refreshment ticket on each day, one on the nomination day and the polling.

6804. The refreshment tickets are here 1,190?—Yes; it should be 1,500. It gave great offence to many who did not attend, that I would not give them refreshment tickets.

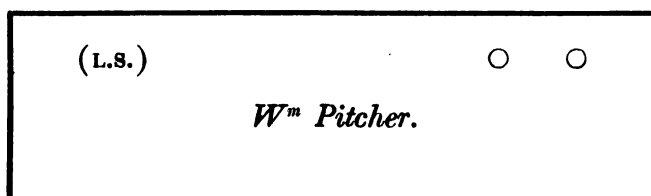
6805. As far as you could you restricted the distribution of the refreshment tickets to persons whom you believed were actually engaged in carrying the colours?—As far as I could judge.

6806. In carrying and defending the colours?—Yes. This ticket which has been put into my hand has not been paid.

6807. Is that a refreshment ticket?—No; this is a colour ticket.

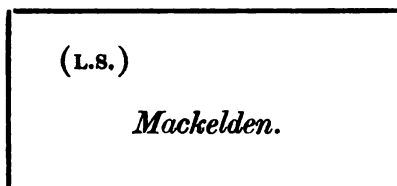
[The ticket was handed in, and was as follows:]

○ ○ Two holes
punched in the card.



6808. Have you a refreshment ticket?—Yes.

[It was handed in, and was as follows:]



This ticket has not been paid; that has been bought by somebody, and kept back. They endeavoured to trip us up. Mr. Aris had two or three of these in his pocket.

6809. How do you know a ticket that has been paid from one that has not?—As soon as I pay a ticket I tear the seal off.

6810. Does that represent one that has been paid?—No; this has not been paid.

6811. And this (*holding up another*); has that been paid?—No.

6812. When they are paid you tear off the seals?—Yes.

6813. From whom did you receive in 1847 the money which you expended in the payment of the colour tickets?—Who were the candidates?

6814. Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe on the one side, and Mr. Vance and Lord Pelham Clinton on the other?—I cannot say exactly whether it was Mr. Walker or Mr. Pout; I have been concerned for so many, and received money from so many, at different elections.

6815. Did you receive it at different times or at one time?—All in one amount after the election; some time after. When I get the tickets in, then I count them over, and see what money I want.

6816. Have you got any accounts of the election of 1847?—No, not of that election.

6817. You kept accounts at the time, I suppose?—No, I did not.

6818. Did you set down the names of persons who applied for tickets?—Yes.

6819. Did you put them down in a book?—They did not apply to me for tickets. Recommendations were sent in from all the different parts of the city by different trades-people and gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and they went to the committee-rooms. I know when a recommendation has been to the committee-room, and then it is brought to me.

6820. All you had to do with it was to pay the ticket?—After a recommendation had gone to the committee-room, I always knew whether it had or not by a mark, and then I issued that ticket. I would not issue a ticket without it had gone to the committee-room.

6821. Had you anything to do with colour tickets previous to the election?—They were all issued previous to the election.

6822. You issued them yourself?—Yes, I did; every ticket, I believe.

6823. What took place when you issued the tickets?—In what way?

George F. Smith.
19th May 1853.

6824. Did a person apply to you for a ticket?—These recommendations would go to the committee-room, and the parties would bring the recommendations to me, and I gave them a ticket.

6825. What did you do with the recommendations?—Threw them in the fire as soon as I delivered the ticket; they were of no use afterwards.

6826. You did not put down in a book the name of the party to whom you gave the ticket?—Yes; a little memorandum.

6827. Have you the memorandum?—No; those were all burnt with the tickets.

6828. In 1847?—Yes, soon after the election.

6829. Have you a memorandum of the names in 1852?—Oh no.

6830. Were they burnt in the same manner?—Yes, all destroyed. It was no use my keeping them after the tickets were issued.

6831. The same system that you pursued in 1841?—Nearly the same. I do not know that it was exactly; there might be some variation.

6832. Why did you destroy them?—After I issue the ticket the recommendation is of no use to me. They are like bank notes; they are sure to come in; they know where they are made payable.

6833. Did you not think it as well to destroy them in case that investigation should be made before a committee?—No; there was no service to keep them.

6834. At any of these elections have you had anything to do with direct bribery?—Not at all.

6835. No monies passed through your hands for the purpose of direct bribery?—No.

6836. You understand what I mean?—Yes; money bribery.

6837. Were you in communication with either of the candidates at the last election of 1852?—In what way? I frequently saw them at the committee-rooms.

6838. Had you any conversation with them?—Oh yes, frequently, and in the street too; frequently met them.

6839. Am I to take it at all the elections you have mentioned you have been a member of the committee?—Yes. I have mentioned the county elections; I have not been a member of that committee, but I have taken some part in those.

6840. Look at that list. (*Handing a list to the witness.*) That I understand is the list given in on the part of the petitioners before the Election Committee, as containing the names of persons who are alleged to have been bribed by receiving colour tickets?—All these names are very familiar to me; they have been before me at so many elections; the same thing over and over again. I do not know the parties.

6841. Does that list contain the names of the persons or many of the persons to whom you gave colour tickets in 1852?—Yes, many of them.

6842. Look over the other page?—Yes; all these names are very familiar. They have got more names down than I have, I think. These names are very familiar; I have had them under my eyes almost every election.

6843. What we wish to know is, do you see any name there which you know is not the name of a man who received a colour ticket at the last election?—It is impossible for me to tell.

6844. Do you think that represents a correct list of them?—I cannot say that.

6845. A pretty correct list?—Yes; these names have been over and over again before me. We are upon the city election now; but many of these came under my eye at the county elections. It is impossible for me to recollect which of the three elections last year; whether at the two county elections, or the one city election.

6846. Are they voters, or persons who receive colour tickets not being voters?—That I do not know.

6847. Do the countrymen have colour tickets also?—Just the same.

6848. At county elections?—Yes; precisely the same; there is nothing new in this; it has all been known to everybody; these two last county elections the same; I distributed colour tickets in precisely the same way.

6849. The names of the persons on those colour tickets, are those the names of the voters, or the names of the persons recommended?—The names of the persons recommended. I do not know the Christian names, and they might be sons for what I know.

6850. The persons upon that list are the voters who are alleged to have been bribed by taking these colour tickets?—That I cannot say.

6851. Not persons recommended?—Do you find a Christian name on that?

6852. I thought you said you burnt them all?—The recommendations I have burnt.

6853. Where are the colour tickets?—There is one.

6854. Where are the others?—All burnt; I have paid them.

6855. You destroyed them after you paid them?—Yes.

6856. Look again at those names in that list; those are the names of persons alleged to have been bribed for receiving colour tickets?—That I cannot say anything about. Every colour ticket I delivered I asked the person if he was a voter? If he said, "Yes," I did not give him a ticket. I did not give a ticket to a voter without he told me a lie.

6857. How came you to say, on looking over that list, you believed it to contain a pretty correct account of persons who had received colour tickets?—Yes. I see the name of James Claggett here for instance; that ticket would be made out in the name of William Claggett for what I know. I do not know James from William.

George F. Smith.

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6858. It would be generally the sons of the voters that came, would it not?—Yes, the sons might come for them.

6859. Then you did not object, did you?—Not at all. If a vote was to have been obtained it would have been obtained by giving the colour ticket.

6860. I understand you even if you had the tickets that would not give us the information in respect of what voter they were given to?—Not at all.

6861. The only papers or documents which would give us that information would be the applications?—Certainly.

6862. And those applications are all burnt?—I burnt them as I delivered the tickets.

6863. Are you enabled to give us the names of any voters who made applications for colour tickets at any of the elections in which you were?—They did not apply to me.

6864. They sent you applications?—The applications go to the committee.

6865. And you do not know anything about them?—After it has passed the committee—I know whether the application has gone to the committee or not—after it has passed the committee, I issue the ticket, and that takes all the responsibility off my shoulders.

6866. Used you to keep in your possession the colours in the intervals between the different elections?—Yes, and have them now, the whole of them, for the county and city both.

6867. Is there any understanding with reference to those colours, or anything said in reference to those colours to the candidates who come forward in the Conservative interest?—In what way?

6868. With respect to any money being given for the use of them?—No.

6869. None?—They belong to the candidates; they are in my custody.

6870. Mr. Gipps and Mr. Johnstone were the candidates on the Conservative side then?—Yes.

6871. Perhaps at another election those two gentlemen might not be the candidates, but two other gentlemen on the Conservative side; what would be then the course?—The committee, or a portion of the committee, would come and look over them, and see what would do for them then, and for those that would not do they would order new ones.

6872. Would any communication take place between the committee and the candidates as to the course that might be adopted with reference to the price of those colours?—Many elections back they used to be valued to the different candidates that came forward. I used to put a price upon them; the value of them. Of late years it has not been so.

6873. What is the value of the colours in your possession now?—I could not tell you, I have got so many; they would cover an acre of ground and more.

6874. Silk?—Yes.

6875. How much would it cost to replace them?—The whole of them?

6876. Yes?—It is impossible for me to say; a large amount.

6877. £500 or 600l.?—More than that.

6878. £1,000?—Yes.

6879. Is nothing paid by the candidate for the use of those colours?—There used to be; they used to be valued to them, and then they became their property.

6880. The colours that are in your possession now consist partly of new colours that were supplied at the last election, and partly of colours that had been used at the previous election?—Yes.

6881. Was any thing paid by the candidates at the last election for the use of the colours that had been employed in the previous elections?—No.

6882. Was any money paid in 1847 upon that account?—No. That was Mr. Smythe's election?

6883. No; Lord Pelham Clinton and Vance's election. Were they used in 1847?—Conyngham and Smythe, at that election?

6884. Conyngham and Smythe were against those two gentlemen?—There was nothing paid then.

6885. Was anything paid in 1841 for the use of the old colours?—I cannot recollect now. For Mr. Lushington they were valued; from him to the next candidate.

6886. Who was the next candidate; do you know?—I do not.

6887. Do you know whether they were valued to Mr. Smythe in 1841 when he first stood?—No.

6888. You do not know?—No; there was nothing valued.

6889. In 1837 Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Gipps were the candidates; that was after Mr. Lushington retired. Do you know whether the colours were valued to them?—I have some faint recollection that they were.

6890. Have you a faint recollection of what the sum was at which they were valued?—It is impossible for me to say.

6891. I do not mean the exact sum?—I do not recollect what it was.

6892. And you do not know whether they were valued to Mr. Smythe in 1841?—Yes. They were not valued to him.

6893. Nor were they valued at any subsequent election on your side, to the best of your knowledge?—No.

6894. Is that so?—I do not think they were valued after that.

6895. You do not think they were valued since Mr. Smythe came?—No.

6896. Can you tell me how much was charged in the election accounts in 1852 to Gipps and Johnstone for colours?—It stands in my ledger. You can have that, if you choose.

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6897. I do not mean the colour tickets, but the colours by that name?—That is in my ledger.

6898. Have you got it here?—No.

6899. Can you not recollect in round numbers what it was?—I could not. I can tell you what amount it is the last election.

6900. That is what I ask you; Messrs. Gipps and Johnstone?—I can tell you that amount.

6901. What did you charge them for colours?—That was February 1841.

6902. No; that is Smythe?—Then this is what was charged to Smythe: I think Mr. Smythe, in his evidence said something like 1,000*l.* was charged.

6903. What was it?—The amount was 133*l.* 19*s.*

6904. In 1841?—Yes.

6905. Which election was that?—The single-handed contest.

6906. The first or second?—The second.

6907. The bye election?—Yes.

6908. Are you sure of that?—That is the extract from my ledger; you may see it.

6909. Tell me how much it cost Messrs. Gipps and Johnstone in 1852?—I could not without I have my ledger here; I think it was about 113*l.*

6910. Colours?—Colours, and ribbons for decorating them.

6911. Did you not say just now that to purchase a new set of colours would be something like 700*l.* or 1,000*l.*?—That is what Mr. Smythe states.

6912. Supposing you were now to purchase a new set of colours to replace what you have?—All that I have in my possession would cost that amount.

6913. Do you mean it would cost that amount according to election prices or according to fair prices?—Fair prices. You do not understand what I mean. The colours I have in my custody are not only Messrs. Gipps and Johnstone's colours; I have some of Sir Edward Knatchbull's colours, and I have some of Mr. Deede's colours.

6914. The conservative colours?—Yes.

6915. And any gentleman that comes forward has the conservative colours brought out in addition to his own?—No, not exactly so. Mr. Smythe's colours never went out for anybody else.

6916. Do you remember his claiming them?—I do.

6917. Do you swear that no charge has been made to any candidate, within your knowledge, for colours which had not been *bonâ fide* and actually expended in the purchase of them?—I do not say that.

6918. Tell us what you do mean?—I say they have not been valued. Anything that came in and was of service, that could be used, they were used for the next candidate, altered, and a charge was made for the alteration.

6919. I ask you what charge was made. Do you mean to say all the charges that have been made on the candidates, and which they have had to pay under the head of colours, has been *bonâ fide* incurred for the purchase of those colours?—Yes; the full value of what has been charged.

6920. I should like you to explain what you said just now about the colour tickets at the county elections. Did I understand you to say that at the county elections there are as many colour tickets distributed and applied for here in Canterbury as at the city elections?—Not so many.

6921. Tell me how many?—It is impossible for me to say; I did not keep an account.

6922. How many do you suppose, on an average?—I should think the first county election in the last year there were 500 or 600 issued.

6923. Issued, or applications; which?—Issued.

6924. Are they county electors that apply for those, through city electors, or do the county electors apply direct?—Both city and county apply.

6925. And to whom do they apply?—To me.

6926. Whom do you represent; the county conservative party or the city conservative party?—Both, on that occasion; at least I send them to the committee-room, and they are passed there.

6927. Whose committee-room?—Whosoever it is.

6928. Suppose it is a county election, to the county election committee-room here in Canterbury?—Yes.

6929. And supposing the county and the city election are going on at the same time?—It never does.

6930. Supposing such a thing to happen, would you still represent both, do you think?—Yes, I might do so.

6931. The canvass might be going on at the same time?—Yes.

6932. Is there no limit determined on by the committee as to the issuing of colour tickets; as to what extent they will issue them?—That I cannot say; they go on as long as they please in the committee-room; I have nothing to do with that.

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6933. Tell us,—at the last election,—to what extent at the last election were Mr. Gipps and Mr. Johnstone's committee prepared to issue colour tickets?—That I cannot say.

6934. Supposing the whole constituency had applied for colour tickets, would they have issued them?—I think they would. They were determined to win, and a colour ticket would not have stopped them.

6935. And that was known?—Oh, generally known; publicly known, and issued publicly.

6936. Had you frequent conversation with the two candidates before their election?—I never had any conversation with them upon the colour tickets or anything of that sort. I talked about the election.

6937. You avoided the subject of colour tickets?—Yes.

6938. Why did you not communicate to them the fact that your former member, Mr. Stephen Lushington, had abandoned the practice long ago, so far as he was concerned, having been advised thereto by Sir Nicholas Tindal?—I was not aware of that advice.

6939. You were surely aware that the committee had made the opinion of Sir Nicholas Tindal the ground of a resolution which must have been pretty notorious, one would think, to your party?—I never heard it before he read it here.

6940. Have you never heard that the practice had been abandoned?—No.

6941. How long ago does your recollection extend?—I have a very bad recollection.

6942. Do you recollect the malpractices of your opponents better than the malpractices of your friends?—Not at all.

6943. You recollect the election of 1826?—Yes, I recollect it. Whose election was that?

6944. You do not recollect that you had no colour ticket to distribute in that year?—Was there a contest.

6945. You heard what Mr. Lushington said, that the resolutions were made that no colour tickets should be issued?—There were colour tickets issued, I think, in 1826. I do not exactly recollect anything that occurred then.

6946. Do you mean to say, at Mr. Lushington's subsequent elections colour tickets were issued?—Yes.

6947. After his election?—After his election.

6948. Subsequent to 1820?—Oh yes, subsequent to that.

6949. After the time he spoke of his having consulted Mr. Tindal?—I never heard anything about that until I heard his evidence here.

6950. After that time?—Yes.

6951. Did I understand you just now to say that there were no colour tickets issued unless there was a contest?—I do not recollect an instance.

6952. Supposing a conservative candidate to come forward, and nobody to oppose him, and he was elected, would there be no colour tickets applied for?—There might be a few, just to carry the banners about.

6953. You would issue them?—Yes; the men would be paid on the tickets.

6954. But in this way, by colour tickets; would the voters send in their applications, and get them in the same way as if there was a contest?—I expect not. I do not think they would be granted in such a case as that, if there was no contest.

6955. It is only when there is a contest?—That is only my opinion upon it. They are granted by the committee.

6956. Then it is, in point of fact, intended to secure their votes?—Oh, no doubt of it.

6957. Do you mean to say you never thought that was bribery until you heard the opinion of the committee the other day?—Never. It has always been the custom on both sides in this city and county.

6958. Why did you and the other committee-men allow Messrs. Johnson and Gipps to remain in ignorance on those points?—We never had any conversation with the candidate on such subjects.

6959. Why not?—I cannot tell you why not. Why should we?

6960. Had you not heard your opponents were not going to issue colour tickets?—I heard they were.

6961. Had you not heard of a trap, to use their expression?—I had; I did afterwards; several traps set.

6962. You had not heard of it till you had committed yourself to the thing?—Oh no; and I knew they were purchasing up the tickets afterwards for the purpose. One or two I stopped; they came in a false name. Maurice Saunders sent his son in a false name to get a ticket, only one of my lads about the premises happened to know the boy. I had had some information given to me previously, that young Saunders was coming with So-and-so's ticket; so that it is evident there was a trap.

6963. That was for the purpose of proving a case of colour tickets against your party?—To prove they had received a colour ticket in my handwriting; I suppose there is no doubt about that. I have no doubt Mr. Aris can give you every information, because there were persons employed to do it.

6964. No doubt that it was done?—We did not conceal the question; nothing was done in secret, and they were all paid in public.

6965. Do you know Bartholomew Barnard?—No.

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6966. Do you remember a recommendation from Bartholomew Barnard for a colour ticket in 1852?—No, I do not remember; he might have had one for ought I know. I do not recollect the name.

6967. Who would know?—No one.

6968. Do you mean to say if any one unknown to you were to send for a colour ticket, or if I were to send to you for a colour ticket, I should get one, although personally unknown to you?—Six or seven months after I could not recollect. If it had been the day after I might have recollected it.

6969. Were any colour tickets issued in 1852 for more than 5s. a day?—No. The price was not set until after the election; no one knew the price till I paid them.

6970. Were colour tickets issued for more than two days?—No.

6971. What could a colour ticket for 15s. be?—I do not know of one.

6972. Do you deny there was such a ticket as a 15s. ticket?—Yes.

6973. You do deny it?—I do.

6974. There was no such thing given by anybody in 1852?—Not by me.

6975. Was there anybody else that could give them?—I tell you why I think they are under a mistake. To distinguish the county tickets from the city tickets, I issued blue tickets. They were called coloured tickets, and not colour tickets. In the Minutes of the House of Commons they were called colour tickets. They were county tickets; they had nothing to do with the city.

6976. Do you mean to say you never gave a coloured county ticket to secure a vote for the city?—I do.

6977. Was such a thing possible by accident?—No; I had nothing to do with that.

6978. Was it not possible that a coloured ticket would get into a box where the colour tickets were kept, and so get to a city voter?—Oh no. When I issued the city tickets they were all in circulation about the town before I issued the country ones; it was a broad distinction, that, coming, to me I should know one from the other to pay them.

6979. You deny you issued a coloured ticket for 15s. to any voter at the city election?—I never gave a 15s. ticket to any body.

6980. Do you think anybody else could have done it?—I do not know what others could have done.

6981. Who acted besides yourself?—No one in the ticket department.

6982. Then you do know whether anybody else could do it or not?—I do not believe there was such a thing given as a 15s. ticket.

6983. Do you say it was impossible?—Yes.

6984. Is there any difference in the price between the country tickets and the city?—I paid the same this time for the county. I have paid 6s. and 7s., and more than that; I have paid 10s.

6985. What is the highest you have ever paid for the city?—Six shillings. This election cost less than any election I can remember, and there was less bribery going on at this election than I ever knew.

6986. In 1852?—At the 1852 election.

6987.—On both sides?—Where I have paid hundreds this election for colour tickets, I have paid thousands before.

6988. What did you pay in 1847 for colour tickets? You say between 7 or 8 and 900?—That is for the city.

6989. We are talking about the city, in 1852. You paid about 425*l.* for colour tickets and refreshments?—That is the smallest sum that I ever paid for colour tickets.

6990. Do you think there was less bribery?—I do; not that I knew what bribery was going on. I knew there was such a thing going on, but I never had anything to do with it.

6991. Do you know it has been proved before this commission that 500*l.* more was expended on the election of 1852 than was expended on the election of 1847 on the Conservative side?—I was not aware of that. I only speak as to what has come under my own eye.

6992. I am telling you that has been proved. Now you say you believe there was less bribery in 1852 than in 1847?—As regards tickets.

6993. As regards colour tickets?—That is the bribery I am speaking of; I know nothing of any other.

6994. Taking into consideration those facts, that in 1852 500*l.* more was expended by the Conservative candidates than was expended in 1847, and that in 1847 several hundred pounds more were paid for colour tickets than was paid in 1852, have you any doubt that a greater amount of direct bribery existed in 1852 than in 1847?—I never knew anything about direct bribery at all. I cannot give an answer to that. Mine has been all indirect.

6995. Then the observation you made with respect to less bribery merely referred to less bribery by the colour tickets?—Yes; the smallest number I have ever issued.

6996. You issued to the full extent of the applications?—I did so.

6997. Have you got a ledger in which you kept an account of the colours?—My regular business ledger.

6998. Can you have it here?—I can have it here, if you want to see. That copy is correct.

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6999. Does that ledger contain accounts for 1852 as well as accounts for 1847?—Yes; all I have done in the way of business is in that ledger.

7000. We should like to have that ledger?—I must bring half a dozen ledgers, if you want all the accounts. What account is it you want?

7001. 1852 and 1847?—Is that Mr. Smythe's election?

7002. Mr. Vance and Lord Pelham Clinton were on your side in 1847. Let us have the ledgers that include the accounts of 1852 and 1847. Have you the ledger of 1841?—Yes.

7003. Let us have the ledgers of all those years?—I will put in a paper of the candidates' accounts. I should like you to see the ledgers, to clear up that affair of Mr. Smythe's, where he states he paid 1,000*l.* for colours, and it is only 133*l.* It has been currently reported all over the place.

7004. With reference to the county election, I suppose there was a district committee sitting in Canterbury for conducting that election?—I never was in it.

7005. I did not ask you that. I ask you whether there is a district committee?—I do not know whether there was a committee of that kind at this last election; there have been such things.

7006. Was there any committee at all sitting in Canterbury for the purpose of conducting the election either of Sir Edward Deering or Sir Brook Bridges?—Yes; that was the election.

7007. There was a committee on both sides in Canterbury?—Yes.

7008. Were the colourmen whom you employed employed on behalf of Sir Brook Bridges and his colleague?—He was alone.

7009. Not in the general election?—Yes.

7010. You return two for this district?—But he stood alone.

7011. Who were the candidates; Sir Edward Deering; did he stand by himself?—Yes.

7012. And Sir Brook Bridges; did he stand by himself?—Yes.

7013. Who was the third?—Mr. Deedes.

7014. Had they all three separate committees?—They had.

7015. For which of the two candidates did you furnish colourmen in 1852; for Sir Brook Bridges, Sir Edward Deering, or Mr. Deedes?—Sir Brook Bridges.

7016. He was looked upon as the person most essentially conservative?—He was.

7017. Then there was a district committee here for the purpose of conducting his election?—Yes; there was a polling district.

7018. Was not that district committee, as far as you know, composed principally of the Conservative gentlemen resident in Canterbury?—No.

7019. Where there not many Conservative gentlemen resident in Canterbury on Sir Brook Bridges' committee?—Yes; I do not know if they were all on the committee; I have met them in the committee-room.

7020. Did not the colourmen who were employed on the side of Sir Brook Bridges on the last general election principally consist of voters for Canterbury?—I do not know whether they principally consisted; there were a great number of them upon it.

7021. Were there not a great number of the Canterbury voters among the colourmen of Sir Brook Bridges?—Yes.

7022. Were not the Canterbury colourmen who were employed for Sir Brook Bridges voters who had a vote for the Conservatives candidates Mr. Gipps and Mr. Johnstone at the city election?—Many of them.

7023. The greater part of them?—I do not know the greater part; many of them. I had a great many rough countrymen come to me, and they could not have been.

7024. I am talking about the Canterbury voters employed?—I am speaking of the remainder part of the colourmen.

7025. You tell me that many Canterbury voters were employed as colourmen at the election of Sir Brook Bridges?—Yes, a great many.

7026. I ask you whether these voters employed as colourmen at Sir Brook Bridges' election had not voted at the city election for the Conservative candidates?—I dare say they had; they might have done.

7027. Have you any doubt at all about it?—No.

7028. Did you not select?—I never selected; it was not my department.

7029. Who did select?—All the respectable people in the neighbourhood.

7030. And in the city?—Yes.

7031. Do you not suppose that they were selected because they had voted on the Conservative side?—I dare say a great many were.

7032. I thought you said you were not in Sir Brook Bridges' committee?—I was frequently in the committee-room; I did not consider myself on the committee.

7033. Of what committee were you a member during the county election, when you gave the county tickets?—I did not belong to any committee; I was frequently in Sir Brook Bridges' committee-room.

7034. Whom did you represent?—I only represented myself; no one else. They wrote to me, wishing to know whether I would render any assistance, as I had done before.

7035. Who paid the colour tickets?—I did.

7036. Who paid you?—I received the money from Mr. Kingsford.

7037. Mr. Kingsford manages both the county and city elections?—Yes. I think I had it from Mr. Kingsford.

7038. Is the same thing done by the Whigs in the county?—I do not know what they did; I have trouble enough of my own.

7039. In the way of purity of election, there would not be much purity gained by transferring these colourmen from the city to the county?—Oh no. We generally went on the liberal principles; we did not profess purity.

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JOHN SNELLER sworn, and examined.

John Sneller.

7040. Are you a town councillor of this city?—Yes.

7041. Have you long had a vote for the city?—Yes.

7042. How many years have you been on the register?—These twenty years.

7043. Have you always voted for the red party?—No.

7044. Were you red at the last election?—No.

7045. Always blue?—Yes; always blue.

7046. What part did you take in the election of 1847; any particular part?—I did not take any particular part whatever in the election of 1847.

7047. None?—None.

7048. You are quite sure of that. You are quite aware what we have come down to inquire about?—I am quite sure.

7049. Can you give us any information?—Only what Mr. Jacobs told you the other day.

7050. Do you confirm that?—Yes.

7051. Tell us what your part was?—I did not pay any money, nor yet receive any.

7052. What did you do or say?—I told him there was a voter he could get if he had a mind to go across for him. I could not ask the man.

7053. I suppose you knew very well how he was going to get him; did you not?—I expected by bribing, no doubt about that.

7054. Any other party that you recommended him, or anybody else to go to a voter?—No.

7055. No other party?—No.

7056. What made you suppose that he would take the money?—I was sure the other party had been after him; in fact, I was told of it by other people, that he only wanted paying for his vote; that he was very poor, and so on.

7057. Did you know the other side had been after him?—I had heard so.

7058. Do you know of no other transaction?—No.

7059. Was that not very odd, that you should begin in 1847 with only one vote?—I do not very often take any great part in electioneering whatever.

7060. Did you ever take any similar part in other elections?—No.

7061. Did you take any part in 1850 in the single-handed one when Colonel Romilly came down?—I only gave a vote.

7062. You were not called on then?—No; I was not called on then.

7063. You took no part?—No.

7064. Were the blue side all ready in case Mr. Vance had not retired?—The blue side.

7065. Colonel Romilly's side; were they all ready for the contest in case Mr. Vance had not retired?—I have not the least doubt.

7066. Mr. Jacobs, and all that crew; were they as busy in 1850 as they had been in 1847?—Mr. Jacobs went away.

7067. Did nobody take his place?—A great many took his place.

7068. Were they as busy in 1850, anticipating a contest with Mr. Vance, as they had been in 1847?—Not that I know of.

7069. Did you think your party were determined to win, as they had been in 1847?—No doubt, if they could.

7070. Do you think if Mr. Vance had come to the poll you would have spared no exertions to win?—I have not the least doubt.

7071. I ask you, as a man of experience in the city, do you not believe, if Mr. Vance had gone to the poll, your men would have had recourse to the same practice as they had in 1847, to win?—Not the least doubt of it.

EDWARD SPEAR SOUTHEE recalled, and examined.

*Edward Spear
Southree.*

7072. You heard what a witness stated to-day about Mr. Hayward? Were you not present when it was stated, that when the bribery agent came to talk to Hayward about his vote, you were sitting there, and you said, "I shall go;" did you hear that?—No, I do not think I heard that.

7073. I think you stated something like that on the last occasion when you were examined?—Yes.

*Edward Spear
Southee.*

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7074. Did you send that man Hayward to Mr. Kelson on that occasion?—To the best of my recollection, I thought I had met Mr. Kelson; but, however, it appears from what I heard Mr. Kelson state, that I took Hayward down to the Bricklayers' Arms, and afterwards sent Mr. Kelson to him, or took him; I cannot say I recollect that to be precisely the case; but as far as I recollect it, it was in this way which I stated to you on Monday, that this man Hayward, whom I did not know at all,—I do not know I should know him if I were to see him now,—I never saw him before to my knowledge,—he came up to me, and said he was desirous of voting for Johnson and Gipps, still he wanted something done for him, in the shape of colourmen's tickets or money, or something of that kind; he wanted something in the shape of a bribe, which of course I was aware he might get; and my impression was I met Mr. Kelson; still I would not positively say; my impression is that I met Kelson very close to the committee-room of Johnson and Gipps, and I said, "Here is a voter who is desirous of voting for Johnson and Gipps, and he wants to speak to you on the subject of his vote, with reference to something to be done for him;" and my impression is, we walked down to the Bricklayers' Arms, and there went into a room together; I believe I paid for a glass of brandy and water, and I left them sitting there, to make the best bargain they possibly could between one another; that is my impression.

7075. Did Mr. Blinks get any portion of that sum?—I do not know anything at all about that.

7076. Did Mr. Blinks concur with you in sending Mr. Hayward to Mr. Kelson?—Not to my knowledge; Blinks never spoke to me on the subject.

7077. Did Mr. Hayward get anything?—Not to my knowledge.

7078. Do you know anything of Hayward's being told to keep out of the way?—I do not.

Samuel Blinks.

SAMUEL BLINKS sworn, and examined.

7079. You are an elector of Canterbury?—Yes.

7080. What are you; a freeman?—A householder.

7081. How long have you had the franchise?—In 1847.

7082. Did you vote at the election of 1847?—Yes.

7083. Who did you vote for?—Clinton and Vance.

7084. Who did you vote for in 1852?—Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville.

7085. Had you promised Messrs. Gipps and Johnstone before that?—No, never.

7086. You thought at one time of voting for them, did you not?—Well, I did not know; I might vote for them. I had not properly made up my mind.

7087. You had done a good deal for them at the election?—Yes.

7088. Why did you leave them?—Mr. Holland did not act in a straightforward manner towards me, and so I left them.

7089. What did Mr. Holland have to do with you?—He employed me to secure a list of voters, or to get as many voters as I could, and I did so.

7090. To get voters for Mr. Gipps and Mr. Johnstone?—Yes.

7091. And were you to get them for nothing?—No.

7092. What were you to do?—I was to get the prices of them what they wanted.

7093. Did you take them to Mr. Holland?—Yes; take their names; and he would submit them to the committee, and they would do as they pleased.

7094. Who was to pay them if they were approved of?—I suppose I was.

7095. Did you obtain any money to pay them?—Not a farthing; not a fraction.

7096. Tell us what you did; you were employed to obtain voters; the names of voters with the prices affixed?—I could not get the prices affixed. Here is a list; not my list. I told Mr. Holland about it. That is a man of the name of Marsh.

7097. I understand you to say, you were employed by Mr. Holland to obtain a list of the names of voters, with the prices they were likely to fetch?—I did not give him the prices of some.

7098. Give us the names you handed him with the prices. I take it for granted you saw those voters first of all?—In my own list I saw them all but two.

7099. You spoke to them about it?—Yes. There is George Ells, the first one. Shall I give the prices now as we go along.

7100. Yes; the prices?—He wanted 6*l*.

7101. He told you so?—Yes. Then afterwards he said he could not vote for 6*l*; he should have 10*l*.; and I told Mr. Holland what Ells said. I want to show this, because Mr. Holland says I wanted to wrong him.

7102. The next one?—Edwin Hayward, of the Military Road, 5*l*.

7103. This he told you also?—This one I am going to mention to you now Mr. Holland particularly wished me to see; that is, William Anderson, Broad Street, Shoemaker; because he was was a rummy customer, and he would not have anything to do with him.

7104. Who said that?—Mr. Holland.

7105. What did he ask?—He did not ask anything. I saw him afterwards. He said, there was a situation procured for his daughter, and he should vote for Mr. Gipps, but

he should not vote for Mr. Johnstone ; he did not think he was bound to it, as the other party had satisfied him.

7106. Who was the other party ?—Mr. Gipps ; and not Mr. Johnstone.

7107. He voted for Mr. Gipps, for procuring a place for his daughter ?—I understood him so.

7108. Go on ?—The next one is George Parsons, Chantry Lane.

7109. Did you see him ?—That man Mr. Holland told me they had got, and had made all right with him. When I gave it to him he said, I went and got names that they had got.

7110. Who had got him and made it all right ?—The committee. Then I found out how it was.

7111. How much did he ask for his vote ?—He is a man that works for me. I said, " Parsons, you have made it all right, have you ? " He says, " I do not know what they call all right. When they were on the canvass they slipped half a sovereign into my hand ; I do not know whether they call that all right or not."

7112. Who was it that slipped half a sovereign into his hand ?—Thomas Taylor.

7113. What Parsons is this ?—George Parsons.

7114. What did Parsons say he should expect ?—He was to have 6*l.* from me.

7115. That you told Mr. Holland ?—That I told Mr. Holland. The next is a man of the name of Finn. He lives at Selling. This man I have never seen ; a man from the country.

7116. You say you did not see Mr. Finn ?—No.

7117. How did you get at him then if you had not seen him ?—Through a man that was a grocer there at Selling.

7118. You will remember him presently, and if so ; give it in ?—Yes, I will give it presently.

7119. Did you give his name to Mr. Holland ?—I did.

7120. Did you ascertain from the grocer what he expected ?—No, I did not.

7121. He expected something ?—He expected something, and he came. I told him, when he came on the day of the election, that I had nothing to do with it. At the time I was getting into the fly to vote. I was blowed up by the grocer, because the man had come in, and I had deceived him, he said.

7122. Give us another ?—James Woollett, Ivy Lane. I did not exactly agree for any price for that man.

7123. What did you differ about ?—We did not come to any price ; not particular ; only I found out that he wanted money, and I submitted the name to Mr. Holland.

7124. Was any sum named between you ?—I do not think there was.

7125. Did you see James Woollett again after that ?—I did not.

7126. You handed over his name to Mr. Holland ?—I did.

7127. Was he to see them ?—No.

7128. Was Mr. Holland to see any one of these men ?—No.

7129. You were to continue to see them, were you not ?—I understood I was to do so.

7130. Now tell us another name ?—James Birt. He was a man I never saw.

7131. How did you get at him ?—It was through his father. He had left Canterbury at that time, through a warrant or something that was out after him. I never went after him ; his father came to me.

7132. What was it ; a speaker's warrant ?—No ; about some children.

7133. How did you get him back ?—I had nothing to do with him ; his father came down to me on the Monday night. I came up with this Birt at the same time to Mr. Holland, and Mr. Holland and I then parted that very night.

7134. Did his father make any offer to you ?—No. All he said was, he wanted money to fetch his son home ; he wanted him to come into Canterbury ; he did not want him to stop away, and that he must have money if he came home.

7135. Did you mention that to Mr. Holland ?—I did, and Mr. Holland said if he was sure the other party would not give him money and fetch him home, and he would stop away, he would have nothing to do with him.

7136. Do you know whether he was brought back ?—No.

7137. Do you know James Birt himself ?—I do not know him personally ; I know some of the Birts, but I am not certain of the man.

7138. Go on to the next name ?—George Woollett ; that man I do not know much of.

7139. Where does he live ?—He lives in Ivy Lane.

7140. What was he to have ?—No agreement with him at all ; no money at all. I did not agree to give him anything.

7141. What did he ask ?—The brother and Mr. Ells were going to bring him, there fore I do not know what he did want. I am showing you the names that I then submitted to Mr. Holland.

7142. Was he to have anything ?—He, expected it, of course.

7143. Give us the next ?—John Carpenter, Military Road.

7144. What was he to have ?—I do not know whether I promised him 5*l.* or 6*l.* ; that I would not say.

7145. One or the other ?—One or the other ; I think it was 5*l.* The next man is Edward Watson.

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7146. What was he to have?—That was a name I gave to Mr. Holland. He wanted money; but he seemed to hang off rather, and somebody else was going to give him more money.

7147. He seemed to hang off, from what?—He was going to get some more money.

7148. Which side?—A man of the name of Smithson.

7149. From which side was he to get more money?—From the Tory side; Johnson and Gipps.

7150. How much more?—I do not know.

7151. How much did you offer him?—I do not know I offered him any.

7152. How much was named between you?—I do not know I offered him any stated sum.

7153. How did you know he was going to get money from Mr. Smithson?—Because he told me he should.

7154. Why?—Mr. Smithson would do better for him, because he had known him for many years.

7155. Do better than what?—Than what I should do for him.

7156. How did he know he was to get more?—I do not know that.

7157. Did he know what you were likely to offer him?—I could not tell him that. I would mark these sums; but I only submitted to Mr. Holland what they really wanted.

7158. He thought Mr. Smithson a better paymaster than Mr. Holland; was that it?—It might be so.

7159. Now give us the next name?—This is a man, Henry Royce, rather a particular gentleman. He wished his money to be put in a letter, and sent to him, and then he would come and poll.

7160. Who was to put the money in the letter and send it to him?—I do not suppose he cared who, so as he got it.

7161. How much was it?—5*l.*, I believe, or as much as he could get.

7162. What is Mr. Royce in the world?—He is a shoemaker.

7163. What is the next name?—Of this list I can give you but very little information of the biggest part of the names; I cannot give you the parties. This is a list that belongs to Mr. Marsh. There are only three men out of the whole list I have had any conversation with on the subject.

7164. Who is Mr. Marsh?—A shoemaker in Broad Street.

7165. Was he employed as you were employed, or as Mr. Holland was employed?—I understood Mr. Marsh he polled these men in 1847 at 10*l.* each, and he could do the same now, and I told Mr. Holland so.

7166. What was Mr. Marsh employed at in 1852?—In 1847.

7167. But in 1852; in the same year you were?—In 1852 Mr. Marsh gave me his list in his own handwriting, and I gave it to Mr. Holland.

7168. Was Mr. Marsh employed in 1852?—I cannot say what he was afterwards.

7169. This was to help you that he gave you the list?—He would have paid them. I should have had nothing to have done with that.

7170. Give us the list?—The first one on the list is William Lemar, Ruttington Lane.

7171. I think you say all these are 10 pounders, or were in 1847?—Yes.

7172. Given you by Mr. Marsh?—I understood him as such.

7173. Give us the next one?—The next is John Ratcliffe. He was an active man with Mr. Marsh.

7174. Another?—The next was Edward Marsh himself.

7175. He told you he was ready to take his 10*l.*, I suppose?—I think there was a blank left to the names. I submitted the list in his own handwriting to Mr. Curtis, and I believe he handed it over to Alderman Brent. That list, what has become of it, I do not know; it was in his own handwriting.

7176. Did you hand over this list to Mr. Holland with the rest?—I handed over the list. Not in Mr. Marsh's handwriting. I kept that myself.

7177. Have you got it here?—No. I handed it over to Mr. Curtis, and he delivered it to Alderman Brent.

7178. Have you finished your list?—No, not yet.

7179. Go on?—James Crouch, Longport.

7180. What was he to have?—10*l.*, I suppose. I cannot give you but very little information on this list.

7181. Read your names off?—The next is John Crouch, Longport.

7182. Go on?—The next, John Wood, Ruttington Lane. That man I had some conversation with. I told him he would never get his 10*l.* what he talked about. He said he should, because if he could not get it from the Tory party he could get it from Mr. Wilcox.

7183. Who is Mr. Wilcox?—He keeps the King's Arms.

7184. What is he?—A Liberal; a Blue.

7185. Did he expect 10*l.*?—Yes; he would vote for nothing else.

7186. Go on?—Charles Wood, Ruttington Lane.

7187. Tell me when you have finished Mr. Marsh's list?—Richard Wood, Ruttington Lane, Richard Millgate, Dargate, Charles Parsons, North Lane; that is the whole of the list.

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7188. Is that Mr. Marsh's list?—Yes.

7189. All the others are yours?—Yes.

7190. Did you see any others of Mr. Marsh's list besides those you have mentioned?—Only three of them; John Ratcliffe, Edward Marsh, and John Wood. In fact I do not know who the others are; hardly to be certain.

7191. Did you hand over your list and a copy of Mr. Marsh's to Mr. Holland?—did.

7192. Did you see him again after that on the subject?—Yes; and he said he would go to the committee, and see whether they would have them; but he did not suppose they would buy Ned Marsh's; he was a damned rascal, and he would have nothing to do with them.

7193. Did he give the same flattering opinion about your list?—I asked him what he said about my list, and he said they would not take them, and neither would they Mr. Marsh's.

7194. He had seen the committee in the meantime, had he?—Yes, he had, two or three times. He went that day to the committee, and he called at my house frequently, to ask me whether I had any more names to give him, although he said just now I was not employed.

7195. Look at that list (*handing Mr. Holland's list to the witness*)?—This is the list Mr. Holland made out in my house.

7196. That is not the list you have been speaking of hitherto, is it?—They are inter-mixed, the names.

7197. Point out any name in that that are in your list?—There is Parsons in this list (*referring to Mr. Holland's*).

7198. Is that George Parsons?—It is William Parsons; that man I never saw.

7199. Is William Parsons on the other list you have given in?—That man I never saw, so I cannot answer for him; only his brother told me he wanted money.

7200. Is there anybody in that list that is in your list?—There is Woollett, George, and Woollett, James, and Anderson, and Parsons, George.

7201. Is George Parsons the man who had the half sovereign from Mr. Taylor on the canvass?—He is.

7202. Is there any more?—No, I cannot find any more.

7203. Tell me under what circumstances was it that Mr. Holland prepared that list?—He prepared this list to submit to the committee.

7204. When did he do that?—It might be, perhaps, a week before the election.

7205. Did you give him the information?—Yes.

7206. The whole of it?—All. There are some parties here I do not know much about; in fact nothing, some of them.

7207. Is it true you brought him the names?—Some of them are crossed out; I can hardly see what they are.

7208. Those that are not crossed out; did you bring him all the names that are not crossed out?—I did.

7209. The names that are crossed out; can you make them out?—Millgate is one; that is the name I gave you, I think.

7210. For what purpose was that list prepared?—To submit to the committee; to see whether they would take the list at a price.

7211. What was the price to be?—I cannot say no further than I have told you. I have given you the prices.

7212. There are some in that list (*referring to Mr. Holland's list*) that are not in the one you have given in?—Yes, there may be some there. I have not seen them; I only heard by other parties. Some of these men that are here (*Mr. Holland's list*) really wanted money, but I cannot answer for them; I only gave him their names. I did not care whether I saw them or Mr. Holland saw them.

7213. Did you give them to Mr. Holland, that Mr. Holland might see them?—Yes.

7214. And he took those down?—Yes.

7215. Did you hear any more of him about that list afterwards?—Not at all; not until I left him; at the time I left him he said the committee would not take the list, Mr. Marsh's ten pounds, and of course they would not take mine; they could do them themselves.

7216. That list, the one he made out, did you hear any more of that list after he had prepared it on any subsequent occasion?—No.

7217. Were you paid for these services?—Not at all.

7218. When did you cease to act in this way for the Reds?—On the Monday as the election was on the Thursday, I think.

7219. Why did you leave them?—He said that the committee would do them themselves, and they were much obliged to me for what I had done, and by those means I left them, and I never saw them any more.

7220. And did they pay you any money for what you had done?—No, not a farthing.

7221. You were dissatisfied?—I was.

7222. Did you see Alderman Brent on the subject?—I did not.

7223. Had you any communication from him?—I had not.

7224. Any remuneration at all from the Blues?—Not a farthing; neither did they know I was going to vote for them until I did vote for them.

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7225. Did you get employment from them?—Yes; afterwards I went to work, and procured evidence against the Tories. They did not employ me till I spoke of how the other parties had used me.

7226. At what period were you employed to get up evidence against the Tories?—It might be some fortnight or three weeks after the election.

7227. Was there any talk of a petition during the election?—There was.

7228. You fully expected there would be a petition?—I did; I mentioned it to Mr. Holland.

7229. At the time that you prepared this list of yours, did you think there would be a petition?—I did.

7230. I will ask you, was it ever in your mind, by giving in these names, to get the Tories into a mess, to induce them to bribe them, and then you would be able to make it known?—Not in the least.

7231. That was not your object?—That was not my object.

7232. Your fair object was purely an honest one, to get as many bribed as you could?—Towards my employers, let it be whichever way it was.

7233. Did you get any part of Hayward's bribe?—Not a farthing.

7234. Did you send him to Mr. Kelson?—I did not.

7235. Now, Blinks, you said you thought you were badly treated by Mr. Holland?—Yes.

7236. And that was with reference to the list of voters that you were to get, and their prices?—Yes.

7237. You were to show him the list of voters and prices?—Yes.

7238. But Mr. Holland was not to see them?—Mr. Holland would have handed me the money, I have no doubt.

7239. Mr. Holland was not to see the voter; that was to be left to you?—That was to be all left to me.

7240. This list of Marsh's ten or eleven votes; was that his list?—That was his list.

7241. I suppose you were all on honour between you?—Yes.

7242. You would not interfere with Mr. Marsh's list, and Mr. Marsh would not interfere with yours?—I think not.

7243. That would be thought very unhandsome, would it not? I want to see what the system is here?—I can tell you but very little of the system.

7244. Yes, you can; no man better. Would it not be thought very unhandsome for one man who had got a list of voters which he was taking up for sale to interfere with another man's list who had got it for the same purpose?—I do not understand what you mean.

7245. You will understand it now. Should you not have thought Mr. Marsh was acting a very unfair part by you, if he had gone and got away Finn and the two Woolletts and Carpenter, and taken them up to the red side?—Not at all; it would not matter to me one halfpenny if he took the lot or the batch.

7246. Then why did you think you were badly treated by Mr. Holland, if you knew you were to have no money?—I did expect to be paid for my trouble, of course.

7247. What did you expect; what does a man get, I want to know, who takes up a batch of voters, because everybody at present has told us they had nothing?—I should have expected to have got something.

7248. I should like to see what your figure would have been; what did you expect to get?—I had not given that a consideration.

7249. I dare say you had. Will you tell us now what you think would have been the fair remuneration for having brought up some ten or eleven votes, and Mr. Marsh's list too?—I cannot answer the question.

7250. Would a pound a head have satisfied you?—If I had brought twenty I should think it would.

7251. If you only brought ten, perhaps you would expect 2*l.* a head?—I do consider a man ought to be paid, because it is dirty work.

7252. All these gentlemen have told us hitherto they did the dirty work for nothing. I want to see why you considered yourself badly treated by Mr. Holland. Should you have expected, if the committee on the other side had taken these votes, that you would have been paid as much as 20*l.* for your services; were they worth 20*l.*?—I do not know they were worth a shilling.

7253. Did you consider you should have been paid 20*l.* Should you have asked 20*l.*?—I never asked anything.

7254. That is not the question, and you know it. Should you have asked 20*l.*?—I should have left it to their generosity. I cannot answer that question, because I have not considered it in my own mind.

7255. Supposing they had said, "What do you put your expectations at?" how high would you put them; plenty of money flowing about?—I should really expect to have been handsomely paid.

7256. I want to know what handsomely paid is in this borough for that sort of work?—No, I cannot tell you.

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7257. Yes, you can. Come, Sir, tell me; I will get it out of you. Now, Blinks, do not blink the question. Should you have thought 10*l.* handsomely paid you?—I should not like to have done the work for 10*l.*

7258. I shall get the exact figure within a shilling before I have done?—No, you will not; because I have not before put a sum.

7259. \pounds 10 will not do; would 12*l.* have satisfied you; it is only 40*s.* more?—Well, Sir, I have never brought it into my mind.

7260. You might answer that the same as you did the 10*l.*; would 12*l.* have satisfied you?—I must have been satisfied if I could not have got any more.

7261. But would it have satisfied you?—I would rather have 20*l.*

7262. I thought 20*l.* was the mark. Now, you see, 20*l.* was the mark, and you went over to the Blues on a split for 20*l.*; is not that so?—No.

7263. What is it?—No, nothing at all. I left independently of them, and would have nothing to do with them, because I really did not like the system.

7264. You told me you thought you were very badly treated by Mr. Holland, and that you thought you were entitled to 20*l.*?—I did not tell them so.

7265. But you thought so?—Yes. We do not always say what we think.

7266. I want you now to say exactly what you think. What was Mr. Marsh to have, do you think?—I cannot tell you.

7267. Did you know Mr. Goodwin?—I do know him.

7268. He does the thing in the wholesale way, does he not?—Yes; a great deal better than I have done it.

7269. Mr. Goodwin got thirty voters for 150*l.* or something like that. What do you think was his figure for that piece of dirty work?—I cannot say. Perhaps he did not get well paid for it.

7270. Do you think that would have satisfied him?—No, I should think not.

7271. What should you have expected for thirty votes?—As I told you before, I have not brought these things into my mind.

7272. Yes, you have, very often?—I told you just now I expected to be paid, and well paid.

7273. I want to know what well paid is; will you tell me or not?—I told you just now, 20*l.* I would rather have that than 10*l.*

7274. We only got it by inference before. You do think 20*l.* would well pay you?—Yes.

7275. And not more than well pay?—I do not know how to answer that question; I have not brought it into my mind.

7276. Would the amount of money depend on the number of votes you got?—I cannot tell that.

7277. Was it a perfectly well understood trade in this town at election times, that if a man gets so many votes, and brought them up, and polled them, he got paid for it?—It has been so.

7278. Was this the first occasion in which you embarked in the trade?—The first occasion that ever I had anything to do with the agency.

7279. It does not require much capital, you see. Do you know anybody else who was in the same trade besides you and Mr. Goodwin?—Not exactly; I do not.

7280. Yes, you do. Come, try and recollect. I dare say you all herd together; they know where to find you. Tell us anybody else who was in the same trade besides you and Mr. Goodwin. We want to find them. That is what we have come down here to do?—I cannot tell you any more. You have had them all up here.

7281. Not the whole crew?—I do not know of any more.

7282. Was Mr. Holland the tailor trying his hand on at it when he came to you?—He called me in as I came past his shop.

7283. Do you think he wanted to do the same thing as you did; get votes, and sell them?—I think he was afraid to have anything to do with it, and so he came to me to do the dirty work.

7284. Were you and he to go snacks?—He did not say anything about it.

7285. Was it not perfectly well understood between you and Mr. Holland the tailor that you were to divide the profit?—Not at all.

7286. Should you not have thought you would have behaved very unhandsome by him unless you did?—I did not know what the profit would be.

7287. \pounds 20 was what you had expected. If you had had 20*l.*, what would you have given Mr. Holland, to deal handsomely by him?—As I told you before, I never had anything to do with it. I was drawn into the thing.

7288. You calculated so well that you expected 20*l.* You were not much drawn into the thing. Who drew you in; Mr. Holland?—Mr. Holland called me in.

7289. And so Mr. Holland was your seducer. Is that the way you put it? Did you resist very much? I suppose you expected to be paid in proportion to your services for the risk you ran of being detected. Is that so?—Yes, I did.

7290. The greater the number of voters you got the greater would be the risk of your being detected, and the greater also would have been your services; is that so?—That was so.

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7291. So that if you obtained a larger number of voters by purchasing you would have expected to have received a pretty considerable sum ; was that so ?—As I told you before, I had not given that a consideration. I did expect to be well paid.

7292. Did you write a letter to the Conservative committee, requesting to be employed during the election in a confidential capacity ?—I never did.

7293. Did you write a letter to any gentleman interested on the Conservative side, requesting to be employed in a confidential capacity during the election ?—I never did.

7294. To any person ?—To no person.

7295. As your lists were rejected, and you got no money for your services, I suppose you considered yourself to be very ill used ?—I considered myself then at liberty to go and do as I liked for the other party, and I voted for them unbiassed.

7296. And as you considered yourself to be very ill used, I suppose you revenged yourself on the Conservative party by voting for Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville ; is that so ?—That is so.

7297. Why did you vote for them ?—Because my principles are that sort of way, although Mr. Pout says I have no principles. Still that is my principle ; liberal principles, although I voted against my principles in 1847.

7298. Although your principles were those, you were ready to lend yourself to dirty work to promote the principles of the opposite side ?—I know that I have done wrong, and I have been very sorry for what I have done, and I have been so scores of times.

7299. Now tell me honestly, if your lists had been accepted by the Conservative party, and you had received what you considered an adequate sum of money, or a promise of an adequate sum of money, for the services which you had performed, would you not have voted for Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Gipps ?—I should consider myself bound so, as I had accepted the agency ; but as I was discharged I considered myself at liberty to do as I liked.

7300. You knew there was a pink party there at that time ; Mr. Smythe's party ; you knew that ?—Yes.

7301. Did you try to sell your list to the Pinks ?—Never.

7302. Are you sure ?—Never.

7303. You did not try that on ?—No.

7304. I have been looking through the poll-books, and I cannot find a Richard Wood. The Woods are plenty ; but there is no Richard Wood. What is his right name ?—You must ask Mr. Marsh upon that list. I do not know anything of it.

7305. I find this confirms your statement so far, that Henry Royce, a rather particular gentleman, did not vote on the last occasion ; is that so ?—I do not know whether he did or not, as I left them.

7306. I do find, with the exception of Richard Wood, that Charles Wood of Ruttington Lane is the only one in both lists who appears to have voted against Mr. Holland and your former politics. I find a Charles Wood of Ruttington Lane voted for the Liberals, and all the others for the Tories ?—I do not know anything how they voted.

7307. Is Mr. Marsh in Canterbury now ?—He is, Sir, I believe.

7308. Have you any further information to give on the subject of your co-partnership with Mr. Holland ?—Nothing at all.

James Delmar.

JAMES DELMAR sworn, and examined.

7309. You are a voter, I believe, also ?—I am.

7310. And are for the red party ?—I am.

7311. Were you a committee-man ?—Not a very active one ; I did not attend very frequently ; I believe I was considered one.

7312. Did money pass through your hands ?—Only in that instance to Mr. Goodwin.

7313. At the last election, did money pass through your hands ?—Yes, it did.

7314. Were you employed, or did you undertake the duty of handing money over to Mr. Goodwin ?—At the request of Dr. Lochee.

7315. Did you know Mr. Goodwin before ?—Yes.

7316. Did you know his character ?—Why I do not know a great deal of him. I have had some dealings with him in the way of business. I really do not know much about him.

7317. Did Dr. Lochee tell you for what purpose Mr. Goodwin was to have this 100*l*.—I do not remember he did at the time.

7318. Was it 100*l*. ?—I believe it was ; I did not see it.

7319. What was it in ?—In a little paper parcel.

7320. In notes or sovereigns ?—I should judge notes, from the feel of the parcel.

7321. You did not know for what purpose he was to have it ?—I heard he had made a claim on the Conservative party for expenses out of pocket in conducting some municipal election affairs.

7322. Did you take a receipt from him ?—Yes.

7323. Was there any detailed statement of the claim handed to you at all ?—I think it did mention in the receipt something about what the money was for.

7324. There was no detail ; merely generally received for So-and-so ?—That was all.

7325. Was it discussed in your committee at all in your presence; that claim? —No. *James Delmar.*
 7326. You know nothing of that?—No. *19th May 1853.*
 7327. Where did you pay him the money?—In my counting-house.
 7328. Did he send for it?—No. He called in the morning; I think it was on the same day; I am not quite certain. He called, and wished me to speak to the committee or Dr Lochee, to know if there was any chance of his getting paid his account.
 7329. Is that all you know about it?—That is all.

Adjourned until to-morrow, nine o'clock.

SIXTH DAY.—20th May 1853.

JAMES HOLLAND recalled, and examined.

James Holland.
20th May 1853.

7330. I understand you wish to make some communication, in addition to your evidence of yesterday?—With respect to what?

7331. You know best?—I wish to say, gentlemen, that my wife went away at this last election in consequence of this: that John Thomas Taylor and Son, I told you, I bribed with 4*l.* 10*s.*; he called at my house on the day of the election between eight and nine o'clock at night, and my wife answered the door; he said he came for some money; she said she did not know anything about any money; he said Mr. Holland had promised him some money; she told him to call next morning; in consequence of that she went away thinking she might be called upon. I state this to let you know the reason why she went away. That is one thing. Another was, some years ago, in 1841, I left Canterbury for two or three weeks. Why I left Canterbury at that time was, I was requested to go and ask a person of the name of Gearing for his vote, he lived then in Palace Street, at the bottom of Palace Street. I went and asked Mr. Gearing for his vote; he said he had been promised 10*l.* from the other party; that he wanted 12*l.* I went back to the committee. Mr. Croasdill was then in the committee; the chairman of the committee. I told him that. He said, "Very well, let him have 12*l.*" I went back to Mr. Gearing again, and he said, "During your absence the other party have been to me, and they will give me more than 12*l.* I have got a sick house, and a doctor about the house. I must have 15*l.*" I then went back to the committee, and told them that. They asked me what I thought of it; I said, "Gentlemen, if you will be advised by me, have nothing to do with such a man." "Go, and tell Mr. Gearing we do not want him. We are much obliged to him." I went back to Mr. Gearing, and told him so. That was what I went away for in the year 1841; that was why I mentioned that there had been expenses incurred at former elections. It cost me more than 20*l.* while I was away for three weeks during the time the petition was in London, which was set off against St. Alban's, and never came to issue.

7332. What issue was that?—Our Canterbury election was set off against St. Alban's.

7333. In what year?—In 1841.

7334. February?—Yes.

7335. Do I understand you went away to avoid being questioned by some election committee in that year with respect to the bribing of this Mr. Gearing?—I did not know him. I asked him what he wanted.

7336. Was that why you went away?—Yes.

7337. You stated that you had been paid some money in 1847 to reimburse you for some outlay at some previous election?—That was the election.

7338. Do I understand you, the money that was paid you by Mr. Rutter in 1847 was meant to cover the expense you incurred in absconding from Canterbury in 1841?—Yes.

7339. Had you anything to do with the bribing of a man of the name of Avery or Ivory in 1841?—Only what I have told you.

7340. This was Gearing?—No. It is a mistake of the name. I mean Gearing.

7341. Besides Gearing had you anything to do with Avery or Ivory?—Never in my life.

7342. Have you anything more to tell me?—Not anything more upon that.

7343. Have you anything to tell me about the election of 1852?—Only relative to what was stated to me respecting Blinks. Blinks brought a number of names up yesterday; and I declare upon my oath that all the names he brought to me were those upon the list which I gave to you. I think there are 16.

7344. You heard Mr. Blinks state yesterday that, in addition to the list which you produced here the other day, there were a number of names which he gave you, and a list of his own making, to be taken by you to the committee of Messrs. Gipps and Johnston, with the prices affixed, in order that they, the committee, might have an opportunity of considering whether to buy those voters or not; and there are some names, and indeed many names, in that list which are not in your list. I wish to ask what explanation have you to give on that subject?—I know of no more names than are upon that list I handed in; not any.

G g

James Hollands.

20th May 1853.

7345. Do you mean to say he did not give you the prices as well as the names?—He said, "These men can be had, and there are three or four besides." I said, "I will take them to the committee, and see if they have promised."

7346. Answer my question. Did he not give you the prices as well as the names?—He said, as to the names he gave me, they wanted a certain sum.

7347. Did he tell you what sum they wanted?—Some 5*l.*, and some 6*l.*

7348. That does not appear on that list?—I did not put any mark on the list.

7349. In his list the prices do appear?—There were no prices on my paper.

7350. Did you hand in to the committee that paper in Blinks' handwriting containing a list of voters, and of the sums which they might ask?—He never gave me one like that.

7351. Did you communicate to the committee the names of those voters, and the sums they would fetch?—I gave the names to Mr. Pout, and Mr. Taylor, the canvassing clerk.

7352. Upon your oath, Mr. Holland, and speaking to the best of your knowledge and belief, in consequence of any representation which you made to the committee, was any voter afterwards secured by any gift or promise of money or of money's worth?—Not by my knowledge.

7353. Or to your belief?—According to my belief, I believe that, according to the names that have come out since, those men have been bought, these names I have heard mentioned since, but not by my knowledge. I gave the list as I tell you.

7354. At all events you gave the information to the committee on which they might have acted, and you have ascertained since that some of those men have been bought?—Yes, they have.

THOMAS FRIEND sworn, and examined.

Thomas Friend.

7355. Are you a voter?—Yes.

7356. How long have you been a voter?—Since 1826. I think that was when I purchased my freedom.

7357. Are you on the red side?—Yes.

7358. Have you always been on the red side?—No.

7359. When did you become a Red?—After 1841 election.

7360. At the 1841 election you were a Blue?—Yes; a reluctant one.

7361. Did you take any part in the election of 1841?—Yes.

7362. What part did you take in that election?—Rendered my services as well as I could for the blue party; and there was one thing: I was requested by Alderman Henry Cooper to see James Turmaine, of Sturry.

7363. What election was that?—Wilson against Smythe.

7364. The single-handed election?—Yes.

7365. The first in the year?—Yes.

7366. There were two elections that year?—Yes. He requested me to see him, to see if I could obtain his vote. I told him I should not do so, because he had left Canterbury. His trade I knew rested entirely with the farmers, and his interest and the livelihood of his family depended upon them; and more than that, he told me he had been offered 10*l.* by them if he would support Mr. Smythe. So I said I should not ask him that, because it will be the ruin of his trade. He said, "Oh, we must have him somehow or another. Offer him 10*l.*; see if you can get him to take the 10*l.*;" and accordingly I waited on him, and he said he was so awkwardly situated it was not in his power to do so, but at last he consented to vote for them, and when he came in to poll he said he should not poll unless he had the money. I told Alderman Cooper what he said. He said, "You must poll him first, or I shall not give him any money." So after some difficulty and persuasion I got him to poll, by promising my word and honour that everything should be right, for I had been told so only that morning. He said, "If you will pledge me your word and honour that I shall be paid I will vote." He did so. Afterwards I saw Alderman Henry Cooper in Castle Street. I told him that he had polled. He said, "Oh, hang it, Tom, I think it is too late now." I said, "I cannot help this, Alderman; the man must have his money; it is too bad to get him to sacrifice all his interest, and everything, and not to give him what he has been promised." "I will tell you what you must do, you must give him 8*l.*" "No," I said. I indignantly replied to him, "I would do no such a thing, or even make such a proposal;" and then he put his hand in his pocket, and gave me the ten sovereigns, and I paid him the ten sovereigns at St. Peter's Tea Gardens, where he was waiting for me.

7367. That was Alderman George Cooper?—No; Alderman Henry Cooper.

7368. Did Mr. Cooper know or give you directions that you were to secure his vote by the promise of money?—He did.

7369. Did he limit you in amount?—Yes; he told me to offer the 10*l.*, and then wanted to give me 8*l.* He limited me as far as regards that.

7370. He limited you to the 10*l.*?—Yes.

7371. Is there any other transaction of a similar nature in which you were engaged in that election?—There was not much, for this reason; the voting went on very much in

favour of Mr. Smythe, and there was hardly a chance, and at that time Alderman Cooper said, "I do not think there is a chance of our winning. I think it is too late." I think the greater part of my time was occupied in seeing to that voter, as far as my memory will serve me on the matter. Then—I cannot charge my memory at which election it was—I do not think it was that, when I was engaged—as soon as I went into the committee-room. I had 15*l.* put into my hand, to go and give to a Mr. Weed, and his two sons 5*l.* each; that was the first time I had anything to do with them.

7372. Who put that money in your hand?—I cannot possibly say; it was in the committee-room when I went into the committee. I am not satisfied whether it was Mr. Edward Plummer or not; it was done there by some one. I said, "I will not go and do it." They said, "We would not ask you to do such a thing, but the parties who have promised to do so are not here, and we shall lose the vote if it is not done." After waiting a length of time, they begged and prayed for me very hard to do it, and I consented. When I went up, one of the sons had been taken away, but the father and the other son went down to the workhouse with me, and I polled them, and gave them the 5*l.* each, and returned the other 5*l.* to the committee.

7373. Who did you return it to?—To the person who gave it to me in the committee-room.

7374. Who was that?—I cannot say; the time has so long elapsed since. I think it was Edward Plummer, or some of the committee.

7375. Was Mr. Edward Plummer in the committee-room at the time you received the money, and at the time you paid it back?—I really believe that he was,

7376. Is Mr. Edward Plummer now in Canterbury?—He is dead. I am not very positive; I think Mr. George Cooper was there also; but I am not very positive as to that.

7377. Are the Weeds alive?—The father and one son are; I saw only a day or two back the father.

7378. Which George Cooper do you mean?—The stonemason.

7379. Is Alderman Henry Cooper in Canterbury?—Yes, I believe he is; I saw him last night.

7380. Is there any other transaction of a similar nature?—Yes; there was one with Alderman Neame.

7381. In 1841?—No; I do not think that was in 1841. Whether it was 1835 or 1837 election, I don't know; at all events, it was after Mr. Villiers' election. Mr. Villiers' election, I think, took place in 1835. I was on the committee for Mr. Villiers.

7382. You were a Blue, then, at any rate?—Yes, certainly.

7383. What was the transaction in which Alderman Neame was mixed up?—With one John Hancock. It was a very sharp contested election.

7384. Who were the candidates?—I am almost certain that it was Lord Albert Conyngham. Whether it was 1835 or 1837, I do not know which; I think it was 1835 or 1837; I cannot speak positive.

7385. Was it when Bradshaw and Gipps were standing against Lord Albert Conyngham and Vance?—No; I think it was subsequent to that. I mixed up with nothing of the kind at Villiers' election; I was on the committee; I did not mix up myself with it; and we did not allow it on our side, that is, on Villiers' side, although they coalesced; it was looking out for Lord Albert, and getting Villiers in, if they could, by the bye. I was on Mr. Villiers' committee, and in canvassing, although they coalesced, at the same time Lord Albert's party were making and securing their man, as they may call it, Lord Albert; and when I was requested to go with Mr. Charles Miette, to canvass some of the voters, Mr. Miette's canvass was one sided; he canvassed principally for Lord Albert, and I blamed him, and I said, "Mr. Miette, this is not fair; I was given to understand this was a coalition, and we were to do what we could for each other; you are canvassing entirely for Lord Albert; if this is continued I shall leave you, and canvass entirely for Mr. Villiers." Consequently, that caused a little split, and many parties' names were brought, to know whether we would do so; but I was given to understand by Mr. Villiers himself, that his election was to be secured for the sum of 300*l.*; and he told me afterwards that he was congratulated by his friends in the clubs or the house, and they said, "What, Fred! you been down to Canterbury, and got returned for 300*l.*, which has cost others more thousands."

7386. This is what he told you; but that has nothing to do with Hancock. Do not run off with a long rambling story. Come to the point?—I was giving an explanation why there was no bribery then; that makes me say I think it was not at that time, in this case, where Mr. Alderman Neame was concerned. John Hancock was in the house of a Mr. Moreland, Beer-cart Lane. This voter we could not get up; there was a crowd round him, after we got him. He would not vote without a sum of money, and Alderman Neame gave me the money, and it was given to him in the street, before we got to the poll,—the workhouse poll-booth.

7387. What was the money?—I think, to the best of my recollection, it was 9*l.*

7388. You received the money from Mr. Alderman Neame?—I did. To the best of my recollection, he went to the committee, and got the money from there; at all events, when we were in the lane; it was nearly opposite Stour Street, or nearly opposite Jewry Lane.

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*Thomas Friend.*20th May 1853.

7389. Did you get the money from Alderman Neame for the purpose of buying that vote?—I did; the money was given into my hands by him.

7390. Did you give it to Hancock for that purpose?—I did.

7391. And he polled afterwards?—He did.

7392. What election do you think that that was?—To the best of my recollection, it was 1837; I think it was 1837.

7393. Did you have recourse to similar practices at any other election when you were a Blue?—I had, several; but as for naming who the parties were, I cannot. There was one man of the name of Blackman.

7394. What do you say as to him?—He got the money, and put the money in his pocket this way, and said he was going to vote. I saw he did not, and I went and took the money out of his pocket again.

7395. Picked his pocket?—Yes, I did, of 4*l*.

7396. What election was that?—To the best of my recollection I think it was the same election.

7397. The 1837?—1835 or 1837.

7398. Who gave you that money?—I had it from the committee.

7399. You do not know the name?—I do not know the name, whether it was Mr. Alderman Plummer, or who the parties were. It was the party who generally had the management of the cash department; the money department.

7400. Have you any other instance when you were a Blue?—I do not know that I have any particular striking instance.

7401. Were you employed at this election when you were a Blue to bribe voters?—I was not employed, inasmuch as this, only to render services. I never had anything for it.

7402. I did not ask that?—When you say “employed,” they wished for my services, and they always had them.

7403. And when you say “services,” do you mean services of that nature?—To a certain extent; but not very great.

7404. Can you tell us who were the principal persons whose services they employed in that particular character?—I think that Mr. George Davey was one. I know he was a very active man at the time.

7405. Is he dead?—No.

7406. Is he alive?—Yes.

7407. George Davey was the principal briber?—I do not think he was the principal briber; he was a very active man at that time.

7408. We want to know who the principal briber was?—I cannot tell you who the principal briber was. To tell you the truth, any party who had any interest in the election, whether great or simple; they all took an active part in it, and when they could not get a voter's answer, or could not get his vote, the question was put this way:—“Who knows so and so?” They would say, “I know so and so, or so and so knows him.” “Will you go and see him?” The member sometimes would come back, and say, “He will not vote unless he gets something;” then it was, “Who will do this?” All those parties who felt deeply interested in the election lent a hand to it, either directly or indirectly. Jacob Jacobs I recollect was a man very actively employed in the bribing department.

7409. From what you know and saw in 1837 and 1841, when you were on the blue side, was there a great deal of this sort of money bribery going on?—I believe there was; particularly in 1841.

7410. On your side of the question?—Yes.

7411. After 1841 you became a Red?—Yes.

7412. What induced to change your colours?—I had been finding fault for a length of time with Lord John Russell's conduct in the House. I considered his conduct was likely to bring about a Radical Government more than otherwise, and from conviction I considered, as we were situated, that a moderate Conservative Government would be better than a Radical Government.

7413. Why Mr. Villiers was a Radical, you know, and you supported him?—Yes.

7414. Rather an ultra Radical?—Yes.

7415. But he bribed?—No. He had only 300*l*. to do it with.

7416. Having changed your colours from conviction, what did you do? What was the first election after the change of opinion in which you were engaged?—The first election in which I was engaged was the election of Mr. Vance and Clinton. I was offered by Mr. Jacobs 10*l*. He said he had got a carte blanche from Lord Albert's committee on the death of Mr. Bradshaw; that if I would render my services in the election to assist in the return of Lord Albert, that he was to make any arrangement for me; as to getting my vote, he was sure he should not get my vote; if I would like to take an active part, and render my services in the election, he would give me 10*l*. to begin with.

7417. That was an offer from the blue side?—Yes; that was when Mr. Bradshaw died.

7418. What did you say to that offer?—Indignantly refused it.

7419. Did you take any active part in that election on the red side?—No; it did not come to a contest.

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7420. Mr. Vance retired?—No; it was when Mr. Bradshaw died, and Lord Albert came forward, and Mr. Gipps, I think, was going to oppose him.

7421. And he retired?—Yes.

7422. There was no election?—No contest.

7423. And no corrupt practices that you are aware of then?—Not that I am aware of; I took no active part in it.

7424. Which is the first election at which you took an active part?—Vance and Clinton against Smythe and Conyngham.

7425. And that was 1847?—Yes.

7426. That was the general election of 1847?—Yes.

7427. What part did you take in that?—I took as active a part as I had hitherto done for the Blues.

7428. You say you had changed your politics?—Yes.

7429. Had you changed your practices?—As much as I could; I was never very fond of the system.

7430. So I see! Did you indignantly refuse to be mixed up in bribery on the red side?—No.

7431. What part did you take in the bribing on the red side in 1847, at the general election?—Well, Sir, there were a few; but not many.

7432. Give us the names of the few?—As far as my memory will serve me, I think there were two or three of the Josslyns.

7433. Give us the Christian names of the Josslyns?—I think one was Joseph Josslyn the elder; there was Thomas Josslyn, and I think one of the others; but I am not very positive as to how many there were; there were three I am satisfied of.

7434. Another Josslyn whose Christian name you do not know; is that it?—Yes; I do not recollect which it was; but there were three. I know two of the names I recollect well.

7435. Joseph Josslyn, did you give him anything?—Yes, I did.

7436. What did you give him?—I cannot state. I do not recollect.

7437. Did you give him money?—Yes, I did.

7438. For his vote?—Yes; for his vote.

7439. Who gave you the money to pay Joseph Josslyn?—After the election was over, to the best of my memory, Mr. Pout gave it to me.

7440. You had paid him, had you, out of your own money before?—No; I did not pay him until after I had got the money.

7441. You promised him?—I promised him something for his services.

7442. For his vote?—Yes, for his vote; the same thing.

7443. Are the two words in the borough, "service" and "vote," synonymous?—I do not know but what they may be quite considered so. In many instances it may be considered quite so.

7444. Many considered it quite so?—Yes.

7445. Did you promise Thomas Josslyn anything?—I believe I did.

7446. Try and recollect, to be certain?—I have no doubt in my own mind but what I did.

7447. How much?—The amount I cannot state.

7448. Have you no memorandum of that?—No; never kept one.

7449. Anybody else, in 1847, besides the three Josslyns?—Yes; there was one Edward Peirce.

7450. Did you promise him anything?—I do not think I did, but I gave him something.

7451. What did you give him?—The amount I cannot recollect, but I think it was 3*l*.

7452. For his vote?—For his vote.

7453. Anybody else?—James Knell; I think it was James Knell, but I am not positive as to his Christian name. There is one more, but he is a dead man; his name was Thomas Laslett.

7454. What did you give Knell?—That I cannot speak positively.

7455. Or Laslett?—I recollect more positively about him; I think it was 6*l*. or 7*l*.

7456. Have you no recollection about James Knell?—Not as to the amount.

7457. Is he alive?—Yes.

7458. I suppose, if he were dead, you would know pretty well what you gave him?—It is possible; but it is not very likely.

7459. I observe the memory of witnesses here is very accurate with reference to the dead people?—Yes; I know this very well, that I gave him the money.

7460. Did you get all this money from Pout?—Of course, I did.

7461. Is there anybody else?—Not that I recollect.

7462. What share had you in the election of 1852; the last election; last year?—Well, I had a share in that.

7463. In the same character, and of the same nature?—Very similar.

7464. Did you bribe at that election?—I did.

7465. Who did you bribe?—I bribed the four Josslyns.

7466. Now you can tell us their names?—Why, I cannot tell you their names; but

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I will give you to understand who they are, so that you may find their names out by the poll book.

7467. Were there any more than four Josslyns on the poll?—Yes; five.
 7468. Do you know the man whom you did not bribe?—I do not know that I do.
 7469. Do you know his Christian name?—No; but I could find from his residence.
 7470. Look at the poll book?—The man I did not bribe worked for William Knoller. There is Joseph Josslyn senior.
 7471. Did you bribe him?—Joseph Josslyn junior; I think it was John Josslyn.
 7472. Did you bribe him?—Yes; and Josslyn, Thomas.
 7473. Did you bribe him?—Yes.
 7474. Did you bribe all those four men to vote?—Yes, I did.
 7475. What sums did you give them each?—I gave them each 5*l*.
 7476. Had you a sum of money from Pout previous to the election for the purpose of bribes?—No.
 7477. Were these sums paid them after they voted?—They were.
 7478. Were the sums promised them before they voted?—Not the exact amount, but promised they should have a sum; but I believe they had been offered 5*l*. by the blue side; that is what they told me.
 7479. The blue side in 1852?—Yes.
 7480. Was there anything of the sort going on on the blue side in 1852?—Of course there was.
 7481. Did you send in an account to Mr. Pout of the way in which you had expended the money?—No; I had not expended it then.
 7482. But afterwards?—I told him what money I required after the election was over. I polled my voters as early as I could.
 7483. Were you and Goodwin there, and Blinks?—No.
 7484. Anybody else to whom you gave money?—Yes.
 7485. Give their names?—William Waind.
 7486. What did you give William Waind?—£3 10*s*.
 7487. For his vote?—Yes.
 7488. Anybody else?—Henry Richard French.
 7489. What did you give him?—£4.
 7490. For his vote?—Yes.
 7491. Any one else?—Yes; I think it was Henry Pittock.
 7492. How much?—£4.
 7493. For his vote?—Yes.
 7494. Any one else?—Yes; John Lemar; I think that is his Christian name.
 7495. How much?—£5.
 7496. For his vote?—Yes.
 7497. Any one else?—Samuel Lemar.
 7498. How much?—Five.
 7499. For his vote?—Yes.
 7500. Any one else?—James Wille.
 7501. How much?—Five.
 7502. For his vote?—Yes.
 7503. Any one else?—No.
 7504. Is that all you bribed?—Yes.
 7505. Do you know how many that makes?—I think it makes 46*l*. 10*s*.
 7506. Was what was left over for yourself?—Yes. I think Mr. Pout made some little mistake. It was 49*l*., to the best of my recollection, I had of him.
 7507. Whatever it was, you had what was left?—Yes; but I expended more than that, because there was some treating going on.
 7508. What do you suppose fell to your share?—Nothing has fallen to my share yet.
 7509. Were you a loser by the transaction then?—Up to the present time I am.
 7510. Do you expect to be repaid?—I certainly do.
 7511. Who shall you look to; the next candidate that comes down?—I have never done so; I have never looked to anybody.
 7512. Have you always been a loser in these transactions?—I can safely say the whole amount of money that I have had for my services during the elections has been something like 9*l*.
 7513. Do you use “services” in the sense you gave me just now?—Synonymous with bribing the other party?
 7514. Yes?—I have never had anything for my vote, if that is what you mean, and never been offered such a thing. I have been offered it for refraining from voting, by Jacobs.
 7515. That was when you were a Blue, I suppose?—No, not when I was a Blue. When they wanted my services.
 7516. And you indignantly refused it?—Yes.
 7517. Is there any one else in the election of 1852 with whom you had money relations about their votes?—Not that I am aware of; none that I gave any money to.
 7518. Do you know anything about the removal of Alderman Neame’s son, at an advance of salary, from London to Folkestone?—No. I heard just prior to the election—

prior to the dissolution, more properly speaking—I heard just prior to the dissolution of Parliament, that Colonel Romilly came down here to consult his friends as to the success of the election. The report gives this, that he called at Alderman Neame's when he came from the railway, and asked how all was going on. The reply was, "All abroad."

7519. This is vague report; you know nothing about it?—I know this, the magistrates have since been appointed, and Alderman Brent's son has been appointed to the place, and Mr. Cooper's son took his place, and the three magistrates were appointed.

7520. Alderman Brent's son was promoted. Was that about 1850?—Just prior to the last election.

7521. Prior to 1852?—Yes.

7522. How long before 1852?—Only a few weeks before that Mr. Romilly came down.

7523. This last election?—Yes.

7524. Lord Derby was in the Government then?—Yes, he was; but his son had the appointment.

7525. What had Alderman Neame to do with it?—Alderman Neame was the leading party; the leading man of what might be called the blue side.

7526. Do you mean Alderman Neame's son or Alderman Brent's son?—Yes.

7527. The visit was to Alderman Neame, and the son was Alderman Brent's?—Yes; and Mr. George Cooper took his place.

7528. At an increase of salary, would that be?—That is what I have been given to understand.

7529. You do not know anything about it. When were these changes made. After Lord Derby had left the Government?—It was said,—this way I heard it,—“If I remove Brent's son from London to Folkestone, at an advance of salary, and let Mr. George Cooper's son take his place, that will be advantageous. Do you think that will satisfy them?” “Yes; but how is it with Matthews and Brooks, for they are dissatisfied?” “Suppose I make Matthews a magistrate, and the two Brooks, and get them magistrates; will that satisfy them?” and these appointments did take place, and so there must be something in the rumour, I suppose.

7530. And these were the rumours about?—Yes.

7531. Did these appointments take place after Lord Derby had left the Government?—Whether the appointment took place afterwards I do not know. It was Colonel Romilly that made the proposal; and under any circumstances these appointments were made, I believe, before Lord Derby did take the reins of the Government.

7532. How long have they been made magistrates?—A very short time.

7533. Were they made magistrates before the general election in 1852, last year.—I think not; I am not positive as to that.

7534. Were they made before the end of the year?—Yes.

7535. Some time before the end of the year 1852?—Yes.

7536. Then they must have been made when Lord Derby was in power?—I am not very positive as to that.

7537. Lord Derby was in power at the general election of last year; he did not resign until the 19th of December?—I am almost positive that it did take place before Lord Derby had the reins of the Government.

7538. Can you give us any information better than that you have just now been giving us?—No, I do not know I can.

7539. Of your own knowledge; not rumour and hearsay?—No, I do not know I can.

7540. Did you for a short period at the last election represent Mr. Smythe's interest?—No.

7541. Had you any offer made to you on the part of Mr. Blinks?—No.

7542. Is there another person beside yourself of your own name?—Mr. William Friend.

7543. Did he act for Mr. Smythe at all?—Yes, he did. Mr. William Friend told me that Blinks offered him the list.

7544. Do you know Thomas Taylor?—Yes.

7545. Did he act as canvasser for the Reds?—Yes.

7546. Do you know a man named George Parsons?—No.

7547. Do you know Mr. Henry Royce?—No.

7548. Did you take any part in the general election of 1841, when Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Smythe were returned?—No.

7549. No part at all?—No, I do not think I did.

7550. Were you blue or red then?—Who was the other one that contested the election, can you tell me?

7551. Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Smythe, Lord Albert and Mr. Twisden Hodges, shortly after the single-handed contest between Mr. Henniker Wilson and Mr. Smythe?—Yes; I think I did have a little to do with that election, but not much.

7552. You were a Red then?—I believe if I did vote it is very likely that I did vote for Mr. Hodges. It was got up in opposition, without, as it were thought, a chance of succeeding.

7553. And you voted for Mr. Hodges?—If I did vote at that time it is most likely I did.

Thomas Friend.
 —
 20th May 1853.

7554. And not for Lord Albert?—Very likely I might have voted for two; most likely I did; if they were the two blue candidates, I did.

7555. Are you sure you voted for Mr. Hodges, from the circumstance that his principles were more liberal than those of Lord Albert Conyngham?—No. He came forward without a chance, or what was supposed without a chance, of success; it was got up in what we call opposition.

7556. If you voted at all you voted on the blue side?—Yes.

7557. Did you bribe anybody at that election?—Not that I am aware of.

7558. Try and recollect?—I cannot recollect.

7559. In 1841 you bought the votes of the three Weeds?—I do not know that it was 1841 that I bought the votes of the three Weeds.

7560. It was Wilson's election?—It was Wilson's election when I got Turmaine's vote for 10*l*.

7561. Was it Wilson's election you gave the father and the son of the Weeds 5*l*. each?—No. I think, if you look to my evidence, I was pretty much engaged that day in seeing after Turmaine.

7562. Afterwards, at the election of 1841?—I do not think I did; I am almost positive I did not.

7563. At what election was it you had 15*l*. put into your hand to give to the three Weeds?—That I am not very positive about. If I were to look at the poll-book, and saw which way the two sons voted, I might tell. There was one son and the father voted on the same side; the other son on the opposite side. I recollect Mr. Thomas Stone, an active partisan at that time on the red side, had been down and got him. If I could refer to one of the old poll-books I could tell you what time it was.

7564. You do not know what election this was you bribed the father and the son?—No; but I do not think it was at Wilson's election.

7565. Recollect whether you did any service of that kind at the general election of 1841?—I think it is very likely it would be at the general election of 1841; I cannot speak positively.

7566. Do you remember any particular person whom you bribed at the general election of 1841?—No; I cannot speak positively as to that.

7567. Now, in 1847, you became a Red?—Yes; that is the first time I voted red.

7568. You had changed your opinions before?—Long before; ever since 1841.

7569. But the two elections in 1841 you voted for the Blues?—I think I did. I know I did at Wilson's, and I think I did at the general election; I have no doubt of it.

7570. It was shortly after the general election you changed your opinions?—Yes.

7571. Did you apply, after the general election of 1841, for any remuneration for your services?—No.

7572. Upon your oath?—Upon my oath, not a single shilling did I apply for, or a pound, or anything else. I paid 17*s*. more than what I had actually received.

7573. Your political conversion is very rapid. In 1835 your favourite candidate is the Radical candidate; in 1841, at the general election, you can remember that you gave your vote to Mr. Hodges, who was the Radical candidate, and then you call upon us to believe that shortly after the general election of 1841 you changed your opinions, because you thought Lord John Russell was too much of a Radical?—Yes.

7574. Was the late Mr. Edward Plummer chairman of the blue committee in 1837?—If he was alive he was.

Mr. DAVID MATTHEWS sworn, and examined.

Mr. D. Matthews.
 —

7575. Are you a magistrate?—I am.

7576. When were you appointed?—I believe some time in 1852.

7577. Do you know to which party you owe your appointment?—I have no doubt to the blue party.

7578. Those are the Whigs?—Yes.

7579. Which party was in power in the Government when you were appointed?—I believe it was one of the last appointments made by the Whig party; it came down on a Saturday morning, and their resignation took place upon the Friday.

7580. Have you any explanation to give with reference to the statements made by the witness, Friend?—I wish distinctly to state that I consider it an honourable appointment, entirely unsought for by me, and without any communication by any party to me that such an appointment was likely to be made, until the Thursday before the appointment came down on the Saturday morning. A friend of mine, whose name I will give, if you wish it, called upon me privately, and told me that my name had been submitted as one of the magistrates; but I was requested not to take any notice of it, as it possibly might not take place. On the Saturday morning the appointment came down; Alderman Neame called upon, and told me my name was confirmed as a magistrate by the Lord Chancellor, I believe. I wish entirely to stand clear with my fellow citizens, and I state that no application was made by me respecting it, nor did I know anything about it until the appointment was nearly confirmed. I had seen no party whatever; I

knew nothing at all of it ; I was quite taken by surprise, to suppose that my name was submitted as one of the magistrates.

7581. Had you ever expressed dissatisfaction at having been passed over?—Never, in that way. I never anticipated, from the part I had taken in politics, that my name was likely to be submitted as one of the city magistrates.

7582. You say, not in that way?—Not in any way had I complained. Ours was a municipal complaint, which had been going on for a number of years past. It arose out of the reduction in taxes in the city generally. I believe it first commenced with the gas question ; we then went on with the reduction of the police establishment ; there were other questions affecting the rates of the city ; and I believe I may state, without fear of contradiction, the exertions of myself and friends have saved to the city between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* a year in taxation.

7583. I am asking you about complaints. Was there any complaint?—One source of complaint amongst myself and friends was this : there several parties in the city holding a number of offices ; for instance, there were charity trustees magistrates and aldermen, I may say, and they filled the office of mayor in rotation ; we considered that was an unfair position for the party generally ; we considered that it weakened the party, and that the party would be more strong by a more free diffusion of the honours of the city, and I have stated that in public at various times during the period of perhaps 14 or 15 years that this has been going on.

7584. And had you stated, either publicly, or privately to your friends, that you considered you personally had been passed over?—Never.

7585. Or that your services had not been sufficiently recognized?—Never, because they have been honourably acknowledged by the citizens in a presentation they made me for my exertions upon the gas question.

7586. You said that “ours was a municipal complaint.” What do you mean by ours?—I considered the party with whom I was co-operating at the time.

7587. Who is that party?—I may say, principally my neighbours ; Mr. Austen was one. It originated with the Butter Market Troop, as it is called.

7588. What are the politics of that party?—Liberal ; not extreme.

7589. Are they the blue party, or a portion of the blue party?—A portion of the blue party.

7590. Is that party the same as the Butter Market Troop, of which you have been speaking?—It is called the Butter Market Troop, from living near the Butter Market.

7591. I understand that you had no communication with Colonel Romilly or anybody else with respect to your appointment to be magistrate?—Distinctly not. If I for a moment could imagine I held my position from any dishonourable motives I would at once retire. There have been statements made, which have become current in the city, that a certain sum of money passed through me ; that is, the election of 1852. I wish to conceal nothing as far as I am concerned, because I wish the citizens to know accurately in what I took an interested part. In the year 1850, when Colonel Romilly was introduced to the city, there was dissatisfaction felt by a portion of the citizens that they did not consider Colonel Romilly’s views perhaps quite unfettered ; they considered he was too closely connected with the Government for them, and the consequence was, this dissatisfaction led to an attempt by some few friends to get up an opposition. I was not mixed up in that attempt ; but I wish to clear up a question as to 4*l.*, which was stated to be in my hands. The attempt was not carried out, and in the evening Vance withdrew, and Colonel Romilly became returned. I think it was some few weeks afterwards, as far as my recollection will take me, there were a few expenses remaining unpaid of that attempt, and I stated to Mr. John Brent, junior, that I thought it was desirable that we should pay those expenses, if it could be managed, that those expenses had been created by a few ardent friends of the cause, and I thought it desirable to pay them. I spoke strongly upon the subject. I thought it would be better, to prevent confusion, that the money should be paid. I represented that to Mr. Brent, and he asked me how much they were. I ascertained, and I found it was about 4*l.*, and he gave me 4*l.* With that amount I paid the printer’s expenses, amounting to 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, or 3*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* ; I do not exactly know the amount, but leaving a few shillings unaccounted for. After that the National Reform Association, I think it was called, was formed, and the treasurer of that association wanted a few slips, to call the committee together. I told him he had better have the slips printed, and I would pay for them, and I did so with that balance. That cleared the account, and that was my share in the transaction. That is the only sum I have received. That has been currently reported through the city, and I wish to clear my character.

Mr. Alderman NEAME recalled, and examined.

7592. Have you any explanation you wish to give the Commissioners?—Yes. The last witness, Friend, has charged me with having bribed a dead man of the name of Hancock.

7593. Is that true, or not?—I believe it to be totally false. I have no recollection of it. I am satisfied that if I gave a man 9*l.*, that witness is the last man into whose hands

H h

Mr. D. Matthews.

20th May 1853.

Mr. Ald. Neame.

Mr. Ald. Neame.
 20th May 1853.

I should have trusted the money. I would rather have put it into the hands of any one in Canterbury than his. I have no recollection of it; and I believe it to be false. It is a great many years ago. I have no recollection that I ever mixed myself up with anything of the kind.

7594. I do not understand you positively upon oath to contradict what that man says?—I do, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I believe sincerely I have never had anything of the kind done, and I deny it.

7595. If you are quite certain that you never, in all your life, had anything to do with the bribing of anybody, then you could be quite certain that you did not bribe that man?—I have no recollection of ever having bribed any person in my life. I will go as far as that.

7596. Or having had anything to do with it?—Or having had anything to do with it.

7597. Do you pledge your oath to never having bribed that person?—I do. I do not recollect it at all.

7598. And no knowledge of it. You have given no authority to anybody to do it, or sanctioned any party?—Not at all. It is unfortunate that he does not bring forward the case if the man is alive, as he might be able to prove it.

(*Mr. Thomas Friend.*) He is alive.

7599. (*To Mr. Alderman Neame.*) My question is, do you pledge your oath to the fact that you believe that, never during your connexion with this constituency, you were either principal or accessory to any case of bribery?—Yes; I do believe that I never was.

7600. Do you know a voter of the name of Hancock?—Yes, I did.

7601.—What is this Mr. Friend?—I do not know what he is. He used to profess to be an auctioneer formerly. What he is now I know not. I recollect perfectly well he sold a quantity of casks for me some years ago, as an auctioneer, and he forgot to call upon me to bring me the money in, and has never to this day. What he is now, I know not.

7602. Do you know whether that circumstance took place before the election of 1841?—It is a great many years ago.

7603. Was it before the election of 1841?—Yes, before then, and very likely before 1835. It is in 1835 when he charges me with having bribed this man.

7604. Did the sale of the casks take place before the election of 1835?—I think it must have done before that, but I do not know.

7605. What does he do for a livelihood?—I have no idea at all.

7606. Were you on the blue side in 1835?—I always have been on the blue side. I think I voted for Mr. Lushington in the first election that he came to Canterbury; in about 1814.

7607. 1812 he stood?—Then I could not have voted for him then.

7608. 1818?—I think it is likely I voted for Mr. Lushington in 1818.

Mr. Ald. Plummer.

Mr. Alderman PLUMMER recalled, and examined.

7609. Do you wish to make any statement?—Friend has accused my brother of delivering money in the committee-room, as I understand, openly for the purpose of bribery. He says Mr. George Cooper was present at the same time. He will be able to say whether he ever saw such an occurrence take place in any committee-room. I must say, for my own part, I never did and never heard such a thing. He has also stated, speaking upon his oath, that my brother was chairman of the committee in 1837. My brother was never chairman of any committee, except in the year 1841. Alderman Brent was chairman in that year, I believe.

7610. You are aware that the witnesses have spoken of your late brother?—Yes, I have heard so.

Mr. Thos. Friend.

Mr. THOMAS FRIEND recalled, and examined.

7611. How much money do you say you received from Mr. Pout in 1852?—49*l.*, to the best of my belief and recollection.

7612. Were those in different sums, or all in one sum?—I received 45*l.* in one sum.

7613. How long was that before the election?—It was after the election. I never received a shilling before the election from Mr. Pout or anybody else.

7614. Did you receive any money of anybody else?—No.

7615. For any other purpose; not for bribery?—No, never; not before the election. That was the only amount I received.

7616. That was the only amount you received for paying persons to whom you had promised money?—Yes.

7617. Did you receive any other amount?—No.

7618. Understand, for any other purpose?—Yes, for other purposes, after the election.

7619. Tell me what money that was?—I received 10*l.*

7620. From whom?—From Mr. Pout.

7621. What was that for?—That was to go away with John White, or for John White to go away with. *Mr. Thos. Friend.*
7622. Was he the man that went away to avoid going before the Election Committee? *20th May 1853.*
- Yes.
7623. Did you give him that?—No.
7624. What did you do with it?—Spent it with him.
7625. Did you go away with him then?—Yes.
7626. Where did you go to?—Went from here to London; then went to Hull in Yorkshire.
7627. Did you receive any other money?—Yes; 10*l.* afterwards.
7628. From whom?—That was from Mr. Scoones.
7629. What was that for?—That was to make up the expenses.
7630. Did you receive any other money?—No, I believe not.
7631. You know if you did?—No.
7632. Did you?—No.
7633. Recollect?—That is the 20*l.* I have received.
7634. Have you received no other money besides that 20*l.*? *(A pause.)*
- 7634*. Why you know you have. Answer?—Yes, I have.
7635. What did you hesitate for when I put the question? Did you not know very well you had received money?—Yes, since the election.
7636. Why did you hesitate about answering? What money did you receive besides?—I received 20*l.* besides.
7637. From whom?—From Mr. Scoones.
7638. What was that for?—That was to make up the expenses.
7639. Besides the other 20*l.*?—Yes.
7640. That is 40*l.* altogether you received?—Yes.
7641. Did the expenses of John White and yourself amount to 40*l.*?—Yes, and more.
7642. How long were you away?—About three weeks.
7643. Did you receive any other money?—No.
7644. No?—No.
7645. Are you quite sure?—Quite sure.
7646. Did you give Mr. Scoones any account of the monies you had expended?—I gave him the gross amount.
7647. Did you give him the items?—No.
7648. How much of that money did you pocket for your own use?—If I had 10*l.*, it was as much as I did have.
7649. For your own use?—Yes; it was as much as I did have.
7650. That is what you would term remuneration for your services?—I gave Mr White some of the money.
7651. But for yourself 10*l.*?—Yes.
7652. That is what you call a remuneration for your services?—Yes.
7653. Now, upon your oath, did you not tell me, upon your oath, that you had never received any money in any shape as remuneration for your services?—Not in the election.
7654. Did you not make that answer to me?—That question was as far as regarded the election.
7655. You told me that you had not received any money in remuneration for your services?—Not for the election; I did not consider that.
7656. That was the reservation you made?—I made it in this way, I considered that that money which I had received was for my remuneration in going away with him.
7657. Now just recollect. Perhaps you have received a little other money, have you not?—No.
7658. Did you ever go away with anybody else?—No.
7659. Have you ever been employed in other matters after the election?—I have employed myself.
7660. In what way?—In endeavouring to get up what evidence I could to confute the petition of the petitioners.
7661. How long were you employed about that?—Employed! I had not been employed. I only employed myself.
7662. Did you get up evidence?—I got up as much information as I could.
7663. Did you communicate that information to Mr. Scoones or Mr. Kingsford?—I communicated it to Mr. Walker.
7664. Did you receive any remuneration for your services?—No.
7665. Have you applied for any remuneration?—No.
7666. To nobody?—No, to no one.
7667. Did you tell Mr. Scoones or Mr. Kingsford that out of that 40*l.* you had deducted 10*l.* for your own services?—The question was never asked me.
7668. And you did not think of telling it?—No, perhaps not.
7669. If it had not come out to-day, you would not have said anything about it?—I was sure it would not come out; I mean as regards my own going away.
7670. I mean the 10*l.* you have shouldered for your own use?—Yes.
7671. Now recollect. I am sure you can tell me of some other monies that you have received?—I cannot.

Mr. Thos. Friend.
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7672. I am not confining you to what you may call election services ; any other services ?—No.
 7673. Mr. Pout ?—No.
 7674. Or anybody else ?—No.
 7675. Mr. Scoones ?—No.
 7676. Mr. Kingsford ?—No ; I never had a word with Mr. Kingsford.
 7677. Mr. White Collard ?—No.
 7678. Not from Mr. White Collard ?—No.
 7679. Mr. Walker ?—Only what I have told you as regards Mr. Walker, by taking him the information.
 7680. What did he give you for that ?—Nothing. I said I had never received anything from anybody else but from those two.
 7681. Were you promised anything if you got up evidence to confute the petition ?—No.
 7682. Then it was a speculative matter ; a speculation ?—You may term it a speculation. I would do it gratuitously, as I had done before, for the Blues.
 7683. And you performed the same part towards the Reds ?—Yes.
 7684. What are you ?—I am a cabinetmaker and a valuer.
 7685. You have mentioned a dead man that has been bribed ?—I have not.
 7686. Is Hancock alive ?—Yes ; he is in this town ; he was the day before yesterday.
 7687. Can you produce him ?—Yes.
 7688. I thought you said he was dead ?—Alderman Neame said so ; I did not say so.
 7689. You did not employ yourself in getting up evidence for the petition, did you ?—No.
 7690. Or evidence in answer to the petition ?—No ; it was upon this inquiry.
 7691. What evidence upon this inquiry ?—They required some evidence as regarded the parties, if this inquiry took place. It was generally understood the inquiry was to go back only to the last election. Then the next thing was, whether something could not be got up to contradict their purity.
 7692. Then you employed yourself about that ?—Yes.
 7693. To whom did you communicate that evidence ?—To Mr. Walker.
 7694. You did not communicate it to the Secretary of the Commission ?—The Secretary of the Commission was not here.
 7695. He has been here some time ?—It was prior to that. I have communicated some information even to the Secretary respecting it, and I have signed my name to it.
 7696. You say they wanted some evidence against the purity of the Blues. Who wanted some evidence ?—When I say “they,” I was speaking of Mr. Walker and Mr. Kingsford, who was engaged in the matter.
 7697. Then you were in point of fact employed by Mr. Walker ?—I was not employed ; I never had any employment.
 7698. You said they wanted some evidence against the purity of the Whigs, and did you undertake to get it up ?—I did not undertake to get it up. I went to get all the information I could, and whatever I learned I went and communicated.
 7699. Do not quibble with us. Were you informed by Mr. Walker that they wanted some evidence ?—When I met him, he said, “If you hear anything, Tom, let me know.”
 7700. You do not call that an employment ?—No.
 7701. Do you mean to say that if Mr. Walker or anybody offers you a sum of money after this inquiry is over, by way of remuneration, and it is a sufficient sum to remunerate you, that you will refuse it ?—Whether it is a sufficient sum or not, I am not quite so pure as to say I would not take anything.
 7702. What is the name of Hancock ?—John.
 7703. The younger ?—Yes. The father is dead now.

Mr. H. Kingsford.

Mr. HENRY KINGSFORD sworn, and examined.

7704. We understand that you had some briefs, proofs, and papers which you had prepared with reference to defending the seats of the sitting members, upon the petition which was presented to a Committee of the House of Commons ?—Yes. The briefs were prepared in my office. I did not personally prepare them. My son was engaged in the matter when I had last the honour of being before this court. The Commissioners kindly gave me until this morning to produce those papers, and that arose in consequence of a previous arrangement that I should not be obliged to appear yesterday, having to attend a funeral ; that has allowed time for my partners to consult the best advice they could upon the subject. I am stating this for the information of the public and for the Commissioners themselves, because those briefs may possibly (I have not read them) affect persons in court or in the city, and therefore I am bound to state the whole case. A case was laid before counsel,—before two counsel, in fact, and I am bound to say that their opinion is, that however unconstitutional this proceeding may be, the Act of Parliament does give this court authority to call upon us to deliver up those papers, and therefore, without any trouble whatever, we shall deliver up the papers immediately, and they are in court for the purpose. There was one injunction put upon us at the last meeting,

which was that those papers should be untouched from that time to this I am assured *Mr. H. Kingsford.*
that this is the case.

7705. We were quite satisfied with your word, and never had a shadow of doubt that you would produce the papers in the same state?—This parcel embraces all the briefs. They are duplicates, so that they can be returned. We should be glad to receive them back. (*The witness hands in a large parcel of papers.*) *20th May 1853.*

7706. Have you any letters?—I believe those are all the papers, as far as I know. I have not examined them personally.

7707. I presume, Mr. Kingsford, none of your partners could give us any information as to what other papers there are?—I am not aware that they can. They are both here, and I am quite sure they will be ready to do anything.

7708. Those appear to be all fair copies and engrossments. There does not appear to be any drafts amongst the papers that you have handed in?—I do not know what they are; I have not examined them. Personally I have had nothing to do with them. I understood the other day that the briefs were more particularly required; that was my notion.

7709. I understand you to say that Mr. Kingsford, junior, had the management of this in your office?—Yes.

Mr. HENRY CORE KINGSFORD recalled, and examined.

7710. Have you in your custody any letters, instructions, or drafts relating to the subject matter of this petition?—If the draft is not there I certainly have the draft. *Mr. H. C. Kingsford.*

7711. You had also instructions, had you not?—No; I think I had no instructions.

7712. Instructions from your clients?—No.

7713. I suppose you know a great deal more than your clients, and would give them instructions, not they you?—I do not think I had any instructions. They were verbal instructions. I may have got a letter amongst all my letters instructing us to defend this seat.

7714. Letters might be of importance. If you have any letters from your clients you had better produce them?—I do not think I have any letters. I have got these with our general letters. I took all those papers from the place in which I had put all my election briefs and papers.

7715. And have you also copies of your own letters?—I do not know that I ever wrote to them on the business.

7716. Have you letters to any one on this business; to your parliamentary agents, for instance?—I do not think I wrote much. I may have one or two letters to the parliamentary agents.

7717. Perhaps you will go to your office, and see what papers of that kind you have, and will deliver them in also?—Perhaps you will suggest to me any papers or letters.

7718. I would say, all letters and copies of letters relating to the subject matter of this election petition?—I think it was almost all personal attendance in London. My clerk did it down here.

Mr. HENRY KINGSFORD senior recalled.

7719. Do you know anything of your own knowledge in reference to the late election of 1852?—Yes; some of the money passed through our hands. *Mr. H. Kingsford, senior.*

7720. What money passed through your hands?—Mr. Johnstone paid to my account in London 300*l.*, and that 300*l.* I transferred to the account at my office in our public ledger; that was in July.

7721. That would be after the election?—I think it would be immediately after the election; no, it was immediately before the election, in October. Mr. Gipps sent to my account 250*l.*, which in like manner I directed to be transferred to the office account at Canterbury; that was 550*l.* That is all the money that appears in my private account, and which was transferred to my account for the purpose of this inquiry; the public one or my office one. It seems that Mr. Johnstone directed to be sent to the office account, not through my banker in London, some time in November, I think, or October, but it was after the election, another sum of 300*l.*; that made altogether 850*l.* That 850*l.* was disbursed at and after the election, as I understand; it appears so by the account. Personally I had nothing whatever to do with the disbursements. The account itself will show, and my partners will be ready to explain, as far as they know, and my cashier. Individually I had nothing to do with the payments.

7722. Would the account show how the money was paid?—I have no doubt it would. I think my son undertook to deliver the account. I was personally so much engaged in other matters that I did not interfere with it.

*Mr. H. C.
Kingsford.*

20th May 1853.

Mr. HENRY COARE KINGSFORD junior recalled, and examined.

7723. Do you put in the account?—Yes.

7244. Is this a true copy of the account which appears in your ledger?—Yes, an exact copy.

[The witness hands in the same, marked No. 307.]

*Mr. H. Kingsford,
senior.*

Mr. HENRY KINGSFORD senior recalled, and examined.

7725. Can you tell us any more with respect to the election?—I did not interfere with the election. I was engaged in other matters, as is well known.

7726. In 1841 did you take an active part in Mr. Smythe's election?—There were two elections.

7727. The first one was Mr. Henniker Wilson's?—At the first election I happened to have a family affliction, and I did not interfere.

7728. Upon the second election did you take any active part; the general election of 1841?—In the general election of 1841 I did.

7729. Did any monies pass through your hands then?—Yes; but I wish to explain that monies also passed through my hands after the first election of 1841, although I did not personally interfere in the election itself.

7730. What amount of money passed through your hands after the first election of 1841?—The first election of 1841 was an election between Mr. Smythe and Mr. Henniker Wilson. There was a sum of 1,500*l.* paid to my account in April 1841, which I believe, and I have no doubt whatever, was Mr. Smythe's money. It was paid to my banking account at Alford's bank. That 1,500*l.* I more than paid in one cheque of 1,503*l.* and, I think, 14*s.*, either to Mr. Pout, who was the then chairman, or to Mr. Walker, or to Mr. Pout; I really cannot tell you which at this distance of time. The bank book is my reference. I have referred to the bank book, and I find I did in one cheque pay that money, and I have no doubt whatever that that money was for colourmen's tickets.

7731. Was there any other sum of money paid to your account at that election?—There was nothing paid at the election.

7732. After the election?—I am telling you wrong. Before the 1,500*l.* was paid Mr. Smythe had paid 200*l.*, or some one for him; that made 1,700*l.*

7733. Do you know how that 200*l.* was expended?—I will show you afterwards, because much more money was paid to me; but the whole was expended in the June of that year. Mr. Lushington (I had nothing whatever to do with the election) wrote to me, to ask me if I would be kind enough to meet him in London for the purpose of looking through the election expenses of Mr. Smythe at that previous election. I said I would do so. I went to town, and I met Mr. Lushington, and I went through some very large accounts; and I also met Mr. Walker and Mr. Pout, who had the principal management of those accounts, in town; and at that meeting in London it was arranged what were the proper accounts to pay. The balance which was necessary for the purpose of meeting those accounts, being 294*l.*, was then paid to my account; that is, my London account; there having been previously paid by Mr. Smythe a few days previously 2,000*l.* for the same purpose, so that there was 200*l.*, 1,500*l.*, 2,000*l.*, and 294*l.*; those are the only sums I know anything about. In a few days after this money arrived,—the larger sum of money I mean,—I began to pay to Mr. Pout, in various cheques, large sums of money, according to the classification which had been made in London of various things, and those cheques may be, six or seven of them, 300*l.* or 400*l.* or 500*l.* a-piece, and I found that all the money and a little more was paid away by me; that is, I lost a little by it; that was accidental; there was some mistake in our figures in London.

7734. Do you think those different cheques which were to be met by the fund of 2,000*l.* were paid chiefly by Mr. Pout?—£ 1,500 I am not certain about. I had no doubt as regards the rest. They were all paid to Mr. Pout in liquidation of those accounts which we had settled in London, and for which I had no vouchers, and I had merely certain figures to pay by.

7735. I understand, Mr. Kingsford, that in London you made a classification of the accounts?—There was a classification made. I do not think I made it myself.

7736. One class of accounts related to bribery?—I do not remember. I believe there was no such thing as bribery, that is, no individual bribery, shown up there at all. I mean no gift of any money paid to anybody. I do remember one item, but not the amount of it, but I remember the word "confidential," and that is very like it, and that was no doubt a considerable sum.

7737. As like it as well could be?—Yes.

7738. Can you remember the amount of that item?—No, I do not.

7739. Pretty considerable?—I do remember the word. I have been thinking about this, and I perfectly recollect the words.

7740. A pretty considerable item?—I have no doubt it was, and of course I can have no doubt or idea how the money went. I dare say there was a great deal of public-house business at that time which took a great deal of the money. It was the practice

formerly to open public-houses, and I should think a great deal of the money went in that way. *Mr. H. Kingsford senior.*

7741. Were those accounts which you examined in London with Mr. Lushington all accounts relating to the election?—All that I knew of. I did not know of them until I met him there. *20th May 1853.*

7742. We understood from Mr. Smythe that all the accounts were subsequently burnt, and the reason given was that they compromised a great number of persons; and in answer to a question that I put to him, he said he believed there were the names of at least sixty bribers in those accounts?—I have no recollection of it, nor do I think there could be any name with any money against them, for I never saw such an account either at that or any other election.

7743. Perhaps that account might be so; the account submitted to your examination?—I could not tell. Mr. Lushington is much better able to tell you than I am, because he had the accounts, and there was an end of it. I never saw them afterwards.

7744. You do not remember the names of any particular persons that were entrusted with large sums of money in those accounts?—I believe, Mr. Pout.

7745. With the exception of Mr. Pout and Mr. Walker?—I am not aware that Mr. Walker had any. I think either the chairman of the committee, Mr. Pout, or Mr. Walker, who was the deputy chairman (I understand so), or Mr. Pout, one of those three, must have received my cheques; but I think Mr. Pout received all the cheques but the first I mentioned; that is, of 1,503*l.* 14*s.*

7746. You think that he received all the cheques for all the amounts except the first that you have mentioned?—I believe so.

7747. Did you take any part in the election of 1847?—Not in the least; not in any way whatever, except that I walked in, gave my vote, and went back again. My own opinion was, it was not worth fighting.

7748. In the general election of 1841, when Mr. Smythe and Mr. Bradshaw were returned, did you take a part then?—Yes.

7749. Did any money pass through your hands then?—Yes. Mr. Smythe paid to my account at Alford's, or some one paid to my account at Alford's,—it came through Prescott's,—I think 1,000*l.*, and that was on the 18th of September in that year; and I believe it was understood that that was all he should pay, and that is all the money that came into my hands.

7750. How was that money disbursed?—On the 23d of September in that year Mr. Pout came to me, and said that he had all these election bills to pay, which came to considerably more than the 2,000*l.* (Mr. Bradshaw having given 1,000*l.*), and that he wanted me to give him a cheque. He did not ask it for all the money, but he wanted me to give him a cheque for a considerable sum. I said, "I am going away from Canterbury for three weeks on Monday (this was on Saturday; I found by my bank book "1,000*l.* was set down), and I will thank you to take a cheque for the whole money at "once, and then I shall have no more bother about it," which he did.

7751. And you gave a cheque?—Yes; and a very fortunate transaction for me it was, for the bank suspended in the following week.

7752. Do I understand you to say that in Cantuarensian language "confidential" means "bribery agent"?—I was not a bribery agent.

7753. No; but the words "confidential" means "bribery agent"?—I have no doubt "confidential" must mean some malpractice; whether it was opening houses, or whether it was bribery, I cannot tell you. I never saw any individual bribery.

7754. We have it in evidence that applications were made to Gipps and Johnson's committee on the part of Mr. Blinks for employment as a "confidential"?—It may be that that accounts for the word. I tell you what I recollect. I do recollect that term, and it struck me at the time.

Mr. T. N. WIGHTWICK sworn, and examined.

Mr. T. N. Wightwick.

7755. Are you a partner in the firm of Messrs. Kingsford and Company?—I am.

7756. How long have you been a partner in the firm?—Since 1845.

7757. Were you engaged in the election of 1847?—Not actively engaged.

7758. Do you know anything of this expenditure of money on the part of the red party in 1847?—Nothing at all.

7759. Did money pass through your firm?—I cannot speak of my own knowledge; it might have been so.

7760. In 1852 had you anything to do with the election?—I cannot say that I had. I believe I was a member of the committee. With that exception, I had nothing whatever to do with it.

7761. Nothing to do with it?—I think the only thing I did have to do with it was to make a payment to Dr. Lochee, who called upon me on one occasion.

7762. Is that one of the payments in the account?—Yes; it is one of the three payments in the account.

7763. Is that the only transaction that you had?—The only one, within my recollection.

7764. Had you any personal transactions with any voter?—None whatever.

7765. Had you any transactions with Mr. Pout?—None whatever.

H h 4

**Mr. T. N.
Wightwick.**

20th May 1853.

7766. Or any of those sub-agents who have been brought forward?—Not one of them.
 7767. Can you give us any information?—None whatever.
 7768. Do you know two persons of the name of Stringer and Fillmer?—I do not know them; I have heard of such people living in Canterbury.
 7769. You do not know whether two persons of those names, or either of them, were employed as agents on your side at the last election?—Not at all; I have no knowledge of them.

Henry Admans.

HENRY ADMANS sworn, and examined.

7770. What are you by trade?—A baker.
 7771. In Canterbury?—No. Whitstable. Sea-salter.
 7772. Are you a Canterbury freeman?—Yes.
 7773. How long have you been a freeman?—Born one, I suppose.
 7774. Have you taken a part in several elections that have taken place here?—Some I have.
 7775. Begin in 1841. Did you take a part in either of the elections of that year?—I am not prepared with that. I thought we were on the last election.
 7776. We will begin with the last election, if you please. Were you a Red at the last election?—Yes.
 7777. Have you always been a Red?—For the last sixteen or eighteen years.
 7778. Were you “a confidential”?—I just heard that spoken of, rather by a mistake, I think.
 7779. Were you “a confidential”? Were you entrusted with money to bribe?—I am a confidential.
 7780. Had you money to bribe with?—I had money to do business with.
 7781. Do you mean with money to do business with, to buy voters with?—If I liked to give it to them.
 7782. Was it given to you for that purpose?—I had some money to do business with. If I had not been honourable I might have kept it. I have given my money out, and I can give you an account of it.
 7783. Have you got an account of it?—Yes.
 7784. Let me see it?—Yes. (*The witness handed in the same.*)
 7785. This is a very fresh piece of paper?—Yes; it is made out this morning, after the rolls were drawn.
 7786. Are you the man they call the master of the rolls?—I draw them out.
 7787. Where did you copy this from?—From the truth.
 7788. Where is that to be found?—In my head.
 7789. Where is it?—In my head.
 7790. And has it been lying there ever since the election?—Yes.
 7791. Had you no memorandum except what you had in your head? Had you no memorandum in writing?—None; I did not require it.
 7792. Who did you have the money from?—Mr. Pout.
 7793. How much did he give you?—Sixty-seven.
 7794. Pounds?—Pounds.
 7795. Did he give you that before the election?—No; after; a day or two after the election.
 7796. Had you had any communication with Mr. Pout before the election?—Yes, of course.
 7797. Tell us what arrangement you and Mr. Pout had come to. Come, out with it. You compel me to draw you out as you do your rolls?—You ought to do so with everyone else, and I hope you will.
 7798. Have you got a batch of voters?—I should not mind having a batch.
 7799. Did you tell Pout you should not mind having a batch, like the others?—It was not likely. No.
 7800. What did you tell Pout?—That there were so many freemen.
 7801. At Whitstable?—Yes.
 7802. And that you thought that you could get them?—Yes; I thought I could get them, and I was to do the best I could with them; and after I got them there was an allowance for each one, and paid over for my services as such, and by rule I did it.
 7803. Did you tell him how many you had got?—Yes, every one.
 7804. Did you tell him their names?—Yes.
 7805. And those whom you named were left to you, to do the best you could with?—That is it.
 7806. Did he limit you as to the sums?—Yes.
 7807. What was to be the highest figure?—Ten pounds.
 7808. That was a good big loaf?—The Blues had offered bigger.
 7809. Not at that election?—No; but at some other elections before.
 7810. Had you got a relation of the same name as yourself, Admans?—I had.
 7811. Did you put him up pretty high?—In a moderate manner.
 7812. Seven pounds?—Seven pounds.

*Henry Admans.*20th May 1853.

7813. What was his name?—Richard.
7814. Was that for his vote?—For his vote and services.
7815. What did he do; walk into Canterbury and gave his vote?—No, he did not; he rode in.
7816. There is a man called Gardner; what is his Christian name?—I think his name is John; I will not be certain.
7817. Is he the only Gardner of the Whitstable freemen on the register?—Yes.
7818. What did you give him for his vote?—Three pounds.
7819. Now, Friend; is there a man called Friend?—Yes.
7820. What is his Christian name?—Richard.
7821. What did he get for his vote?—Seven pounds.
7822. Is he a relation of yours?—No; but a very good acquaintance.
7823. A man called Evans?—Charles Evans.
7824. What did he get for his vote?—Seven pounds.
7825. Watson; what was his Christian name?—I think it is John. There is no other Watson but this one; a seasalter, and he is a tailor. He is a Canterbury man.
7826. William Watson; will that do it?—It may be.
7827. Did he have 7*l.* for his vote?—Yes.
7828. Barnes; what is his Christian name?—Thomas.
7829. That was the big loaf man?—That was the big loaf.
7830. He had 10*l.* for his vote?—Yes.
7831. Did he stick out for a higher price?—He did not stick out.
7832. Could you not get him under 10*l.*?—We do not always go the cheapest way to work. When you go so cheap, sometimes they are not honourable. You see we had an honourable lot.
7833. Was Barnes a relation, or a particular acquaintance?—An acquaintance. There is only a span across. We are all acquaintances; poor seasalters. We all acknowledge one another.
7834. Sommerford; what is his Christian name?—I do not know.
7835. Did he have anything for his vote?—Not from me.
7836. From anyone else?—I am not aware of that. All he had was eating and drinking, at my expense.
7837. You know nothing of Sommerford?—Nothing further; no further than joining with our company.
7838. Do you know anything of a man named Sell?—Yes.
7839. Did you give him anything for his vote?—I had nothing to do with him. Took him in to join the company free.
7840. The party that went with you was nine with yourself, was it?—I suppose so.
7841. A pretty good breakfast you had; I see it cost 6*l.*?—Very good indeed; but you have not got it all.
7842. Here is a dinner too; 6*l.*?—Yes; and that is not quite all.
7843. Colours for bringing up all these six voters. What did you have for yourself?—What did I have for myself?
7844. Two big loaves?—Yes, quite. I was not like the Jew who lost 1*s.* 6*d.* out of 50*l.* I never did business like that, because I could always have done better by the blue party than this.
7845. You took 20*l.* for yourself?—Certainly I did. I would not lose 1*s.* 6*d.* if I knew it, not by a job; it is not likely. I would never lose money when I was to have the handling of the money. If I lose money it is when I am at work, and do not know it.
7846. Did you take that 20*l.* for your vote and services?—That is it.
7847. Are you sure, Mr. Admans, that you did not try to do Mr. Gardner out of his 3*l.*?—No.
7848. Now recollect; when did you promise him his 3*l.*?—When he saw me.
7849. Where?—Over at our place.
7850. Whitstable, or here?—He came over to Whitstable to see me.
7851. And you promised him 3*l.*?—I promised him 3*l.*
7852. Was there not a little question between you and him afterwards about that, after he had voted?—After he had voted he said I ought to give him 4*l.* I told him, "You had 3*l.* before, and you have 3*l.* now."
7853. Had you paid him the money?—Yes; he had 3*l.* once before.
7854. But this 3*l.* you put down in the list; when was that paid to him?—A day or two after the election.
7855. And did you not at first refuse to pay him anything at all?—No.
7856. Did you not tell him that he had promised Ramel?—That was when he first came to me; he had promised his vote. "Now," I said, "you promised Mr. Hancock, and we shall not accept you; your vote is already promised."
7857. That was before the election you said this?—Yes. I had found out that he had promised before the election; but he hung on so, and I said, "Well, as you are out of work I will give you 3*l.*"
7858. Did you say this before the election?—Before the election. He had promised his vote, as I had heard.

Henry Admans.

20th May 1853.

7859. You say you told him this. Did you tell him this before the election?—I did.
7860. Now, after the election, did you not give him another sovereign?—No, I did not.
7861. Is it true that you agreed to give him 10s. a week, making altogether a sovereign, for the two weeks that passed between your promise and your payment?—No.
7862. You paid him 3*l*. and nothing more?—I paid him 3*l*.
7863. And you did not tell him you would give him another after the election was over?—I told him this, that I would give him 3*l*. as he had promised Mr. Ramel, because he was in the Union at the time; and I said, "Now you are out of the Union, what are you going to do?" He had no work, and I said, "What did you come out for?"
7864. You said something about a sovereign?—He had three sovereigns of me.
7865. And that was all?—That was all he had at the election.
7866. Did Ramel and you canvass the same people?—I do not know. I have never spoken to or seen Mr. Ramel.
7867. Who did Ramel canvass; the Whitstable or Herne Bay people?—I do not know.
7868. Who canvassed the Herne Bay people?—I know the red parties came down, and the Blues. I told the Blues I should not vote for them.
7869. Had you a public-house engaged here in Canterbury?—I gave orders for a dinner, and drinking, and all they required.
7870. Where was that?—At the Carpenters' Arms.
7871. The Builders' Arms?—Yes.
7872. How many voters did you bring to the Builders' Arms; the whole of those on the list?—Yes.
7873. And no more?—No.
7874. You said just now you were more honest than some people, and that you accounted for all the monies that you received. Who are the people that are not honest?—Those that lose 1*s*. 6*d*. cannot be honest; no man could be honest, and render his services at such an election as this, and lose 1*s*. 6*d*. by it.
7875. Was there anybody else who received money, and did not account for it honestly?—I do not know. I have only heard that.
7876. Did all your people account as honestly as you did?—Yes. They are all accountable for what they have received.
7877. Do you think all the poor voters got the money that these men undertook to give them?—They did, under me.
7878. But under others?—That I do not answer for. I will tell you this; I will not undertake any such sort of business as to lose 1*s*. 6*d*. by it.
7879. You have given in your account of 67*l*., and Mr. Pout says you received between 70*l*. and 80*l*.?—That is the money I received.
7880. Mr. Pout says you received between 70*l*. and 80*l*.; is that correct?—I am upon my oath, and that is the money I received, no more and no less; and that is the way I have expended it; and if I could not have 20*l*. I would not have had anything to do with it.
7881. Mr. Pout paid you the money, and he says he paid you between 70*l*. and 80*l*.?—That (*referring to the account handed in*) is the money I received.
7882. Mr. Pout says he paid you between 70*l*. and 80*l*.—Well, here I am.
7883. Did he or not? That is all the money I received.
7884. In what did you receive it?—I received it in sovereigns.
7885. All sovereigns?—Yes.
7886. Did you give him any receipt?—I gave him a list of names of whom I was going to receive for, of so much money to carry on so much business as was to be done with it. I did not receive any more, for which I was going to do the deed I have done.
7887. When he paid you the 67 sovereigns, did you give him any written acknowledgment or paper?—I gave him a bill of what manner the money was expended.
7888. Did you give him a receipt, "Received of Mr. Pout 67*l*."?—He did not require it, I suppose, or else he could have had it.
7889. You say you had some of this money before; was that at the election of 1847?—I have not given that a study.
7890. This 3*l*. man?—He had 3*l*. once before.
7891. Was that for voting for Mr. Vance and Lord Pelham Clinton?—Yes.
7892. Perhaps you can tell me some other Whitstable voter whom you gave money to at that election?—It is the best way for me to study these things over. I have something else to do than to keep in my head these election matters from year to year.
7893. Your relation, Richard Admans, did you give him anything in 1847 for voting?—I shall not be able to answer you your questions in a proper sort of manner. You go from one thing, and then to another. I know, if I answer you, I could not do it properly at the present time. Anything more you want to know from me I can give in a fair way, but after I have done with the transaction I think no more of it. I do not nurse such things as those.
7894. Attend to the question. Do you remember giving any money to Richard Admans to vote for Mr. Vance and Lord Clinton?—I think that was on a different system.
7895. What was the system then?—Not like this.

7896. Did you bring your Whitstable voters to vote for Lord Clinton and Mr. Vance? —I did. *Henry Admans.*
 7897. Did you bring Admans up?—Yes. *20th May 1853.*
 7898. Did you bring Gardner up?—Yes. I told you so just now.
 7899. Friend?—Yes.
 7900. And Evans?—No.
 7901. Watson?—No.
 7902. Barnes?—Yes.
 7903. Somerford?—No.
 7904. Sell?—No.
 7905. Anybody else besides those four you mention?—No.
 7906. Were those the only four you brought to the poll in 1847?—Yes.
 7907. Were they all paid for voting?—They were paid a trifle then.
 7908. What did you pay Admans?—I cannot tell you.
 7909. How much do you suppose?—I do not know, nor do I know the public-house bill.
 7910. You remember paying Gardner 3*l.*?—Yes.
 7911. Surely you can remember what you paid the others?—No.
 7912. Did you pay them about the same, do you suppose?—It is no use my guessing.
 7913. How much did you pay yourself?—I did not pay myself. I never lose.
 7914. How much did you clear in the election of 1847?—I do not know now.
 7915. A tanner?—It ought to be so, ought it not?
 7916. Did you; or was it two tenners; a good loaf, 20*l.*?—No.
 7917. Were they not so flush of money then?—I cannot answer.
 7918. Did you clear 10*l.* by that job in 1847?—I cannot answer that.
 7919. However, you cleared some money?—I cleared some money; it would not do without.
 7920. Not less than 10*l.*, I dare say?—I would not, if I had known it. Perhaps I might not, when I could have had 30*l.* one time on the blue party. I would never go and lose 1*s.* 6*d.* when I could have 30*l.*
 7921. Who paid you in 1847?—I am not prepared with it.
 7922. Who paid you?—I do not know.
 7923. Did Mr. Pout pay you in 1847?—I have done business with more than Mr. Pout. If you question me ever so I cannot tell you; it is entirely out of my head.
 7924. You say you have done business with more than Mr. Pout. I want to know the names of those with whom you have done business?—I cannot give you an account of it.
 7925. Oh yes, you can; tell me the name of some other persons besides Mr. Pout with whom you have done business?—Done business?
 7926. Yes; done business of that kind; receiving money?—For bribing voters.
 7927. Yes, for bribing voters. Tell me the name of some other persons?—I could not to-day.
 7928. You can if you like?—I cannot.
 7929. Did you ever do business with Mr. Philpot?—No.
 7930. Vincent?—No.
 7931. Kelson?—No.
 7932. Goodwin?—No.
 7933. Southee?—No.
 7934. As you know with whom you did not, tell us with whom you did; Mr. Walker?—No.
 7935. Tell us with whom you did. Out with it. Come, do not keep us here all day. Can you tell us?—I cannot recollect at this moment where they were.
 7936. Never mind where they were; who were they?—I remember one by the name of Dick Friend at Whitstable. He got me to ask for some colourmen's tickets, and he got some barley meal out of me; and he was a Blue. He had the barley meal, and kept it, sacks and all; and he is a Blue; and when he got the tickets money the barley meal came to more than they came to.
 7937. You gave him money. I want to know from whom you received money beside Pout?—I did not give him the money.
 7938. It was paid to you from the party. You have received money from Mr. Pout?—Yes; and I received money for this barley meal.
 7939. You have received money from others besides Mr. Pout for bribing?—The barley meal was bribing.
 7940. Tell me the names of any other persons from whom you have received money beside Mr. Pout for bribing?—There was the barley meal; what do you call that? Ne'er a freeman in Whitstable had anything but that man, and that man had two sacks and two bushels of barley meal, and no other man had any.
 7941. Can you tell me the name of any other person?—No; not at present. It is no use my telling you without I could go through with it.
 7942. Have you any accounts at home?—I might find something, perhaps; and I might go into it so as to know.

Henry Admans.
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7943. Perhaps when you go home, and go over your other accounts, when you come here again you will be able to tell me about it?—Perhaps I may not find it; I do not know.

7944. You have got them now?—Yes.

7945. If I understand you, Admans, you say you might have had 30*l.* from the Blues for doing some dirty work?—No; without doing the dirty work, if it were called so.

7946. What could you have 30*l.* for?—If I had voted. After John Kingsford broke, Mr. John Brent said to me, "If you had voted our side for Lord Conyngham we could have settled your 30*l.* bill for you." I was dealing with him at the time, and I was contracting with the Union.

7947. When was this?—I cannot tell you.

7948. Who was this Brent?—Alderman Brent's son.

7949. Do you know a baker of the name of Coveney?—No.

HENRY C. KINGSFORD junior recalled, and examined.

H. C. Kingsford,
jun.

7950. Have you any instructions, letters, or copies of letters, in fine, any papers relating to the business of the election petition which are not already produced to the Commissioners?—No; I have handed up all I can find. I find that I had no letters of instructions written from either of the members, and I find I have written no letters to them. I was personally in London with them all the time.

7951. Do you bring now some papers in addition to those already produced?—Yes; I went back to get the drafts, and I produce these further papers.

7952. Are the papers which you now hand in and the papers already produced all the papers relating to this business?—Yes.

7953. Will you hand in these papers?—Yes (*the witness handed in a second parcel of papers, which are marked*).

7954. You are stated by a witness who was examined yesterday to have been concerned in the distribution of coloured tickets at the county and city election; will you explain what part you had in that?—I never distributed any at all.

7955. Did you honour them when produced?—No; I had nothing to do with them.

7956. Did you give Mr. Smith or any person money for the payment of them?—No.

7957. Then is it your father to whom Mr. Smith refers?—I do not know at all.

7958. Take the last county election. Mr. Smith states on that occasion he obtained the authority, or the money, or both, from or through Mr. Kingsford?—If he did it was from our office. We paid a great deal of money in the county election at different times. It is possible Mr. Smith may have brought an account, and had a cheque, but I do not know.

7959. Do I understand, if you acted at all it was simply as money agent?—This is on Sir Brooke Bridges'.

7960. It would be simply as money agent; and you did not inquire of Mr. Smith what he was going to do with the money?—Smith had the entire management of the coloured ticket system at the county election.

7961. You gave him the money?—Yes.

7962. He also states that you managed both the county election (as I understood) and city election?—No; that is a mistake. I did not. If people came and asked for recommendations, I may have recommended a labourer for a ticket.

7963. You have done that?—I have done so.

7964. And also in the county?—Yes; I dare say I did in the county too.

THOMAS MUNNS sworn, and examined.

Thomas Munns.

7965. Are you a freeman of this city?—Yes.

7966. How long have you been a freeman?—Ever since the Reform Bill passed.

7967. Are you sure you are a freeman?—Yes. I do not vote as a freeman; I vote as a householder.

7968. What are you; a Red or a Blue?—A Red.

7969. What is your business; what are you by trade?—I am a carpenter by trade.

7970. Do you know Mr. Pout?—Yes.

7971. Did he employ you at the last election?—Yes.

7972. What as?—To go and see about voters.

7973. To secure votes?—Yes.

7974. Did you keep any house for voters at the last election?—No.

7975. Was your house a house of call for voters?—No.

7976. Refreshments?—No.

7977. Had you anything to do with the Ethelbert?—I was there; that is where I live; I am a publican there.

7978. Did many voters come to your house during the election?—No; very few.

7979. But some did?—Some, to be sure, came in.

Thomas Munns.

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7980. To get refreshment?—No.
 7981. Money?—No.
 7982. Do you mean to say you gave them no money?—Oh, money! I beg pardon.
 7983. You gave them money for their votes?—Yes.
 7984. Where did you get the money from?—Mr. Pout.
 7985. Tell us first of all how much money you got from Mr. Pout?—I think 90*l*.
 7986. Did you spend the whole of that money?—Very nearly; I think all of it; but I can bring it all to mind.
 7987. You paid nothing back to Mr. Pout?—No.
 7988. If you did not spend the whole of that money, you kept the rest yourself?—Yes.
 7989. Now tell us how you spent it. What is that paper you have in your hand; is that an account of your expenditure?—Everything, except my own expenditure, what it had cost myself. (*The witness hands in the same.*)
 7990. There are only four items on this paper?—No.
 7991. When was it prepared?—Yesterday, I think, or the day before.
 7992. What did you prepare it from?—Nothing; no account at all.
 7993. How did you make it out?—It did not want any making out; only from recollection.
 7994. From memory?—Yes.
 7995. Are you quite sure you have put down everything correct here?—Yes, excepting 1*l*.
 7996. *£*1; the last item?—That was what the man stated himself in the House of Commons. I thought it was only 10*s*., instead of 1*l*.
 7997. You have made out three items from memory?—Yes.
 7998. And the fourth from the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons?—Yes.
 7999. The first item is, "Paid Style's family 80*l*."; is that correct?—Quite correct.
 8000. Is Styles a voter?—Yes.
 8001. Are his family voters?—All the family are.
 8002. How many are there in that family?—I think there are eight.
 8003. And the sum of 80*l*. went to buy the nine votes?—Eight.
 8004. That is 10*l*. a head?—Yes.
 8005. When you gave in the paper, you said that this was the account of the votes you had bought with the money?—That is.
 8006. Who received this 80*l*.; which of the Styles?—Thomas Styles.
 8007. And did he undertake to distribute it?—Yes.
 8008. Did he bring up the family, or did you?—To the poll?
 8009. Yes?—He took them there, or they went themselves; I did not go with them.
 8010. You say they voted before you paid the money?—Yes; I paid them next day.
 8011. The next item is, Mr. J. Jennings?—John Jennings, I think the name is.
 8012. *£*5?—Yes.
 8013. Was that for his vote?—Yes.
 8014. He is cheaper than the Styles; he is only half price?—He came from London down here at the election; that is for his expenses, and also for his time; he was living in London at the time.
 8015. What is his business?—A bricklayer.
 8016. Was he not in Styles' employment?—No.
 8017. Is he now?—No. In London; a bricklayer.
 8018. How many days was he absent from London?—I could not tell you.
 8019. There was something over and above for his vote, was there not?—That is all I gave him.
 8020. This was for something more than his loss of time?—Yes; there is the carriage down.
 8021. And also for his vote?—Yes. That is what he asked me, and I gave it to him. He said loss of time and travelling expenses.
 8022. Hearnder, Edward, in the margin?—Yes.
 8023. He gets 2*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.?—Yes.
 8024. Was that for his vote?—Yes.
 8025. Cook, Richard, in the margin?—Yes.
 8026. He gets 1*l*.; is that correct?—I set it down at half a sovereign. Only from what I see in the Minutes of the House of Commons he puts one sovereign, and swears to it.
 8027. You meant to give him only half a sovereign?—I set it down I did not give him more than half a sovereign, or lent it to him. I would not swear to it.
 8028. If you had not seen the Evidence before the House of Commons, what would you have sworn you had paid him?—Half a sovereign.
 8029. Did he get colour tickets beside his money?—Not to my knowledge.
 8030. How much did he ask you for his vote?—Cook?
 8031. Yes?—Nothing.
 8032. How much did he ask you to lend him?—He says it was a sovereign. I said it was half a sovereign. He said, "I am going down to my brewers to get some beer." I said, "I have not got the money; you can go with me to the committee-room." He went

Thomas Munns.

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with me, and I lent it him. Whether it was half a sovereign or a sovereign I cannot say, but I lent it him.

8033. You say you know nothing of his having got two colour tickets?—Nothing.

8034. That only makes 88*l.*; what did you do with the other 2*l.*?—There are my expenses myself. I cannot recollect that I gave anything else to anybody.

8035. What remuneration did you receive for your trouble in bringing up these fellows?—Nothing. That is all, if I got that profit; and I do not think I did.

8036. You think you got 2*l.* or 2*l.* 10*s.* for yourself out of the 90*l.*?—Oh no, that I did not; but I cannot recollect what it was; there were all my expenses about the town.

8037. You pay 87*l.* 10*s.* out of 90*l.*, and whatever else was spent you spent yourself?—£88 10*s.*

8038. And the rest you kept yourself?—Yes.

8039. Did you have any remuneration beyond that?—No.

8040. Have you ever brought up the Styles' family before to vote at any other election?—Yes.

8041. Were you employed to bring up the Styles' family at this election in consequence of your previous acquaintance with them?—Yes; I was at work where they lived.

8042. Did you say that you had them before, and that you could get them again?—Very likely I might say so.

8043. At what election had you secured their votes before?—I think it was Clinton and Vance.

8044. In 1847?—That is it.

8045. When Clinton and Vance were beaten?—Yes.

8046. What did you pay this family for their votes before?—90*l.*

8047. How many votes were there in the family then?—One more.

8048. So that they have always been ten pounders?—Yes, always since my time. It is only twice I have done it.

8049. What other votes did you secure for Clinton and Vance in like manner?—I am sure I cannot recollect.

8050. Jennings?—Not for Clinton and Vance.

8051. Did you secure him for Clinton and Vance?—No.

8052. Did you secure Hearnder?—No.

8053. Or Cook?—No.

8054. Give us any other name you did secure in 1847?—I could not recollect one that I know of.

8055. How much money did you receive in 1847?—I do not know whether it was 95*l.* or 100*l.*

8056. Did you pay more than 90*l.* in 1847 for votes?—I think I did; I paid 90*l.*, I know, to the Styles.

8057. And how much to other people?—I cannot recollect.

8058. £5, or what?—Or 10*l.* I think I might have overrun the money.

8059. What did you get on that occasion for yourself?—Nothing.

8060. Not for your trouble?—No. I was to have had it, but I did not get it.

8061. Did you get nothing for your trouble this last time?—No.

8062. Are you to have anything?—They told me they would pay me; that is all I know about it.

8063. You have not received it yet?—No.

8064. Has Mr. Pout got the money to pay you?—I do not know. I wish he had.

8065. Still you do not give it up?—Yes, I do.

8066. Do you not think you will get it?—No.

8067. In 1841 did you bring up the Styles' family then?—No; only twice.

8068. Did you bring up anybody in 1841?—Not to my knowledge; I cannot recollect.

8069. Were you employed to bring up voters then?—I believe not.

8070. Did you receive any money in 1841?—Not to my knowledge. Which election was it in 1841? There were two.

8071. Did you receive money at either of the two elections?—Not for anything that was bribery.

8072. Did you receive any money at all?—No, not to my knowledge.

8073. Do you believe you did?—No.

8074. Who paid you the 90*l.* in 1847?—Mr. Pout.

8075. And also the 5*l.* or 10*l.* more; you got all from Mr. Pout?—Yes.

8076. You said you received something more in 1847 at Clinton and Vance's elections; who paid you them?—Mr. Pout.

8077. The whole of it?—Yes.

8078. Are those the only two elections at which you ever received money?—Yes, to my knowledge.

8079. Or belief?—Or belief. At Lushington's I did; a public-house. Not bribery at Lushington's.

8080. What did you receive it for?—For refreshments drawn from the house.

8081. When was that?—Lushington's first election.

8082. When?—I do not know the date. Refreshments for voters that was.

8083. And at every election ?—No.

8084. You say you received no money for these services of this year, 1852, when you brought up the Styles' family ?—None.

8085. Was there any agreement that you should receive any, as you say you expended some ?—None at all.

8086. Did you hear the evidence of the last witness, the baker ?—I heard some of it.

8087. Did you hear Blinks' evidence yesterday ?—No.

8088. Did you ever hear or know that men who did these things that you did in the election of 1852 did get paid for their services ?—I have heard of their being paid, but I am very sorry I never found it.

8089. Did you never apply for payment ?—Yes.

8090. Who to ?—Too often.

8091. Who to ?—Pout.

8092. When did you apply to Pout ?—Times, and often.

8093. Did you apply to him after 1847, when you had brought up the Styles ?—Yes.

8094. Did he ask you to bring up the Styles in 1852 ?—I think I named it to him.

8095. Why did you not get paid for what you had done before ?—I do not know, I am sure.

8096. Did you ?—No.

8097. Did you get anything from the Styles for it ?—No.

8098. Nothing ?—No.

8099. And you have got nothing for what you did at either of these elections ?—No.

8100. Neither in malt nor in meal ?—No.

8101. In no way ?—In no way.

8102. What are the Styles ?—They are broom-dashers ; they make brooms, and go out in the woods.

8103. Are they people in a very low condition of life ?—No ; they are not very low ; they are men who earn a good deal of money.

8104. How much a week ?—I dare say they average 15s. a week.

Mr. JOHN BRENT, junior, recalled.

Mr. J. Brent, jun.

8105. Mr. Brent, Admans says that you made an offer to him. Did you hear what he stated. He says that he was a loser by some house that had broken ?—He means that he owed the money ; that he owed 30l.

8106. You seem to know it ?—I know the man very well.

8107. He says he met you, and you said you could have settled that bill for him, if he would vote for Lord Albert Conyngham ?—That I must utterly deny. I never made use of any such observation. He has been a man, of whom I should be, of all other men, the most careful of having any communication with on electioneering matters. He is a man I would not trust. He, himself, attempted to defraud me. I have had no communication with him for the last ten years. This transaction which he alludes to, when I dealt with him, must have taken place ten years ago. As he left the box just now, I said to him, "It is false. You have perjured yourself." He said in the hearing of some parties, "Then I will find something else against you before I have done."

JAMES BLIGH sworn, and examined.

James Bligh.

8108. What are you ?—A plasterer.

8109. Are you a voter for Canterbury ?—Yes.

8110. How long have you been a voter ?—Ever since 1820.

8111. Which side have you voted upon generally ?—The Conservative.

8112. In 1852, at the last election, did you receive any money from Pout ?—£2.

8113. What was that for ?—To pay two voters that came from Faversham.

8114. Who were they ?—My brother's two sons.

8115. How far is Faversham ?—Nine miles.

8116. Did you give them the money ?—Yes, I did.

8117. £1 each ?—Yes.

8118. What was that for ?—For their expenses.

8119. Coming up ?—Yes.

8120. How did they come up ?—I do not know whether they walked up, or rode up.

8121. They had 1l. ?—Yes.

8122. Have you had any conversation with Pout about it ?—I paid them out of my own pocket, and it was after they had polled and gone away, I believe, I told Mr. Pout that it was through my instigation that they come up.

8123. And when they had come up, you gave them 1l. apiece ?—Yes.

8124. Did you ask them what it cost them ?—No, I did not. They were here pretty nigh a week ; one of them was.

James Bligh.
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8125. Living at his own expense?—Yes.
 8126. Do you know John White?—Yes.
 8127. The gentleman who absconded?—Yes.
 8128. How much did he receive?—£15.
 8129. For his vote?—It was not for his vote alone.
 8130. For how many votes was it given to him?—He called on me a fortnight before the election, and he asked me if anything could be done for him in regard to the voting. I told him I did not know, for I did not mean to interfere with the election. After a certain time, I said to him, "You had better call again, and I will make inquiry."
 8131. Did you make the inquiry?—I did not, when he called again.
 8132. But did you make the inquiry at all?—After he had called again, I did.
 8133. What did you tell him when he called again?—When he called again, I told him I had not made the inquiry; but I wanted to know what he wanted. He told me there was his father and his brother would go the same way as he would go. Well, said I, "What money do you want?" I believe he said 6*l.* or 7*l.*
 8134. Apiece, or altogether?—Apiece. At last he came down to 5*l.* each. I told him, "Very well, I will see about it; and after you have voted I dare say you will have the money."
 8135. Did you then go to the committee?—No.
 8136. Where did you go to?—To no one.
 8137. Were you authorized to do it?—I took upon myself to do it.
 8138. And you paid him the money?—After he had voted.
 8139. For himself and family?—I paid him the money, and told him that I would not have anything to do with his father nor yet his brother.
 8140. Did you see him go up to the poll?—No, I did not.
 8141. Who saw them go up to the poll; who was to see to that?—I did not.
 8142. Who was to see to them?—No one, that I know of.
 8143. What security had you?—Whether they had polled or not?
 8144. Yes?—Because I only go by what they told me.
 8145. I thought you said you paid them the money before they polled?—No; after they polled.
 8146. Who repaid you the money that you had advanced?—I had it before-hand.
 8147. You told me just now you had not?—Not the money before-hand.
 8148. Yes, you took it upon yourself to pay it?—I took upon myself to promise him.
 8149. Who paid you the money?—Well, I consider it came from Mr. Henry Ward.
 8150. Did Mr. Henry Ward pay you the money?—Mr. Henry Ward gave me reasons to believe that I should have the money.
 8151. Then you had seen him after the conversation with White?—I did not mention White to him. Mr. Henry White asked me whether I wanted money for that purpose. I told him that I did.
 8152. And how much did you ask for?—I did not ask him for any sum.
 8153. How much did he pay you?—He sent me down 15*l.*
 8154. How did he manage to send you the exact sum you wanted, if you did not tell him?—I could not tell you how it happened, but it did so happen.
 8155. Did you get any more money from him?—No.
 8156. Or anybody else?—No.
 8157. Was that payment of 15*l.* the only payment made during the election, or after the election?—When I say after the election, they polled between twelve and one o'clock.
 8158. Have you had any money passing through your hands since the election?—No; only those 2*l.* I have been speaking of.
 8159. Did you promise anybody else beside White?—No.
 8160. Had you anything to do with John White's going away?—No, I did not. I was very glad to hear when he had gone away, as I was afraid I should have to go to London about it.
 8161. I understand you did not advise it?—No; I had nothing to do with it.
 8162. Did anybody else besides White apply to you respecting their votes?—No.
 8163. How was it White applied to you?—Because I had bribed him before.
 8164. In 1847?—Well, I do not know.
 8165. You have some accounts with you, perhaps. Let me look at that?—In 1841, I think it was; I will not be positive to the year, or to the election.
 8166. Do you think it was 1841?—I think it was.
 8167. How much did you pay him then?—3*l.* 10*s.*
 8168. Did you pay anybody else?—No.
 8169. You think it was 1841?—I do believe it was.
 8170. It was not so early as 1837?—No; it was 1841.
 8171. Did you see him at the election of 1847?—Not to my remembrance.
 8172. Did you pay him any money?—Yes, in 1841, if it was 1841. I never paid him but twice in my life.
 8173. Do you remember whether he applied to you in the election of 1847, when Vance and Lord Pelham Clinton were the candidates?—No.
 8174. Did you pay anybody else at that election?—No.
 8175. In 1822 did John White come to you, or did you go to John White?—John

White came to me twice before I made any promise at all ; in fact, he went away without a promise.

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8176. Did he come to you of his own accord, or did you send for him ?—I never sent for him.

8177. You are quite sure you did not pay him any money, or have anything to do with him in reference to the vote at the election of 1847 ?—No.

8178. You did not pay any money to any other person in 1847 for voting ?—No.

8179. Or money's worth ?—No ; nor money's worth.

8180. You laid a stress on the word " money ; " what did you mean by that ?—Perhaps I might have recommended somebody for colourmen's tickets, or something of that sort.

8181. Or messenger ?—Or messenger, and that is very likely.

8182. Do you know a man of the name of James, a labourer, a freeman ?—I do not know.

8183. Do you know Mr. Stringer ?—No.

8184. Do you know Mr. Filmer ?—No.

8185. How came you to go to Ward respecting this man's vote ?—I did not go to Ward. Mr. Ward came to me.

8186. He gave you reason to believe that you would have the money ?—If I wanted it in that sort of way.

8187. You must have introduced the conversation ; did you not ?—I do not believe I did.

8188. How did Mr. Ward know what had taken place between you and White ?—Mr. Ward did not know it at all. I suppose Mr. Ward had some money to dispose of on that occasion ; and he asked me if I wanted money on that occasion.

8189. As you supposed, he had money to distribute for the purpose of bribery ?—Yes, I considered so.

8190. To bribe ?—Yes.

8191. Had you any conversation with Mr. Ward about any other voter ?—No.

8192. None ?—No.

8193. What is Mr. Ward ?—He is the editor of the weekly paper here.

Mr. HENRY WARD sworn, and examined.

Mr. Henry Ward.

8194. Are you the editor of a local newspaper here ?—The proprietor.

8195. And editor ?—I superintend and manage the entire paper.

8196. What is the name of it ?—The " Kentish Gazette."

8197. Is that paper in the Conservative interest here ?—It is.

8198. Were the meetings of the Conservative party usually held at rooms in your house ?—Yes, they were, during the last election.

8199. During the last election of 1852 ?—Yes.

8200. You were a voter, I suppose ?—Yes.

8201. And took a warm interest in your party ?—Particularly so.

8202. Did you hand over a sum of 15*l.* to Mr. Bligh, the plasterer ?—I had no money through my hands whatever. Mr. Bligh spoke to me respecting money, and I mentioned it to a gentleman belonging to the committee. I did not want to have money passing through my hands, but I was the means of its being conveyed from the committee to Mr. Bligh, but the precise sum I cannot say ; I understood it was 30*l.*

8203. Who was the gentleman ?—Mr. Thomas White Collard I mentioned it to.

8204. Have the kindness to tell me what you mentioned to Mr. Collard ?—I told Mr. Collard that I had seen Mr. Bligh, and Mr. Bligh required some money for electioneering purposes ; and of course it was generally understood for bribery.

8205. You understood it so ?—I did understand it so, but not for the parties. I had no idea who the parties were. I did not make the inquiry. It was scarcely told me that it was for bribery, but it was understood. From the manner in which Mr. Bligh spoke to me, I could come to no other conclusion than that the money was to be applied for that purpose. I said I would mention it to a party in the committee, from whom I had no doubt he would receive it. I mentioned it to Mr. Thomas White Collard. The result was he got the money, and sealed it up in my presence, and likewise in that of my son-in-law, Mr. Ashenden.

8206. Who sealed it up ?—Mr. Collard. He sealed the notes up in an envelope.

8207. Were they notes ?—I think Bank of England notes ; I am not certain.

8208. Was nothing said about the sum between you ?—I understood 30*l.*

8209. Who from ; from Mr. Collard ?—From Mr. Bligh.

8210. Mr. Bligh told you 30*l.* ?—I understood Mr. Bligh wanted 30*l.*

8211. I thought you meant me to understand that 30*l.* had passed into Bligh's hands ?—I understood Mr. Collard had put 30*l.* into the paper.

8212. Did you understand that from Collard ?—Yes.

8213. And you understood from Mr. Bligh that he wanted 30*l.* ?—Yes.

8214. You communicated that to Collard ?—I did.

8215. And you understood from Collard that he put 30*l.* into the envelope ?—I did.

K k

Mr. Henry Ward.

20th May 1853.

8216. You saw it sealed up?—I saw it sealed up.

8217. Whose hands did it pass into then?—To Mr. Ashenden's, in my presence.

8218. Is that your son-in-law?—Yes. Whether it was given to me, and I gave it to Mr. Ashenden, or whether it was given to Mr. Ashenden in my presence, I will not speak positively, but it was between us three; and the envelope containing the notes was ultimately placed in the hands, in the presence of us, of Mr. Ashenden.

8219. You do not know what Mr. Ashenden did with them?—I saw Mr. Ashenden deliver them at Mr. Bligh's house.

8220. To Mr. Bligh himself?—No; not to Mr. Bligh; they were put into his house.

8221. How did you manage that thing?—I went with Mr. Ashenden, and saw him deliver the note at Mr. Bligh's house.

8222. To whom?—Not to any one.

8223. How was it done?—It was put in at the window.

8224. You went into the house?—No; I did not go into the house; I went down the street with Mr. Ashenden.

8225. Did Mr. Ashenden open the window?—No; the window was open.

8226. Anybody in the room?—I could not see; I did not see anybody.

8227. How was the parcel put in?—The window was open, and dropped into the window.

8228. Was no precaution taken that it got to the right party?—I should apprehend Mr. Bligh knew it was going to be dropped into the window, and he was not far off when it fell. I was not aware for what specific object the money was required, and I did not know who the party was who was to receive it.

8229. I understood perfectly well you did not know the individual who was to profit by it, but you knew perfectly well that some individual was to be bribed by it?—I fancied so.

8230. Had you any doubt of it; from all that secrecy, had you any doubt of it?—Very many persons, I know, make it a practice to apply for bribery in an indirect manner; they would come in with cases of great distress, but you can come to no other conclusion than that it is bribery indirectly, although it was put for charity.

8231. There was no profession here of charity or distress?—I do not know the parties.

8232. There was no profession on the part of Mr. Bligh that he wanted it for that purpose?—No.

8233. He wanted it for election purposes?—General election purposes, in the usual way.

8234. Were you concerned in any other matter at this last election of 1852 —That was the only one.

8235. In no other matters?—I am not aware of a single individual at the last election that had a shilling. I had a communication from a man of the name of White, connected with the blue interest, who stopped me more than once, and asked me if I would negotiate with him for eight or ten voters that he could command from the blue party. He said he was rather disgusted at the conduct of the blue party to him and his friends, and if I felt inclined to negotiate with him he should be happy to treat with me.

8236. What White is this?—I think he is a corkcutter.

8237. Do you know whether his name is Charles White?—I do not know; I do not know at all.

8238. Do you know whether he was one of the Whites that were bribed by Mr. Bligh?—I do not know; I do not know the family.

8239. Did you refer this Mr. White, who made the application to you, to anybody?—No. I told Mr. White this: With regard to bribery, I had nothing to do with it, nor did I intend to offer him, or any man, a sum of money for his vote; I would have nothing at all to do with it. I told him, if he was looking to any pecuniary remuneration, I should advise him, in the way I advised many others previously; that was, to vote for that party whom he thought would answer his purpose best, and exercise his own discretion.

8240. Did you communicate to any person what took place between you and Mr. Charles White?—I mentioned it, I think, in the committee; I think I did.

8241. To any particular member of the committee?—I really cannot say. In fact I would not have anything to do with it; I did not like the work at all.

8242. Did you mention it to Mr. Pout?—No.

8243. Did you take any part in the election of 1849?—Pray what election was that?

8244. The general election, when Mr. Vance and Lord Pelham Clinton stood upon the Conservative side?—I voted against Clinton and Vance, although I have always professed Conservative principles. There are many persons in this court who have been pointed at as what are called "Swiss;" men of no principles, who vote to answer their purposes. I do not wish to be classed amongst that party, who have voted one time red and at other times blue. I considered that as Mr. Smythe in 1841 was returned by a large majority I was justified in voting for him the last time he offered, until he had the opportunity afforded him of coming to Canterbury, and explaining his parliamentary conduct, which appeared to be objected to by some of the leaders of the party. For

that reason, bearing in mind the principle, which I think an exceedingly good one, that no man should be considered guilty until he is found guilty, I felt disposed, in opposition to the dictation of some few men of the Conservative committee with whom I had been in the habit of associating, to vote for Mr. Smythe, because I did not consider that he had been fairly treated.

8245. Did you give your other vote to Lord Albert Conyngham?—No; never. I never gave a vote to the Blues.

8246. You considered Mr. Smythe had not been properly used by the Conservative party?—Yes; and with this feeling, that the moment he joined my Lord Albert Conyngham it ought to be considered the account was balanced, and I should exercise my own discretion, and in future vote in the manner I had always done, for the Conservatives.

8247. You say you were not aware of any other person being bribed during the election. Did you pay money to any person after the election?—I do not think I paid anything.

8248. Before the election did you pay any money?—No; nothing.

8249. During the time the election was going on; during the polling?—No; I do not think I paid a shilling.

8250. After the election, did you pay any money?—No, I think not. I am not aware of having had access to a single fraction. There are one or two little things which, perhaps, I should tell you, that I did pay during the time the committee sat at my house. One or two nights they were up the whole of the night; and it was necessary that they should have some refreshment. They were very respectable parties there. I sent out, and bought, I think, three bottles of sherry and biscuits, and so on, which I paid for out of my own pocket, and I got reimbursed.

8251. Did you pay as much as 5*l.* to anybody for election purposes?—I do not recollect that; but if you can call to my recollection anything I did pay, I will acknowledge it. I do not think I did; but if you refresh my memory I can tell you directly.

8252. You do not remember having made any payment of any monies, or delivered any monies, with respect to the election, to any other party except Mr. Bligh?—No.

8253. Could you have done so if you had chosen? Had you authority to do so if you had chosen?—I had no access to money. I had no money in my possession.

8254. Could Mr. Pout have honoured your orders, or your recommendations, or cheques, or whatever you call them?—I should think not.

8255. You had a particular authority for that 15*l.*?—I made inquiry of Mr. Thomas White Collard, who was one of the committee, and he said it should be forthcoming; but where it came from I really do not know.

Mr. THOMAS ASHENDEN sworn, and examined.

Mr. T. Ashenden.

8256. Are you the son-in-law of Mr. Ward?—Yes.

8257. Were you present, as he states, when a sum of money was made up in the committee-room?—I was not present. The money was handed to me. I was not aware of it before. I was not present when the money was put into the envelope.

8258. Then you are not able to tell us what the amount was?—I do not. I did not know it was money at the time.

8259. Is this the first time that you have been made acquainted with its having been money?—I had no money passed through my hands before, nor did I know it was money at the time.

8260. Is to-day the first occasion upon which you have been made acquainted with the fact that it was money?—I have heard since, but not until after the election.

8261. Who told you?—I do not know. I think I had heard Mr. Ward mention it.

8262. That it was money?—Yes.

8263. What did you do with it?—I took it down to Mr. Bligh's.

8264. And dropped it into the window?—I did.

8265. Who told you to drop it in?—I do not know. I have an impression it was Mr. Ward itself.

8266. Did you see Bligh when you dropped it in?—I did not.

8267. Was anybody in the room?—I saw a table. I did not see anything else.

8268. Was anybody in the room?—I did not see any one there.

8269. Did you throw it upon the table?—It dropped somewhere. I do not know where it dropped, inside.

8270. Do you mean to represent that that was so ordinary a transaction that you had not some suspicion what was going on?—I had a suspicion, but still I thought it might be some confidential communication to Mr. Bligh. I thought it strange, because there were messengers in the room, and they were not sent. That was the only reason.

8271. A confidential communication might equally well have been carried out by going in, and asking if Mr. Bligh was at home, and handing him the letter. Were you not the committee clerk?—Yes.

8272. Did you not know there were other monies going out in the same way?—No.

8273. Did you never hear people apply for money?—People came into the committee-room on one or two occasions, and spoke to me.

*Mr. T. Ashenden.*20th May 1853.

8274. And asked for money for electioneering purposes?—I do not know. They wanted to make some arrangement; one or two did.

8275. Tell us what it was?—One was a man named White. I only know his name was White because he said so; and I should not know the man again if I saw him.

8276. What did he want?—He wanted to make some arrangement. He had been offered a certain sum upon the blue side.

8277. Did he tell you what sum?—No, I do not know what sum. He had been offered some sum of money upon the other side, and I would not have anything to do with him. I told him I had nothing to do with making arrangements with people. He must see the other parties.

8278. What other parties?—Any one he liked to see.

8279. By using the words "other parties," did you mean to refer him to nobody?—No.

8280. To whom?—To no one; only to get rid of him. He came in there; he was quite a nuisance. He came in there on two or three occasions.

8281. Did anybody else come in?—Yes; a man of the name of Burt, a tinman.

8282. He wanted to make an arrangement of some sort?—Yes.

8283. Can you not tell us what he asked?—He wanted to get his son home. His son was in prison, or away from Canterbury.

8284. And you would not listen to him?—No.

8285. There was no chance of getting money by applying to you?—No, not at all. I have none.

8286. And have had no means of getting it?—No, not that I am aware of.

8287. And you had no person to refer parties to?—I referred them to the chairman. People frequently came in and asked for Dr. Lochee, and I said he will be here presently.

8288. People who came for money?—I do not know what they came for.

8289. If parties did come for money, had you any person to refer them to?—No one.

8290. You knew nothing about all this money bribery going on?—No, I did not.

8291. Are you not very much astonished now it has all come out?—No, I am not astonished.

8292. It appears to me you are the only pure and ignorant witness we have had, and yet you are the committee clerk?—I was not engaged for that purpose.

8293. Now try and recollect. Were you not constantly applied to for money?—No.

8294. Only upon these two occasions?—I saw money paid.

8295. You did?—They were messengers. I saw them paid.

8296. That was after the election?—The allowance-money, I think, they call it.

8297. That was after the election?—I do not know whether it was after.

8298. Who paid it?—Mr. Holttum.

8299. How much did you see paid?—I do not know. I took down the names of those that were paid, and it was somewhere about 2*l.*, I think.

8300. In all?—In all.

8301. Have you got a list of the names?—I have not.

8302. Did you see anything about the payment of the colour tickets?—I saw them issued. I read some of the recommendations.

8303. Have you any list of them?—I have not.

8304. We have been told they have been all burnt?—Yes.

8305. Now, Mr. Ashenden, take care. Were you not present every day, and nearly every hour in the day, and do you still persist in the answer you made to the Chief Commissioner?—I do.

8306. That you knew nothing of any money passing, or monies passing, in direct bribery?—That is the only instance of money that I carried myself. I saw the 2*l.* I mentioned paid, and I suppose that was bribery.

8307. You say the 2*l.* which you saw paid you suppose to be bribery?—It was paid as allowance money. I suppose now it was bribery.

8308. Can you tell us, with respect to what the Chief Commissioner asked you, of any other payments which you now suppose to have been bribery?—I paid myself, Thomas, and his son 1*l.* 4*s.*; that was paid considerably after the election.

8309. What was that paid for?—It was paid for delivering circulars, thanking the parties who supported Messrs. Johnstone and Gipps.

8310. Was that paid in part performance of any promise?—No; I engaged them to deliver the circulars.

8311. Did you promise them this if they would vote for Johnstone and Gipps?—Oh no; it was done considerably after the election.

8312. The payment was; but when was the promise made?—I did not engage them till after the election.

8313. How could that be bribery; that was not bribery?—I thought you asked me what sums of money I paid.

8314. I asked you to give me the information the Chief Commissioner asked for, namely, what payments did you see made, or have part in making, which you now suppose to be bribery?—No more than what I have already stated.

8315. Nor money's worth?—Nor money's worth.

8316. Do you know a man of the name of William Pickering?—Yes, I do.

8317. Do you know the name of Busher?—No.

8318. Do you remember William Pickering coming to the committee-room when you were there?—I do.

8319. Tell us what passed between you and him?—I do not know what passed now. I think he asked for a messenger's place; I am not quite sure.

8320. Did you ask him whether he had come to promise his vote for Gipps and Johnstone?—I think I did, and several others too who came in.

8321. Did he say to you, "If I promise to vote for them I want you to promise me a messenger's place?"—He said so to me, I believe.

8322. What did you tell him?—I referred him to Mr. Taylor.

8323. What Taylor; what is his name?—I do not know.

8324. Do you mean Mr. Thomas Taylor; or what is it?—He is a tall man; that is all I know.

8325. Do you know what his business is?—No.

8326. What was he employed at?—He had charge of the messengers, I believe.

8327. Do you know whether he got the messenger's place?—I do not know. All I know is he applied for some money, eighteen-pence, the same as the other messengers did; and he was in some way objected to by Mr. Holtum.

8328. Did he come back again to the committee?—Not that I know of.

8329. Did he see you again?—When he applied for the 1s. 6d.

8330. After they objected to giving him the messenger's place?—That was when they were paying the messengers.

8331. Did he see you again?—He was paid at the time.

8332. Did he see you again?—No.

8333. You swear that he did not see you after you told him to go to Mr. Taylor?—Oh yes; he saw me after that.

8334. Take care how you answer. Where did he see you?—In the committee-room.

8335. What did he give you?—Nothing.

8336. Do you mean to say he gave you no recommendation for colourmen's tickets?—No, he did not.

8337. Do you swear that?—I will swear that.

8338. You will swear that he did not obtain colourmen's tickets?—I do not know whether he obtained them, or not. He did not give them to me.

8339. Do you believe that he did obtain them?—I do not know at all.

8340. That you swear?—That I swear.

8341. Are you aware that he has been examined before a Committee of the House of Commons?—Yes.

8342. Have you seen his evidence?—I have.

8343. Is it true or false, as far as you are concerned?—I only saw some portion.

8344. Was it that part that related to you?—The portion relating to me about applying for colourmen's tickets. He asked me simply whether he could be paid down, and I could not give him an answer.

8345. I asked you if he applied to you, and you said he did not; now you say he did. What did you tell him?—I told him I would ask the committee, and I think he brought me in a memorandum, which I put upon the file.

8346. You said just now he brought you nothing?—I did not give him a recommendation.

8347. I asked you what he gave you. What became of the application for the colourmen's tickets?—It was put upon the file.

8348. Was it granted?—I do not know.

8349. You stated just now that you had reason to believe that the envelope which you put through the window of Bligh's room was a confidential communication. What do you mean by that?—I did not know what it was; whether it was money or a confidential communication. There might have been a list of voters there, or something. I could not tell what it was.

8350. You say you had no suspicion that it related to money purposes?—I did not know what it was.

8351. You have told us of Pickering's case, with a great deal of difficulty. Was there any other case of the kind that came within your knowledge?—There might have been others; others that applied for the same sort of tickets. I could not give them any answer.

8352. They did apply?—Several.

8353. And promised their votes upon that condition?—When they came into the room, I asked what they wanted; whether they came to promise their votes; and they said, "Yes."

8354. That was the common way of doing the business?—Yes.

8355. They sent in their applications, and you filed them?—I filed them, without looking at them, repeatedly.

8356. Do you know a man of the name of Richard Moore of Lamb-lane, a bricklayer?—I think I know him by sight.

8357. Do you not remember his coming to the committee-room about 10 or 12 days before the election?—I do not recollect his coming.

8358. Was he not employed as a messenger?—I do not know.

Mr. T. Ashenden.
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8359. Did you see him during the election?—I think very possibly I might, but I cannot say where. He was not the messenger generally on duty. There were two or three I saw frequently at the committee-room.

8360. Who were they?—One was named Thomas.

8361. Was he a voter?—I do not know; I believe he was; and his son, and a man of the name of Pilcher; and I think that is nearly all I recollect; and there was Brown.

8362. Arthur Brown; is not that his name?—I do not know his Christian name.

8363. Was there a man of the name of Danills too?—That I do not know.

8364. Do you not remember Moore coming to the committee-room, and saying he would vote for Johnstone and Gipps if he were put down as a messenger?—I do not.

8365. Do you remember any person coming to the committee-room, when yourself, Dr. Lochee, Mr. Pout, and Mr. Collard were there?—I never saw Mr. Pout in the committee-room at all. On two or three occasions men came in and said they had come to promise their votes, and they wished to be put down as messengers. They were either written down by me, saying they wished to be put down as messengers, or they brought a written order. All I did was to file that order, and Dr. Lochee, when he came in, or any one else, had access to it.

8366. Do you know anything about Mrs. Harris's cart having been engaged for two days at 50s. a day?—I do not.

8367. Have you never heard anything about that before?—I never heard of it.

Mr. James Bligh.

Mr. JAMES BLIGH recalled, and examined.

8368. You have heard the evidence of Mr. Ward. Do you still persist in saying that you received only 15*l.* from Mr. Ward?—I will swear that I received no other sum, upon my oath.

8369. That you did not receive 30*l.* from Mr. Ward?—I declare that it was only 15*l.*; and it was a 10*l.* note and a 5*l.* of the Canterbury Bank.

8370. How did you receive it?—In this envelope.

8371. That the last witness has spoken to?—Yes.

8372. Dropped through your window?—Yes.

8373. Did you receive from no other quarter, known or unknown, any other money in addition to this 15*l.*?—None.

8374. You received from nobody whatever, during this election, more than 15*l.*?—No, except the 2*l.*

8375. Has this statement of Mr. Ward's to-day taken you by surprise, then?—It has.

8376. I recommend you to make inquiry into it?—I should like to make inquiry, because I consider my character is quite equal to Mr. Ward's; and looking at both sides, and at gentlemen of both parties, I do not think there is a gentleman in this hall can say amiss of me or of my character.

8377. Is it true what Mr. Ward says, that you asked for 30*l.*?—Never; I never asked for any sum whatever, and Mr. Ward has stated wrong, because he says I asked him for money; but he came and told me there would be money, and that he would have money, before I knew that he would have money.

8378. Who made the arrangement for this mysterious manner of dropping the parcel in at your window?—He came down to my house in the morning before it was done, to know how he should send it down; and he said, "You do not wish to see who brings it, or who puts it in the window."

8379. Ward himself said?—Yes. "No," said I; "we will put the window up, and you may drop it in. You may take my word. I do not care how you drop it there."

8380. Was it arranged at what time it should be done?—No; it would not be a short time, but it would not be any particular time.

8381. Were you on the look out?—No. I was shaving myself when somebody came and told me the parcel was dropped into the chair in my front room.

8382. Who was that?—My little girl.

8383. Did you put her to watch?—I cannot say but what I did; but I will pledge my word the girl never saw whether it was man, women, or boy who did it.

8384. You know that there was to be this bribe or means of bribing put into your window, and you set your little girl to watch?—I did; or else somebody else might have taken it out, as well as put it in. My orders were, when this parcel came, to come and let me know.

8385. Did you thereupon go down immediately, or did the girl bring the parcel up to you?—The girl brought it into my back room. The little girl came in with a parcel in her hand, and said, "This has just been dropped into the window."

8386. She knew it was going to be dropped?—Yes.

8387. Was it sealed?—Yes.

8388. Have you every reason to believe it got into your possession in the same state in which it was put into the window?—I am certain of it; I am certain of it.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON sworn, and examined

*Benjamin Johnson.*20th May 1853.

8389. Are you a miller?—I am.
8390. Were you a voter at the last election?—I was.
8391. Did you vote for the Reds?—I did.
8392. Were you an active man on that side?—No.
8393. Did you do anything for the party, except vote?—Very little.
8394. What little?—I paid 5*l.* away about five or six weeks afterwards.
8395. Who to?—£2 to Mr. Roberts for four colourmen's tickets that he could not get.
8396. Explain that. Where did you get the money from?—I got it from Mr. Pout.
8397. Did you tell Mr. Pout what you wanted it for?—Yes.
8398. Had Roberts complained to you?—Roberts said he never got the money for his colourmen's tickets.
8399. Is Roberts a voter?—He was.
8400. Roberts the voter was to have the value of the tickets, and not the men to whom he gave them?—Four sons; he recommended his own sons.
8401. His own family?—Yes.
8402. What was the age of the youngest?—I do not know.
8403. Have you never seen them?—I have seen them when I have gone there sometimes to settle accounts.
8404. Was he big enough to carry a colour?—Several of them are; several of them are out in service.
8405. Here in Canterbury?—One is a baker, and works for Mr. Tilly. There are several sons.
8406. And then you got him this 2*l.*?—Yes.
8407. Was there anybody else you paid the money to?—Yes.
8408. Who else?—John Coombes, Artillery-street.
8409. What is he?—A carrier, carter, or something of that.
8410. What did you give him?—I gave him 2*l.*
8411. For tickets too?—Yes; he complained the same.
8412. That he had not had payment for his tickets?—Yes.
8413. How many did he claim payment for?—Four.
8414. In your experience is four the usual number that each man got?—I do not know.
8415. Rather a liberal allowance, is it not?—Mr. Roberts stated he got the same from the Blues before. He voted blue before.
8416. Then you told that to Pout?—I told Mr. Pout that.
8417. And you had to pay him?—Mr. Pout said if I liked to pay them he would give me the money, and I did.
8418. Anything else?—Yes.
8419. Who is that?—Mr. Keel, the baker.
8420. What did you give him?—I gave him a sovereign.
8421. What for?—He went and voted for the party, and when Mr. Pout I found could pay 2*l.* to each of those parties, I said, "Mr. Keel has had a very ill house, and he has lost three children. I think it would be an act of charity to give the man a sovereign, as he went and voted without being almost asked or even canvassed;" and I threw the sovereign over his shop-door, and asked him whether he liked to accept of it as a present. That is all the money I spent, on my oath.
8422. Do you know Coveney, the baker?—I do.
8423. Can you not tell us how many sacks of flour he had?—Not one in his life from my mill. If he did he stole it.
8424. How much did he have from anybody else?—I do not know.
8425. Did you send sacks of flour to anybody?—Not one.
8426. Did you order a single sack of flour to go?—No, not one. I would not mix myself up with it.
8427. Were sacks of flour sent by you to any one?—No.
8428. You do not know of any order passing?—None at all whatever.
8429. Do you know Mr. Busher, a freeman?—I do, very well; too well, to my sorrow.
8430. How long was he on your premises before the election?—I never knew he was there until Tuesday morning or Wednesday morning before the election.
8431. How long had he been there?—He told me himself he came on Sunday night.
8432. And was hid on your premises?—Yes.
8433. Who hid him?—He hid himself.
8434. Where did he hide himself?—In the waggon loft, where Alderman Brentfeeds his fowls sometimes. He has access to the yard as well as myself.
8435. You found him hiding on your premises, without your leave, in the fowl-house, on Tuesday previous to the election?—In the waggon loft, Tuesday morning, about seven o'clock.
8436. Who had fed him during that interval?—I think he had nothing but water; he told me he had not.

Benjamin Johnson.

20th May 1853.

8437. Who fed him?—I do not know any one fed him.
 8438. Who did?—I do not know.
 8439. Whom do you suspect?—No one.
 8440. Had he been miraculously sustained during that period?—I think I can answer it. My waggoner called my attention, about seven o'clock, I think it must be, on Tuesday morning,—I will swear it was not before,—and said, "I wish you would come up, master, and look at Busher." Those were the words. I will not tell you a lie. I said, "Busher! where is he?" He said, "He is in the waggon loft." I said, "How came he there?" He said, "He has been there ever since Sunday night." I said, "I did not know it." "No, no more did I," he said, "until this morning."
 8441. What is your man's name?—Stephen Bean.
 8442. Is he a voter?—No. My waggoner; and he said that he carried Busher that morning a great deal of water, if he drank a pint he should think he drank two or three gallons.
 8443. Then Bean knew of his being there?—Not before Tuesday morning.
 8444. Then you went up and saw Busher?—I did.
 8445. What did you ascertain? Tell us shortly?—I asked him how he came there; and he said that Wilcock turned him out of doors on Sunday night. He got tipsy, and abused him, and he had nowhere to go to, and he took leave to go in there.
 8446. And had lived on water ever since? You gave him food, I believe?—I told my man to get him sixpennyworth of meat and a quartern loaf; that is the truth.
 8447. At once?—Yes; that was Tuesday night or Wednesday.
 8448. And you continued to feed him until the day of the election?—I did not.
 8449. How long did you feed him?—Only that. He was in a dreadful state, and I thought it was a pity the man should stay there and starve.
 8450. Did you turn him out?—No.
 8451. You let him remain there?—I did, for nearly three weeks.
 8452. That is sixpennyworth of meat, and how much flour?—Sixpennyworth of meat and half a quartern loaf, two pound loaf.
 8453. Do you mean to say he lived three weeks on that?—I do not know what he lived upon,
 8454. Do you mean to swear he lived on your premises three weeks after that, and got nothing more from you?—No; I will not swear it. I gave him now and then a shilling or two, as he did some little work for me.
 8455. Are you sure he did any work for you?—Yes.
 8456. What was the nature of his work?—He helped to clean out the stable, and so forth. I generally hire a man to cut chaff for the horses.
 8457. He was not fully employed?—No; I should expect to pay him 15s. a week if he had been.
 8458. How much did you pay him?—I only gave him a shilling or two at a time. One time I gave him 10s.
 8459. How much did you pay him altogether?—I paid him from 20s. to 30s.; nearer 30s. than 20s.
 8460. And his grub?—No; I did not give him grub much.
 8461. A little?—I think my man gave him a cup of coffee and a little bit of bread.
 8462. You took notice of what your man gave him then?—No, I did not.
 8463. The three weeks, as I understand it, during which this lasted, was before and after the election?—He came on the Sunday night, as I told you.
 8464. When was the election?—I do not know. I do not trouble myself about elections; very little.
 8465. He came on the Sunday night; how long was that before the election day?—The election was the following Friday.
 8466. He then went and voted?—Not to my knowledge.
 8467. Did he stay away?—He did not stay away.
 8468. Continued after that time, staying with you?—Nearly three weeks.
 8469. At last you got rid of him?—Yes, and very glad; he was quite a nuisance.
 8470. Why did you submit to his being there so long?—I do not know why I did. He had got no lodging to go to.
 8471. Why did you pay him during the time?—I paid him a trifle.
 8472. Now, come to the point? Do you mean to say the lodging and board which he got at your place, and which seems to have been of a most sumptuous description, and the money you paid him, was not given him and paid him, by somebody's direction or with somebody's sanction?—No, not with anybody's sanction.
 8473. Have you received payment or remuneration since from any body for that?—On my oath, not a farthing.
 8474. Have you applied for it?—No, not a farthing.
 8475. Has Busher paid you?—No, not a farthing. Out of my own pocket.
 8476. Had you any spare money in your pocket which you were at liberty to do what you liked with, and out of which you paid him?—Only my own.
 8477. Did anybody give you money?—No, not a farthing.
 8478. Did anybody say, "Here is a present for you?"—No. I would not demean myself to ask for it.

8479. What are your politics?—I voted for Lord Albert and Smythe.

Benjamin Johnson.

8480. In 1852?—In 1852 I voted for Johnston and Gipps. I will tell you the reason if you ask me. I did not like foreign flour coming in free. I am a miller.

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8481. You took a warm interest in the success of protection?—A little. I was one of the committee. I attended once. I did not mean to mix myself up.

Mr. HENRY WARD recalled; examined.

Mr. Henry Ward.

8482. Do you wish to make any explanation upon your evidence?—When I was questioned respecting the money that passed through my hands, I wish to know whether it was not meant to apply to this last election of 1852.

8483. I understood you, in 1852, the only money transactions that you had were in reference to Bligh's transactions, and one or two little bills that you paid for sherry furnished?—Everything, I believe; and in that transaction I had nothing to do with money. It was only enclosed in my presence.

8484. Do you know of any other person to whom money was given for his vote during the election of 1852?—Not a single individual.

8485. In 1847, were you an active partisan?—What election was that?

8486. In 1847, when you gave a plumper to Mr. Smythe?—Yes.

8487. Were you concerned in the financial department on that occasion?—I am not quite certain whether it was on that occasion or a previous one. I only allude to a circumstance taking place. I am not quite positive as to what election it was; whether it was Mr. Smythe's first election or second election, or whether it was the election with Mr. Bradshaw, I am unable to say; but there is a circumstance connected with some money which did pass through my hand, I should like to explain. I was saying just now, many persons made application on the ground of charity and distress, and obtained money, and the parties who were the means of supplying it must necessarily know at the time the intention was to secure their votes. I had an application one of those years from a man of the name of Blackman, a baker. He is dead now; but I believe the fact is known by many persons in court. I do not wish to avail myself of the opportunity of introducing persons who are now no more. With regard to Blackman, he came to me. I had occasion frequently to see him.

8488. Does it implicate yourself, or Blackman, or both?—It does not implicate myself.

8489. Then do not tell us anything about it. If it implicates yourself, tell us?—No.

8490. Did you give any money to Blackman?—I bought his horse and cart.

8491. What did you give for his horse and cart?—The man came to me, and wanted to know if I would give him something for his vote. I said, "I cannot." He then came to me, and wanted me to buy a horse and cart, or cart without the horse, or some apparatus; and I think it was left at the Inn.

8492. The horse and cart?—Yes. That was paid by the Conservative party.

8493. And did you make a bargain with him for his horse and cart?—No. He had a certain sum of money paid him; some few pounds; and he was to redeem it. He was to repay the money. He did not. The consequence was, that the horse and cart were of no use to me, and he got that back, and the party lost the money.

8494. He received a certain sum of money under the colourable pretext of selling his horse and cart?—No doubt that was it.

8495. The money was given to him, and the horse and cart were returned?—Yes. There is another case with regard to a man of the name of Henry Royce. He met me somewhere, and he wanted to know if I would negotiate with him for his vote. He wanted 10*l*. I mentioned it to the parties, and the 10*l*. were sent by some means or another. I think the money was given to me to forward; I believe it was; but I do not think that I gave it to Royce himself; I think I got it forwarded in some indirect manner.

8496. What election was this?—The same election as the horse and cart.

8497. It comes to this, that Royce applied to you about his vote, that you communicated what Royce has stated to you; that a 10*l*. note was given to you, which you transmitted through other hands, and which you believe found its way to Royce?—Yes; that was the case. But just previous to the election Royce came to me, and he said, "Mr. Ward, I am very sorry I cannot support your party." I rather condemned myself for listening to anything he had to say, because I entertained an opinion it was merely a trap to catch me in direct bribery.

8498. You mentioned it to certain parties. In order to fix the time of the particular election, perhaps you can tell me who those parties were?—I received the money of Mr. Pout.

8499. Recollecting you received the money from Mr. Pout, it would not have been at the election of 1847, when Mr. Smythe stood and Lord Albert Conyngham was returned?—I cannot say whose election it was.

8500. You received it from Mr. Pout?—Yes.

8501. Mr. Pout in 1847 was engaged to Mr. Vance and Clinton?—Yes.

8502. It would not have been in the election of 1847?—No.

8503. It would have been either the election of 1841 or the first election in which Mr. Smythe came forward?—Yes; one of those, most likely.

Mr. Henry Ward.

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8504. This affair of Royce occurred at some election?—Yes, precisely.

8505. As you have recollected these transactions, perhaps you can tell us of some more of a similar kind?—I recollect no others but those. It is nothing but the peculiar circumstances under which Blackman and Royce had the money that fixes it so strong on my mind. With regard to Royce, he came to me just previous to the election, and he said, “Ward, I am sorry I cannot support your party;” and I blamed myself for taking the money, because I anticipated at that moment that he came for the purpose of fixing me with being guilty of a direct bribery transaction, in which he could not have shown that I had positively given him the money, because I took the precaution of sending it through some indirect channel.

8506. You were reasonably anxious not to be trapped yourself; you had not the same anxiety with respect to other parties?—We do not like to get ourselves into a hobble if we can help it.

8507. Do you recollect any other case?—These are the only two; but I had a certain sum of money from Mr. Pout on that occasion, with an understanding, as I told him, I would give a debtor and creditor account of what was done with the money, which I did do, and the balance beyond what I required I returned to Mr. Pout.

8508. Perhaps you can tell us what was the amount?—I cannot.

8509. About?—It would be quite at random, if I could say; it might be 30*l.*, 40*l.*, 50*l.*, or 60*l.*

8510. Was it as much as 100*l.*?—Oh no.

8511. Was it as much as 30*l.*?—I think it will be much more.

8512. Did you make payments out of the money, whatever the amount was you received?—I do not recollect any one I paid, except Blackman and Royce. I had a transaction and negotiation with another Royce, of Chilham, but I did not give him any money.

8513. Have you any doubt you paid money or transmitted money to persons who had voted at that election out of the sum you had received from Mr. Pout?—None. Two I recollect; but whatever I did do I gave a debtor and creditor account of the payments made.

8514. Although you cannot recollect any particular transaction, except those two which have been brought (owing to certain circumstances) to your recollection, have you any doubt, out of the monies which you received from Mr. Pout on that occasion, that you paid sums to voters who had voted for the Conservative party at that election?—I cannot recollect whether I did or not. I do not know. I might have done so.

8515. Those are the only two cases?—I wish to state one thing particularly with regard to money transactions. Royce came to me just previous to the election, and said, “I am sorry I cannot vote for you.” I blamed myself for taking the money as I had taken it; but he brought the money back to me. The reason he assigned for not voting for the party he had promised was because the other party had promised to give him 15*l.* I thought it was honest, and I returned the money to Mr. Pout. It was just on my part to say that he had done so.

8516. You say you took precautions both in Blackman’s case and Royce’s case you should not be detected?—Yes.

8517. Had you recourse to the window dropping?—No; I did not understand the business at all.

8518. What was your precaution? In getting money conveyed through some indirect channel? How was it?—It is so long ago I really forget. I believe the parties had the money. With regard to Blackman, I paid him the money because it was a purchase of some of his traps.

8519. The horse and cart?—Yes; something of that.

8520. And Royce? You think you had recourse to the same course?—Royce’s was forwarded either by the post, or envelope, or given to somebody without his knowing it came through me.

8521. Do you know a person of the name of Mutton?—Yes, I do.

8522. Do you know a person of the name of Thomas Taylor?—By name.

8523. In 1847 did you pay Mutton any money?—No, I do not think I paid him. Yes; now I remember the circumstance.

8524. Do you remember, in 1847, giving Mutton 5*l.* for the purpose of his forwarding it to Thomas Taylor for his vote?—Now you mention Mutton, I think I went to see Mutton respecting his vote.

8525. Was that in 1847?—I cannot say that. I mean it was Taylor, but I do not think he negotiated with me.

8526. Did you see a person of the name of Mutton in the election of 1847?—I do not recollect. I only know of one Mutton, and I am quite sure I had no communication or correspondence with him about election matters, because his politics are decidedly opposite, and a man who would not listen to it.

8527. Did you in 1847 give a person of the name of Mutton 5*l.* for the purpose of its being transmitted to a voter of the name of Taylor?—I do not know anything of that.

8528. You say that you applied to Thomas Taylor about his vote?—I believe I did.

8529. Was that in 1847?—I will not speak positively. Now you mention the

circumstance about Thomas Taylor, I remember, in conjunction with some of the committee, going to Thomas Taylor's house to canvass him for his vote.

8530. You remember, in conjunction with some of the committee; who were they?—I cannot recollect. I should not have known the circumstance unless you had brought it to my recollection.

8531. In 1847, did you canvass with any of Lord Albert and Mr. Smythe's committee?—No.

8532. At the time when you went to Thomas Taylor must have been prior to the election of 1847?—Decidedly. It was not Mr. Smythe's election.

8533. What I understood you to say, with respect to the election of 1847, was this, that you did not take any active part in the election of 1847, but you stood aloof from the conservative party, and you gave a plumper for Mr. Smythe, because you thought he had been ill-treated by the Conservative party?—That was the only reason. I thought he had not the opportunity of clearing his conduct.

THOMAS TAYLOR sworn, and examined.

8534. Are you employed in the county gaol?—Yes.

8535. What are you?—Turnkey, at present.

8536. Were you a voter at the last election?—I was not.

8537. Were you employed by anybody?—Yes.

8538. Were you employed by the committee of the red side?—Yes.

8539. Did you receive any money from Dr. Lochee?—Yes.

8540. What sum might that be?—In the absence of all documents I cannot exactly get at it; I should say, about 330*l.* or 340*l.*; perhaps more, and perhaps less.

8541. Did you receive any sum from Mr. Pout?—I did.

8542. How much?—£40 or 50*l.*, more or less; I only approximate; it is impossible I can get at it exactly.

8543. That would be, in all, something approaching to 400*l.*?—Yes; say that in round numbers.

8544. Did you expend it at all?—Why, I should think, I did. I am not aware that I kept any myself. I think I got a penny out of the payment of the bills; that was all the money I got myself, except payment of the salary.

8545. You got a gratuity for what you did?—Yes.

8546. Independent of this money, did you have a gratuity of 40*l.*?—I did.

8547. How long were you employed to earn that 40*l.*?—Why, I was employed all the canvass, and some time subsequent to the election in making up the bills, and paying them, and so on; perhaps, altogether, seven or eight or nine weeks.

8548. Did you render any account to any of the parties? Dr. Lochee, you say, employed you; did you render any account to Dr. Lochee of the manner in which the 400*l.* had been expended?—I did. I had bills sent to me to pay, which, when I got receipted, I returned to the doctor with the receipts, and he has got them all now, I have no doubt. I do not know whether he has got them now. They were returned to him by me.

8549. As to this sum of money which was intrusted to you, had you a direction how you should spend it?—None whatever.

8550. Had you any authority to buy a man's vote?—I had not.

8551. Did you?—Oh yes, I certainly did. I paid a man of the name of Bourne, or I lent him money for which I got a thing that was valueless. I got a stamped promissory note for my money, which I never expected to be returned, of 5*l.*, which I afterwards told Mr. Pout about, and he gave me the money. But I calculated that in the amount there; and I afterwards gave him another 1*l.*, which I supposed he considered in the light of hush money, but I did not, because it was some time after the election; he wanted to borrow a pound, and I had long previous been in the habit of lending him a few shillings, and so on, and had paid him some scores of pounds in the way of business previous to any election matters, and he borrowed the 1*l.*, which I have not got yet; that I have also been repaid.

8552. What is his Christian name?—Edward Bourn.

8553. Was that loan of the 5*l.* in consideration of his vote?—No question about it.

8554. And he knew it?—Yes, no doubt; I intended it so; I candidly acknowledge I wished to get his vote; I was desirous of promoting the interest of the Conservative party as much as I could. I had always advocated that side of the question for twenty years. I unhesitatingly let him have the money for that purpose.

8555. And you have been paid that money by the agent of the Conservative party?—I have.

8556. Did you give a man called George Parsons anything?—Yes.

8557. How much?—Half a sovereign.

8558. When was that?—That was during the canvass.

8559. What was that half sovereign for?—For no express purpose whatever. It was not intended for his vote, because I did expect that he would have voted for us; but I went into his house, and he was not very well off, and I certainly did shake hands with him, and put half a sovereign into his hand.

Mr. Henry Ward.

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Thomas Taylor
(Turnkey).

Thomas Taylor
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8560. And he took it ?—And he took it ; but there was no acknowledgment upon his part that he would vote.

8561. It is often done without a word being said ?—He did not say in consequence of that he would vote for our party, nor did they extort a promise from him that he should.

8562. You were talking of the vote and the promise, and you slipped half a sovereign into his hand ?—Yes.

8563. And he did not put it back again ?—No.

8564. That would have the effect of clenching the nail. Did you do the same thing with John Southee ?—No. It was a different transaction.

8565. What did you do with John Southee ?—I excuse myself of that amount as being expended in direct bribery. Southee is a man that lives at Herne Bay, and he came up, and got a tale that he wanted to make some property. He came up on the day of nomination, complained that he had walked up, and did not have much money in his pocket, and so on, and I gave him half a sovereign for his expenses. That is, Mr. Southee had that money. It was 10s. or 15s. That is all I have to charge myself with. I was not a bribery agent at all.

8566. Did you pay the messengers ?—I did.

8567. How many messengers would you have to pay ?—I think, perhaps, there would be altogether of them fifty or sixty, more or less.

8568. All voters ?—The greater part of them ; I believe nearly all.

8569. What did they have, upon an average ; 1l. each ?—Some had a little more ; say, 1l. each, 16s., 18s., and a guinea, and so on.

8570. Did they do any work for that ; were they the real messengers ?—Some of them did.

8571. And some did not ?—Some were in constant employment.

8572. And those that were not, what right had they to be paid for doing nothing ?—They always hung about the door, which was against my wish ; they were ready to be employed if they were called for ; but there were very few of them that really did any essential work, or any work.

8573. Did these parties receive this 1l. apiece, or 18s., or whatever it was, for doing work, or for voting ; which ?—Why, it was certainly implied that they would vote upon our side the question. Although nothing was said about it, it was distinctly understood, because it has been the custom in Canterbury for years that that should be the case. It has been the case ; and of course it was implied that all those we employed as messengers would be on our side of the question. I should not put anybody else on that I thought would have gone against us.

8574. You have given in a list. Is this your list ?—Yes. (*The list was handed in, and marked No. 33.*)

8575. A list of 42 ?—Yes.

8576. Are they all voters ?—Yes ; nearly all voters.

8577. Cast your eye over that list. Do you see any one there who really did service as messengers ; and tick them if you do ?—I think, to the best of my recollection, those names I have ticked were employed in actual work.

8578. And the others were only nominal messengers ?—Yes.

8579. A nominal messenger, then, would be William Andrews ?—He might occasionally have gone with a message or two ; but I can be particular about those that are ticked, that they were employed.

8580. What do you think of P. Andrews ?—He was not employed at all ; Pierce Andrews.

8581. James Bailey ?—He did not do any work.

8582. Stephen Back ?—He did not do any work.

8583. John Blogg ?—One or two Bloggs did. I do not know their Christian names. Perhaps there is somebody here can put me right. The one I mean has a cast in his eye.

8584. Was it the man with the cast in his eye that did the work ?—Yes ; he was often at the door, and inquired if there was anything to do. I am told that that is Charles William.

8585. John Blogg did no work ?—I do not think he did.

8586. William Waters Blogg ?—I do not remember that he did. If I should say that they did not, and they did, you must excuse me for being unjust to them ; it is not intentional.

8587. It is perfectly well understood that parties came up and applied for messengers places as being valuable to them, it being perfectly well understood that they need not come and do any work ?—It is understood ; I have no hesitation in saying it ; it is done on both sides of the question ; it is of no use concealing it ; not a bit ; it is intended for their vote.

8588. It is only substituting a messenger's ticket for a colour ticket ?—That is all.

8589. The difference being that the messenger invariably has it himself, and by the colour system it goes into the family ?—I have nothing to do with the colours.

8590. That is the difference, I suppose ?—It may be that that is the difference.

8591. Thomas Burt ; did he do any work ?—Yes, he did.

8592. Henry Cherrison ; did he do any work ?—He did not.

8593. Frederick Christie ; did he do any work ?—No, he did not.

Thomas Taylor
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8594. Thomas Jarman?—He was occasionally employed, but very little.
 8595. Thomas Jarman the younger?—I do not remember him at all there.
 8596. Stephen Lancefield?—He was there.
 8597. Did he do any work?—He did, occasionally.
 8598. Edward Lemar?—Not that I remember.
 8599. William Lemar?—Neither of them did work.
 8600. G. F. Palmer?—Not any, that I remember; he might occasionally, but not that I can charge my recollection with.
 8601. William Palmer?—No,
 8602. William Palmer the younger?—No.
 8603. William Pierce?—No. I did not employ him, because he was always drunk; I could make no use of him. He was very ready to go, but I would not have him about the place.
 8604. William Pickering?—No.
 8605. Thomas Sheather?—No; he did not do anything.
 8606. Edward Warman?—Yes; I think he did.
 8607. Edward Tapsell?—Yes; he was occasionally employed.
 8608. Did William Andrews do any work?—I think he did occasionally; he is an old man; he was there, and I think occasionally he went upon messages.
 8609. You have an account against the poll clerks, 70*l*.; was that ordinary poll clerks that are employed at elections?—Yes; the chief part.
 8610. And the check clerks?—Poll clerks, and check clerks, and score clerks; writing up the large sheets for the walls, to be checked when the slips came from the polling table.
 8611. Publicans 50*l*.; what is that; publicans' bills?—Yes.
 8612. Treating?—There is no question what it was for; but these accounts were sent in and discharged; it was not by any specific order from anybody; that is the fact; and they were discharged.
 8613. Being the successful candidates, they were not much canvassed or checked?—I do not know much about that. I dare say they were glad enough to be the successful candidates. I do not think anything was expended in consequence of that.
 8614. Ribbons 60*l*.?—Yes; the silk mercers' bills.
 8615. Making the same ribbons into bows which cost 60*l*., 80*l*.?—Yes. The bills were sent in, as I said before. I got them receipted, and returned them to Dr. Lochee, and accounted for the money I expended.
 8616. Can you give me the names of the tradesmen?—Of the mercers?
 8617. Yes?—I think I paid Mr. Payne something like,—I really do not know the amount—a largish sum for ribbons, and Mr. Mose, and also Miss Bellingham. I do not know the exact amount; I think those three will amount to 40*l*. or 50*l*.
 8618. Was Mr. Wootton one of the mercers?—I do not remember paying him a bill. I do not think he was. I am not aware that anything was purchased at his shop at the last election.
 8619. The other items do not appear to be other than is general at an election; carriage-hire on polling days, and so on?—The item of incidental expenses is put at 12*l*., but I have no means of knowing whether it is less or more than the sum that was expended.
 8620. What do you mean by incidental expenses?—Sometimes I might have met with a voter, one that I thought would be likely to be upon our side of the question, and I should go and have a glass of grog; or there may be a little carriage-hire that is not included in that, and for which we had no bills.
 8621. Treating, and expenses of that kind?—Yes.
 8622. No bribes among them?—None whatever.
 8623. The ribbons, you say, were brought at these mercers' shops?—I believe they were bought. The bills came in.
 8624. Who made them up?—The bows?
 8625. Yes?—They were not made by the mercers. Miss Bellingham made a quantity. There was a quantity purchased there. I will not be sure, but I think Miss Bellingham made up a quantity; that is, they were made up by other people.
 8626. Were they made up by the voters wives?—The generality of them by voters wives.
 8627. What did they have for making a bow; not much, I suppose?—It depends upon the manner in which it is made.
 8628. Does it depend on which way the man votes?—No, it does not; it depends upon the manner in which the bow is made; the quantity of ribbon that is put into it; whether it is made very handsome, or a common thing for the hat.
 8629. They give sometimes as much as half-a-crown for a bow?—Yes; of the very best sort, for the breast.
 8630. Half-a-crown for the making of the bow, the ribbon being found?—Yes.
 8631. How long would it take to make it?—I do not know that in the case where the ribbon was found it was half-a-crown. Where they found the ribbon, and made it up, it would be half-a-crown. I think the general charge is about a shilling apiece, or eighteen pence apiece.
 8632. For making up the ribbon?—Yes; perhaps 12*s*. or 18*s*. a dozen.

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8633. How long would it take to make up a bow?—I have not the least idea.
8634. Seven minutes?—I do not know. That is not my business. I have merely to discharge the bills.
8635. You were employed to pay these bills, which bills had passed the committee?—Yes.
8636. They were paid from 12s. to 18s. a dozen for the making of the bows?—Yes.
8637. I fancy a bow could be made in about seven minutes, so that they had a shilling for seven minutes, the greater part of these persons employed being voters' wives?—Yes.
8638. Did you say that one of these messengers, instead of doing work, was drunk the whole time, and for which he drew his salary?—He did not have so much as many others, and what I gave him I gave him in the street. He said he wanted it to buy fish with.
8639. There being a charge for public houses, I wish to know whether he got drunk at the expense of Messrs. Johnstone and Gipps, or at his own expense?—Not at the expense of Messrs. Johnstone and Gipps.
8640. Here is William Pickering, who did no work?—No, he did not.
8641. You heard Mr. Ashenden examined to-day, about William Pickering?—Yes.
8642. Is that the same man?—I expect it is. There are two Pickerings; one waited, and the other did not.
8643. Did this William Pickering get his messenger's place through Mr. Ashenden?—To the best of my recollection, he came from the committee-room to me, to say he had been and promised his vote, and I was to put him on my list of messengers.
8644. Pickering did?—Yes. I then placed him on the list; but I do not think he had the money; I do not remember that he had any money.
8645. You were also charged, were you not, with the distribution of the colour tickets?—No.
8646. With the receipt of the recommendations for colour tickets?—No.
8647. It has been stated, although, upon oath, that you were engaged night and day with colour tickets; is that true or false?—False; decidedly false.
8648. Your duty was confined to messengers' places?—Entirely to messengers.
8649. How long have you held your present appointment?—My present appointment was confirmed in April last; last April sessions.
8650. When was it given to you?—I went to assist in November last.
8651. In November last year?—Yes, and remained there up to last April, and then I was appointed.
8652. Did you go in November without an appointment?—Yes; on the discharge of another man I was sent for, and in fact I had been there a few weeks before.
8653. In November last were you promised a permanent appointment?—No.
8654. Were you promised that you should have a permanent appointment after a certain time?—No.
8655. Was there any understanding?—None whatever, except shortly previous to my being elected.
8656. Who appointed you?—The magistrates at session; the visiting justices. The method is this: the visiting justices here make a report in favour of one or two particular persons, and that report is confirmed at the general sessions at Maidstone by the whole of the county magistrates who like to meet.
8657. Did the visiting justices recommend you?—They did.
8658. When did they recommend you?—Last April sessions.
8659. What are their names?—The chairman of sessions is Mr. Wildman.
8660. And of the visiting justices?—He is the chairman also here.
8661. The chairman also of the city sessions?—No; of the county. The visiting justices since August are Matthew Bell of Bourne, Narford D'Aeth, William Burra, Mr. Jarman of Boughton, Mr. William Delmar, and I do not know whether Mr. Deedes is one or not; Mr. Deedes may be among them. That comprises the list of visiting justices.
8662. Are all those gentlemen Blues?—I do not know.
8663. Do you not know that the red interest is more powerful than the blue interest among the county magistrates?—I believe it to be so.
8664. Did you not receive this appointment by way of token of their regard to you for the valuable services you had rendered to the cause at the last election?—Distinctly not, with my knowledge.
8665. Miss Bellingham was employed to make up a great many of these bows at a shilling each. She has a father and two brothers who voted upon the Conservative interest?—A father and one brother, and they always had been on that side of the question, as far as I recollect.
8666. One question about the half sovereign you paid to Mr. Parsons. Who was he working for at this time?—I am sure I do not know; I might have a suspicion.
8667. Whom did you suspect?—I suspect he was working for Blinks, but I do not know.
8668. Was that in part payment of a larger sum?—No.
8669. Has he received more since?—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. BENJAMIN MUTTON recalled, and examined.

Mr. B. Mutton.

20th May 1853.

8670. You have been examined before?—Yes.

8671. Did you state in your examination that you received 5*l.* from Mr. Ward for the purpose of transmitting to a voter of the name of Taylor?—No.

8672. Did you receive 5*l.* from Mr. Ward?—No, I did not; it was from Mr. Rutter. The Chief Commissioner asked me that question, whether I received 6*l.* from Mr. Rutter, and I said no; I had received 5*l.* I think it was on the Tuesday Mr. Ward went down with me to canvass the party.

8673. What party?—Mr. Taylor.

8674. At what election was that?—1847.

8675. What took place when Mr. Ward and you went to canvass Taylor?—Mr. Ward and I canvassed Mr. Taylor, and asked him for his vote as usual, and he said he should not vote without he had 5*l.*, and Mr. Ward then stated that would be all right if he voted for the two candidates.

8676. Did he say for what candidates?—For the two candidates, Mr. Smythe and Lord Albert Conyngham.

8677. Did anything else take place?—Not anything.

8678. You did not receive afterwards that 5*l.* from Mr. Ward to give to Taylor?—I did not receive the 5*l.* from Mr. Ward at all.

8679. Did you receive 5*l.* from Mr. Rutter, which you transmitted to Taylor?—Yes.

8680. Was this what was referred to by Mr. Ward in his evidence just now?—I was not here to hear what he said.

Mr. HENRY WARD recalled, and examined.

Mr. Henry Ward.

8681. You heard what Mutton has said. Was that the substance of the conversation which took place between you and Taylor?—I remember going very well, now that Mr. Mutton mentions it, for the purpose of canvassing this Taylor, but as for canvassing for Lord Albert Conyngham it is quite out of the question.

8682. Do you remember Taylor saying that if he voted he would have 5*l.* for his vote?—I remember very well that he would not promise his vote unless there was something required by him to be paid; whether it was 5*l.* or 10*l.* I do not know. As I said before, I did not negotiate it.

8683. Did you say, after he had stated he would not promise his vote, or that he would not vote unless he had 5*l.* or some money, "Oh, if you vote, it will be all right"?—I have no doubt I did so.

8684. Did you communicate with Mr. Rutter?—Certainly not. He is quite the opposite party. I never had any correspondence with Mr. Rutter.

8685. You thought Mr. Mutton was canvassing on your side with you?—I knew Mr. Mutton. How it was he consented to go with me, knowing me to be of different politics, to canvass his brother-in-law, I cannot understand.

8686. Would not the fact of Mr. Smythe and Lord Albert Conyngham having coalesced account for that?—On the part of Mutton?

8687. Your going down with Mutton, or Mutton going down with you?—I never consented to go with any one to canvass for Lord Albert Conyngham.

8688. You might have gone together?—It strikes me very forcibly that Mr. Mutton is mistaken as to the election, and that when I went down to Mr. Taylor it was not then. I do not believe I canvassed at all in that election. I remember very well going down with Mr. Mutton to Mr. Taylor, but I do not think it applies to that election when Mr. Smythe coalesced with Lord Albert. I do not deny it. I am not certain about it.

Mr. MUTTON recalled, and examined.

Mr. B. Mutton.

8689. What do you say to this?—I am certain about it.

8690. Have you always been a Blue?—Yes, I have; and I am certain it was on the election of Conyngham and Smythe.

Mr. WARD recalled.

Mr. Henry Ward.

8691. If Smythe were returned at that election, you did not care who was returned with him?—No; I was only desirous of seating Mr. Smythe, because I considered him an injured man.

8692. When I asked you before did you say you did not remember going with Mr. Mutton to Mr. Taylor?—I did not.

8693. Now you see him in the box you remember that you did?—Yes. The reason I thought I could not remember it was because I did not think it possible I should go with a man of such very decidedly different politics.

Mr. B. Mutton.

20th May 1853.

MR. MUTTON recalled.

8694. Have you anything you wish to add?—Yes. I wish to state that it should be understood that I never bribed any one in my life.

8695. Nobody has ever said you did, but it was very near it in this case of Taylor?—I wish it to be understood.

Mr. E. Wilcocks.

MR. EDWARD WILCOCKS sworn, and examined.

8696. What are you?—millwright.

8697. Do you keep the Weavers' Arms?—Yes.

8698. Are you also a publican?—Yes.

8699. Are you a Liberal or Conservative?—A Liberal.

8700. All your life?—All my life.

8701. Are you a freeman and householder?—Both.

8702. Are you on the register as a freeman?—As both.

8703. How long have you held the franchise?—Ever since 1828 or 1829.

8704. Have you taken part in every election that has occurred since?—No, not particularly.

8705. What elections have you taken part in?—None at all in particular.

8706. The last election, in 1852?—No.

8707. Now recollect. Do you mean to say you took no interest in that election?—No. I will explain to you what little interest I did take, if you call it an interest. I had a niece of the name of Wood. I asked her if her two brothers had promised their votes. She said "I do not know, uncle; I will go and ask them."

8708. What were the names of the two brothers?—I do not know whether it was Tom, George, Bill, or what, I was so little with them; but their names were Wood.

8709. Is her name Watkins?—That is an aunt; a sister-in-law of mine.

8710. Did you ever talk to Mrs. Watkins about them?—Yes; I asked her the same as I asked the niece, about the Woods.

8711. Had you any talk afterwards with Mrs. Watkins about it?—No; no further than that I asked her if she had seen the Woods.

8712. What did she say?—She said no more than that she had seen them, but they had not been down, and I did not see them at all.

8713. But she saw them?—I believe she did.

8714. And told them what you said?—She might. I do not know what she told them.

8715. Did she inform you she had communicated to them what you had said?—I do not remember.

8716. What was it you wished her to tell them?—I will tell you candidly. I said, "Have the two young Woods promised?" "I do not know, uncle." I said, "If they have not, let them come down to me. Perhaps they will come over, and I will see if there is a colourman's ticket or two to be given away upon our side." I felt an interest in the subject, and I felt if I could get the two to vote that I ought to do it. That the Derby Ministry were endeavouring to get a majority of the House of Commons, and I did not wish it, and I put my shoulder to the wheel so far, and no further.

8717. That was for Romilly and Somerville?—Yes.

8718. You were inclined to be very liberal, in order to get their votes, were you not?—No further than that.

8719. £5 or more?—Not one farthing, I will be upon my oath. I never tendered or gave them anything, or thought of doing it.

8720. Colourmen's tickets to that value?—Nothing of the kind. I offered them only if colourmen's tickets were given by our side.

8721. And you offered to get them for them?—Yes; if there were anything of the kind given away.

8722. To the extent of 5l.?—No.

8723. Did you canvass a man of the name of Busher?—Never. That man lodged at my house. He was a discreditable drunken fellow, and I would not have him any longer.

8724. What was his name?—James.

8725. A freeman?—A freeman.

8726. Do you remember who he voted for at the previous election in 1847?—I think he voted for Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smyth.

8727. Did you not want him to vote for Romilly and Somerville this time?—I never put the question to him. His conduct was so bad I would not have anything to do with him. I gave him notice to quit, and would not allow him to be in my house any longer.

8728. When did you turn him out?—Somewhere in July.

8729. How long before the election?—Perhaps a fortnight or three weeks.

8730. Where did he go to?—I am not supposed to know where he goes to after he leaves my house.

8731. Have you any information?—I saw him riding in Mr. Johnston's waggon, but whether he was in his house I do not know.

8732. Was he in the waggon loft of Johnson the miller during the election?—I cannot say. *Mr. E. Wilcocks.*

8733. Was it before the election you saw him with Johnson?—Somewhere about the election time. *20th May 1852.*

8734. You saw him about the streets?—I saw him in the waggon, along with the waggoner, riding with a load.

8735. Do you know whether he was in Johnson's employment?—I cannot tell you.

8736. Do you know whether he was living with Johnson?—No; he was not living with Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson resides at one part of the town, and his mill trade is carried on quite at another.

8737. Was he residing at Mr. Johnson's mill?—I believe so, but I cannot speak positively.

8738. Did you know at that time where he was living?—No, I did not go down and see him in the premises at all.

8739. Was it known in the town that he was there in Johnson's employment?—I did not know that he was.

8740. Do you know whether Busher voted at all at the election?—I believe he did not.

8741. Do you know why he did not vote?—No, I cannot tell you.

MR. WILLIAM CULLEN IRONS sworn, and examined.

Mr. W. C. Irons.

8742. Are you a voter for this city?—I believe so.

8743. You know it, I suppose, do you not?—Yes.

8744. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A householder.

8745. What are you in rank of life?—A licensed victualler.

8746. How long have you had a vote?—I think about twelve or fourteen years; I cannot recollect. The first election I voted for was Mr. Gipps's.

8747. Have you always been upon the red side?—Yes.

8748. Have you taken an active part in elections?—Very little.

8749. What part did you take in the last election?—I do not believe I took any.

8750. Did your wife take an active part?—I do not know; that is not my business.

8751. Did you give her anything to give anybody?—No.

8752. You do not know if in any shape or form you did receive any money from anybody?—Yes, I did.

8753. Who from?—Mr. Kelson.

8754. How much did Mr. Kelson give you?—£4 10s.

8755. What did he give you the 4l. 10s. for?—To give to Mr. Thomas Brown.

8756. Did he owe Brown a bill then?—I do not know.

8757. What did he tell you it was for?—I do not know.

8758. About what time was it?—I cannot tell you.

8759. Was it before the members were returned?—Yes.

8760. Is Brown a voter?—Yes; I believe he was. I know he was.

8761. Do you mean to tell us you do not know what the money was given for?—Yes, I do.

8762. Have you any suspicion?—Yes.

8763. What is your suspicion?—Why to vote for Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Gipps.

8764. Did you give it to him yourself?—Part of it.

8765. How much did you give him?—£4 10s.

8766. That is all?—No; he had 5l.

8767. Who did he get the other 5l. from?—Mr. Kelson, I believe.

8768. How do you know he had 5l.; did he tell you?—I do not know he had. As I say, I gave him 4l. 10s.

8769. Did you give him the whole of the 4l. 10s.?—I did so.

8770. In his own house?—No.

8771. Where?—In mine.

8772. Did you send for him?—No.

8773. How did he come then?—He came on his legs, I believe.

8774. Did you let him know you had got something for him?—No.

8775. Did he ask for anything when he came in?—No.

8776. Did you tell him you had got something for him when he did come in?—I told him I had got a present for him.

8777. What did he say to that?—He took it home, I believe, according to what he stated to me. I do not know that he did. It was a parcel; and he took it home, and he said he opened it.

8778. He did not ask you?—He did not ask me anything about money.

8779. He did not ask you who the present was from?—No.

8780. Did you tell him who it was from?—No, I did not tell him; not at that time.

9781. Afterwards?—I did afterwards.

8782. That it came from Mr. Kelson?—Yes.

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M. W. C. Irons.

20th May 1853.

8783. What did he say ?—He did not know, and he did not want to know anything about it.
8784. Did you give anybody else anything ?—No.
8785. Did you receive any more money ?—No.
8786. Nothing ?—No, nothing.
8787. From nobody ?—No, nothing.
8788. Nothing ; no colour tickets ?—No. I wish I had.
8789. What did you have ?—Nothing.
8790. No messenger's ticket ?—No.
8791. Nor a sovereign ?—No.
8792. Nor half a sovereign ?—No.
8793. Did you get nothing for doing this bit of dirty work ?—I wanted it.
8794. Did you ask ?—No.
8795. Did you let them know you wanted it ?—No.
8796. Are you to have anything ?—For what ?
8797. Are you to have anything from them now ?—No.
8798. Who did you vote for ?—I voted for Mr. Butler Johnstone and Mr. Gipps.
8799. Had your wife any money ?—I don't know. I cannot answer the question. I am not supposed to know that.
8800. Had your wife any money to give to voters ?—I do not know. I cannot answer that question.
8801. Do you believe she had ?—I do not know.
8802. Did you never hear she had ?—I have heard people talking about it.
8803. Tell us what they said ?—No ; I cannot tell you what they said.
8804. Did they say who she had got the money from ?—I do not know what they said. I cannot answer the question, because what they said to her has nothing to do with me.
8805. Did you hear any names of persons whom she was said to have bribed, or did you hear any name of any person to whom she was said to have given money ? Did you hear of any person who had received money from her ?—Not to my knowledge.
8806. Did you hear their names ?—No.
8807. Did you not hear any name talked of ?—I heard the name of a man, but who he was I do not know.
8808. Give us the name ?—I cannot.
8809. You remember the name ?—No, I do not.
8810. Do you not remember his name ?—No.
8811. You say you wanted money for your vote ?—I did.
8812. Kelson gave you 4*l.* 10*s.* before the election, and you had a very shrewd suspicion that that was for Brown's vote ?—I have not said so.
8813. Had you any doubt that was for Brown's vote ?—No ; not before the election.
8814. He gave you the money before the election ?—No.
8815. Was it after the election ?—It was after the election.
8816. Did you see Kelson before the election ?—I did so.
8817. Had you any conversation with him respecting the vote ?—Very little.
8818. Did you tell him that you wanted money for your vote ?—No.
8819. Did you know he was going about getting voters ?—No.
8820. Did you see anybody else about your vote ?—About money ?
8821. Yes ?—Yes.
8822. Before the election, did you tell anybody else you wanted money for your vote ?—I have not had any.
8823. I do not know whether you have had any. You say you wanted money for your vote. Did you not apply to anybody before the election for money for your vote ?—No.
8824. Had you any treating going on at your house ? Was a score run up by voters ?—No, not by voters ; not to my knowledge.
8825. By whom ?—There was a lunch one morning by the parties coming round.
8826. What parties ?—I believe it was Mr. Gipps, and Mr. Johnstone, and Mr. King, I believe, who paid for it ; I do not know ; it was paid.
8827. Was that before the election ?—Yes.
8828. How much did it come to ?—I cannot tell you what it cost.
8829. There was a bill ?—No, no bill ; never have no bills.
8830. The money was paid for the luncheon ?—I do not know.
8831. To your wife ?—I know it was put upon the table, but who paid it I cannot answer ; I believe it was Mr. Thomas King.
8832. Did you see it upon the table ?—No, not the money ; I did not.
8833. You do not know how much it was ?—It was about 14*s.* or 15*s.*
8834. Not more ?—No.
8835. Did you have any other charge against the committee of the members ?—No.
8836. Was this Thomas White the man who went away from Canterbury ?—No ; I do not know anything about his going away.
8837. I mean Thomas Brown. Was this Thomas Brown the man that went away ?—I do not know.

Mr. ROBERT WALKER sworn, and examined.

Mr. Robert Walker.

20th May 1853.

8838. You are a solicitor, I believe?—I am.
8839. How long have you been a solicitor?—Upwards of 20 years.
8840. Always in Canterbury?—Yes.
8841. Are you a voter for this city?—I am.
8842. As a freeman, or as a householder?—Householder.
8843. How long have you been a householder?—Since 1835, to the best of my recollection.
8844. Have you taken a part in all the elections since?—Not all.
8845. In which?—Which I did, or which I did not?
8846. In which did you take part?—In Mr. Lushington's, Mr. Bradshaw, Bradshaw and Smythe, and Mr. Gipps, who came forward afterwards.
8847. What year would that be?—Mr. Lushington's was in 1837, and Mr. Smythe, I think, was in 1841, or Bradshaw and Gipps; I cannot tell you exactly.
8848. You took part in both the elections of 1841?—I did.
8849. Did you take part in the election of 1847?—No, I did not; not during the election.
8850. When then; before the election?—No; afterwards. I was under-sheriff at the time.
8851. What part did you take after the election?—I applied, by direction of the committee, to Mr. Gridley, for some money to pay the bills.
8852. To pay the sheriff's charges?—No. To pay the costs which were then standing; which had been incurred at the recent election.
8853. By whose direction did you make the application?—By Mr. Pout's.
8854. You were employed as solicitor to Mr. Pout?—I was not employed as solicitor. He came to me at the office to say there were a great many bills outstanding, and the parties became very clamorous, and wished to know what I would advise him to do. I said, "By all means write to Mr. Gridley," who brought the candidate down, as I understood, in the first instance. He wished me to do so, and I did so. That was 1847. That must be September, as the election took place in July.
8855. Were you under-sheriff at the time he applied to you?—I was.
8856. I thought you said, being under-sheriff, you took no part?—I did not in the election. He applied to me after the election.
8857. In 1850 did you take any part for Mr. Vance?—Not the slightest.
8858. 1852?—Not the slightest.
8859. You have not been concerned in any way in the election of 1852?—No.
8860. Nor in the election petition?—No.
8861. Nor in the defence of the seat?—Not in any shape whatever.
8862. Nor getting up of evidence?—Not for the petition.
8863. For this inquiry?—For this inquiry.
8864. What was the nature of the part which you took in Mr. Lushington's election in 1837?—In and out the committee room, as one of the committee men.
8865. Were you employed as solicitor or agent?—No; only as a committee man.
8866. Financial business?—Nothing to do with it.
8867. Canvassing?—Yes, occasionally.
8868. With whom did you canvass?—With Mr. Lushington and his committee. I do not recollect who they were, now. The same parties I see now about; a great many.
8869. Did you canvass pretty largely?—Oh no. I could not give up my time every day. I went occasionally, when opportunity suited.
8870. Were many colour tickets issued on this occasion?—Oh yes, a great many.
8871. Plenty of bribery?—I cannot answer for bribery.
8872. Had you any application for bribes?—Not the slightest.
8873. For colour tickets?—For colour tickets, in the committee room.
8874. Did you set your face against them?—No.
8875. You were aware they were illegal?—Perfectly so.
8876. Perfectly aware?—Yes.
8877. And you were aware, I suppose, also, that Sir Nicholas Tindale had thought so? No; I was not aware of that; but they were issued.
8878. In 1841 you were concerned for Mr. Smythe?—No; I was not concerned for him. I was on the committee then.
8879. Did you not act as his money agent?—No.
8880. Did you receive no money from him?—Not from him, in the slightest degree; not a farthing.
8881. No money from anybody?—No. I received a parcel from Mr. King, which he gave to me, and which he stated contained money, with directions to give it to Mr. Crosdail, who was then deputy chairman.
8882. Who was Mr. King?—The gentleman examined here the other day.
8883. Did you open that parcel?—I did not. I was directed to give it to Mr. Crosdail, and I did so.
8884. Who opened it?—I suppose——

*Mr. Robert Walker.*20th May 1853.

8885. Do you mean to say that no money of Mr. Smythe's came into your hands at that election?—I most positively mean to say none whatever.

8886. Did you expend any monies of your own, or of anybody's, in the course of that election?—No.

8887. Did you make no charge whatever, either against Mr. Smythe, or against Mr. George Crosdail, or against anybody, in short, for disbursements, or otherwise, at, during, or prior to the election?—No, I had none.

8888. You heard Mr. Smythe's evidence on that subject?—Yes

8889. Do you wish to be understood as contradicting Mr. Smythe's statement?—Every word Mr. Smythe has said, if he did say so, in reference to my having money, I flatly contradict.

8890. Were you not paid in any way for your services?—Not the slightest

8891. You do not pretend to be ignorant of what Mr. Smythe so distinctly stated in your presence?—I cannot say I bear in mind what Mr. Smythe said; but I distinctly deny having received any money at any election, beyond what I have stated.

8892. You have been present every day of the inquiry, taking notes?—I have.

8893. You must have a tolerable recollection, now, as you had a tolerable perception then, of what Mr. Smythe meant to convey. I ask you now, once more, upon your oath, do you mean to persist in the contradiction which you have just given to his statement?—I most assuredly do, as far as money in every shape.

8894. You state that you have received no pecuniary advantage in any shape or kind, from the first election in which you took a part until now, from your connexion with the Red party, or any of its candidates?—I do mean to maintain that to the full extent.

8895. You have had no assistance in regard to repairs or construction of houses, or anything of that sort?—Not the slightest.

8896. Neither directly nor indirectly?—Neither directly nor indirectly.

8897. You have had no money passing through your hand at that or any former or any subsequent election?—I do not say that.

8898. You stated so just now, as I understood?—Not on my account.

8899. Having given the general contradiction to Mr. Smythe's statement, I leave you yourself to state in your own language any other exceptions by which you wish to qualify that general contradiction?—If you wish me to confine my present evidence as regards the election in 1841?

8900. In the first place?—In the first place I deny it in toto, beyond what I have already stated I received from Mr. King, as regards the second election in 1841, the same, that is, the general election. In Mr. Gipps' election I received money.

8901. What year?—In 1847, I think it was.

8902. In 1847 you did what?—I received some money from Mr. Gipps at the time he came forward to oppose Lord Albert.

8903. Was that the first or second election?—Mr. Gipps' second election. This was when he came single-handed to oppose Lord Albert Conyngham.

8904. That he gave you this money?—Yes.

8905. How much did he give you?—£815; paid to my credit at my London bankers.

8906. Who from?—The Union Bank, Princes Street, by the Bank of England.

8907. How long have they been your bankers?—12 or 13 years my London bankers.

8908. But before that time?—Yes.

8909. Had they been your London bankers in 1841?—In 1842 it was.

8910. Who were your bankers in 1841?—I began here with Hammond and Company; Furley's.

8911. In Canterbury?—Yes.

8912. How long have they been your bankers?—Ever since I have been here; upwards of 20 years.

8913. Were they your bankers until you transferred your account to the Union Bank?—I have not transferred my account; I keep three bankers.

8914. Are they still your bankers?—Yes.

8915. And Hammond's have never ceased to be your bankers?—Never.

8916. You also bank with the Union Bank?—Yes.

8917. With what other banker have you an account?—The London and County Bank.

8918. Since when?—Since 1842 or 1843.

8919. The London and County Bank in Canterbury here?—Yes; the branch.

8920. You bank with this branch?—Yes.

8921. For what purpose was that money paid to you by Mr. Gipps?—For the purpose of contesting his then election.

8922. And do you swear that you were concerned in that election only as a committee man?—That is all. I declare that solemnly.

8923. Do you mean to contradict in a solemn manner Mr. Gipps' solemn statement that you on that occasion acted as his solicitor or agent?—I mean to deny it in toto.

8924. Without qualification whatever?—I acted in no other capacity but with the chairman and his committee upon that occasion.

8925. Therefore your services, you wish us to understand, were strictly gratuitous?—I do, to the greatest possible extent, and not one brass farthing did I have.

8926. Mr. Walker, this is a serious matter, because if your services were gratuitous it follows you will have to have accounted to the last farthing for the money which you received of his, without retaining or making any deduction in respect of your own services?—Yes; quite right. *Mr. Robert Walker.*

20th May 1853.

8927. And you are still prepared to state it?—Quite so; perfectly.

8928. How was that sum of money paid?—I paid Mr. Pout, I think, one 50*l.* Mr. Turmaine had 50*l.*

8929. Is that the present town councillor?—The present town councillor; and there was 40*l.* the chairman.

8930. What was his name?—Mr. George Crosdail; and there was a sum of 66*l.* I paid to the London and County Bank.

8931. For what purpose?—In the preceding November of 1846 the committee, which was the same committee as were on Mr. Gipps' election, were the committee of a club then called the Conservative club, and also the registration; that club was then getting into difficulty, and there was a sum due from the committee to various parties. At a meeting of the gentlemen of that committee they came to a determination of borrowing a sum of 120*l.* of the London and County Bank for the purpose of liquidating these liabilities; that 120*l.* was borrowed of the London and County Bank upon my security, and I took the joint security from Mr. Crosdail, Mr. Pout, Mr. Holtum, Mr. Alderman James Delmar, Mr. Thomas Phillips, and Mr. Turmaine, bearing date the same day, for the same amount, and this 66*l.* was part and parcel of the 815*l.* that I received of Mr. Gipps. There was 15*l.* I paid Mr. Smithson.

8932. Who was Mr. Smithson?—He was an active man on the committee at that time.

8933. What was it for?—I cannot tell you; I did not retail it out. They came to me when they required monies, and I gave it accordingly. There was some expense that was incurred by Mr. Smithson's journey; he went to town; he was an active man; some part was for that.

8934. How much?—I cannot tell exactly how much it was.

8935. About how much?—It might be 5*l.* or 6*l.*; something like that; and I paid 500*l.* to Mr. Gipps.

8936. What was that for?—That was after the matter was settled. We had a strong canvass for about ten days or a fortnight, and then, upon going through the books, the committee came to the determination that they thought Mr. Gipps could not win, and we waited upon the committee on the other side to state as much, and that Mr. Gipps would withdraw.

8937. And he did withdraw?—And he did withdraw, and the committee was called together, and Mr. Pout collected the accounts. They were got in, and they were paid. I made an appointment to meet Mr. Gipps at London at his chambers. I did so. I took the account to him, and I gave him a cheque on my London banker for 500*l.*

8938. How much had you received altogether?—815*l.*

8939. Do you mean to make out you were out of pocket by this transaction?—I cannot say I was out of pocket. It was a little one way or the other.

8940. Have you never been repaid the balance?—I have no doubt, in making up the account, there were some expenses charged. I went to town three or four times.

8941. Have you consulted your accounts since this inquiry began?—I have not. If Mr. Gipps will produce the account it will tell to a shilling.

8942. You are speaking now entirely from memory?—I am so.

8943. You have taken no pains to supply items?—I do not know how I can supply them, except the monies I gave the chairman and Mr. Pout; and I have the vouchers for those.

8944. This was when?—Mr. Gipps, I think was in 1850.

8945. You are speaking of 1850?—I am speaking of 1850.

8946. Mr. Gipps did not stand in 1850?—It must have been 1847.

8947. It was a bye election?—A bye election.

8948. How much of that went to you?—Not a farthing.

8949. Was not a farthing retained by you?—Not a farthing.

8950. Had you no advantage at all in this transaction with the London and County Bank?—Not a farthing. They were for printers bills. Mr. Pout could tell you.

8951. What was the nature of the security?—The security I gave was a note of hand.

8952. To your own banker?—I did so; and they gave me a counter security the same day.

8953. At the general election of that year?—Of 1847.

8954. I presume you are speaking of 1847?—If that was the time.

8955. Yes?—I took no part in it.

8956. Lord Thomas Clinton swore, did he not, that you acted for him as his agent?—No, that he did not.

8957. Did you take no part in his committee?—No; I do not think I went to the committee room once. I was at Maidstone assizes until the very last moment.

8958. I think you ought to state in what it is you contradict Mr. Smythe?—If Mr. Smythe says I had any money.

8959. You say, "I contradict Mr. Smythe flatly?"—If he said so.

Mr. Robert Walker.

20th May 1858.

8960. The learned Commissioner said to you, "You heard what Mr. Smythe said?" You said, "Yes, and I contradict it flatly." To put yourself right, and Mr. Smythe right, you ought to state what it is you contradict?—If Mr. Smythe said I received any money, I say I flatly contradict him. I never heard Mr. Smythe say, I had received a shilling. I am quite prepared to tell what I know.

8961. Two honourable gentlemen should never be brought in direct collision in matter of testimony, if possible to be avoided. Let us go through Mr. Smythe's evidence, to do you both justice; and see if Mr. Smythe has ever said so?—I do not believe he did.

8962. You heard what Mr. Smythe said about his agent?—Mr. Gipps said, I was his solicitor.

8963. Did you hear what Mr. Smythe said about his agent?—No.

8964. What did Mr. Smythe say about his agent?—I never heard Mr. Smythe allude to me in any case; he never alluded to me as being his agent at all; nor was I his agent nor solicitor.

8965. You did not act for Lord Thomas Clinton?—I did not; he brought down his own solicitor.

8966. You did not act as his committee man?—No, I did not; nor as his solicitor.

8967. Did you receive any money for Lord Thomas Clinton?—Not until after the election; as I stated just now, on application to me from Mr. Pout. Mr. Grindley then paid 550*l.* to my London banker.

8968. Did that come into your hands?—I gave Mr. Pout 450*l.*; 50*l.* the chairman had; 54*l.*, being the balance of the 120*l.* due to the London and County Bank, I went and paid; 66*l.* was paid by Mr. Gipps; 54*l.* was paid in as Lord Clinton's.

8969. What was due to the London and County Bank was more than 66*l.*?—£120 we borrowed.

8970. Why was it divided in those two sums?—It should be 60*l.* apiece. I cannot tell why I paid 66*l.* upon it; I supposed there would be some interest. I did pay 66*l.*

8971. The residue was not paid until after by Lord Thomas Clinton?—That is quite right.

8972. Was it a bargain that the Conservative candidate should at the next election pay for his half of that sum?—Oh dear no.

8973. How do you account for Mr. Vance being called upon to pay only one half the sum in the beginning of 1847, in the course of his canvass, and Lord Thomas Clinton, the next candidate, being called upon to pay the residue at the next election, which was the latter part of the same year?—They were expenses incurred by the Conservative club, for the purposes of the Conservative party, and called "the Conservative club." There were a very large number of them. We considered that by the next candidates, whoever they were that came forward, that the 120*l.* should be paid, either between them or in some shape. It was supposed we should put 60*l.* to the first candidate, and 60*l.* to the next. Mr. Gipps came first; he paid 66*l.*, which I rendered an account of to Mr. Gipps in his account, and which I gave into his own hand. They had the benefit and advantage of all the registration, and all the exertions of the Conservative committee.

8974. Who managed the Conservative club committee?—There were 25 or 26.

8975. Were you the person primarily responsible to these persons?—No, certainly not.

8976. I do not mean to the London and County Bank; before the London and County Bank came forward?—No; they were Mr. Pout's accounts as treasurer.

8977. Mr. Pout was liable?—No doubt Mr. Pout would be liable. There was a printer's bill of 27*l.* or 28*l.*; I will explain how it was incurred. We had a man employed for the purpose of obtaining information. Mr. Pout had taken to him from time to time, for which we paid him 20*l.* a-year. No doubt there was a large arrear of that. The accounts were made up. This 120*l.* was borrowed for the express purpose of paying them; and I paid 66*l.* at one time, and 54*l.* at the other.

8978. How much of the sum remitted by Lord Thomas Clinton to you was applied in payment of your expenses?—Not a farthing; I had none; I took no part in the election.

8979. You advised Mr. Crosdail, and you took steps to recover the money; was there a charge made for that?—What money?

8980. The money from Lord Thomas Clinton?—I had only an application to Mr. Grindley; I did not have to apply to Lord Thomas.

8981. Did he pay you?—No; he sent me 550*l.* There is the account.

8982. You were a volunteer in that transaction?—Yes; and I should have written again.

8983. In 1852?—In 1852, I had nothing to do with it.

8984. You voted?—Yes.

8985. You did not canvass?—No; nor committee man.

8986. Nor recommended anybody?—Nor recommended anybody. I do not know anything about it.

8987. Neither directly nor indirectly?—No. I was sheriff and returning officer; therefore my time was fully occupied.

8988. And after the election you were employed by somebody to get up evidence?—Here in this place.

Mr. Robert Walker.

20th May 1853.

8989. Who has employed you?—Dr. Lochee, Mr. Holttum, Mr. King. I handed the list in to the Commissioners the first day.
8990. Was that the list Mr. Ballantine handed in?—Precisely so.
8991. Then Mr. Ballantine was instructed by you?—He was; I went to town to instruct him.
8992. Now, Mr. Walker, are your instructions in writing?—Not any from that; that is the paper I had in writing.
8993. What?—That authority.
8994. The list you handed up?—That was the authority to me to appear and defend these parties who had been spoken of in the House of Commons.
8995. Your retainer?—My retainer.
8996. Have you no other papers in your hands relating to that matter?—To what matter?
8997. The matter of your instructions?—My instructions was that authority.
8998. Have you any other papers on that subject?—Yes. I have got the evidence which I have obtained, and which I put in, and I gave to Mr. Ballantine for the purpose of putting in the brief.
8999. Anything more?—Yes; I have got the brief. It was the evidence I had obtained with reference to colourmen at the by election.
9000. You appeared for a number of gentlemen, and among others, Mr. Scoones?—Yes; I see he signed it. I did not see him sign it.
9001. Is that the managing clerk of Mr. Kingsford?—Yes.
9002. You have not appeared for Mr. Kingsford?—No.
9003. What did these gentlemen apprehend?—What they apprehended was this: they stated evidence had been given, and which went through the printed evidence of the House of Commons, which had cast reflections on some of those gentlemen; and I was prepared, and did give Mr. Ballantine instructions, to examine those parties, and to cross-examine any others, in order to set them right with the public. That was my object.
9004. Did they give you any information to enable you to do so?—No; I went through the evidence, and took it all out, and dovetailed it in piecemeal.
9005. What evidence?—The evidence given before the House of Commons.
9006. No further instructions?—No; not the slightest.
9007. Do you know Mr. Thomas Friend?—Yes.
9008. Did you employ him to get up the evidence?—I sent for him to go and get it up.
9009. And engaged him to do it?—Yes, I did engage him; it is true.
9010. And you paid him?—I have not paid him, but I told him to go to Mr. Pout for his money; and employed another man of the name of Reader as well.
9011. The canvassing clerk?—No. I do not think it was the canvassing clerk; he was a man Mr. Pout had as a runner.
9012. Then what Friend has said is false?—What about?
9013. That you did not employ him; and that you gave him no reason to expect he was to have any remuneration?—Not a farthing from me.
9014. Any remuneration?—I have no doubt the money will be paid.
9015. Then what he said is untrue?—If a man were to tell me he was to be employed for a week or fortnight without being paid, I would not believe him myself.
9016. I have read the short-hand writer's note of Mr. Smythe's evidence, and your name is not mentioned directly or indirectly?—I do not recollect he mentioned it in any one single instance. I am quite sure the Commissioners will give me credit for believing that what I have said here to-day is perfectly true. I have not the slightest motive, either directly or indirectly, to conceal one fact.
9017. With reference to another individual, who has gone away, and we cannot see him, a gentleman of the name of Crosdail, who has been stated openly here to have gone away with some hundreds of pounds in his pocket; can you afford any explanation?—After the 550*l.* were paid to my credit the accounts were made out, and Mr. Smithson took them to town. There was a balance of between 200*l.* and 300*l.* Mr. Crosdail had a sum of 550*l.* transmitted to Messrs. Furley's bank, directed to be paid to him.
9018. Was that extra and above your 550*l.*?—It was so. Thereupon the 500*l.* being paid, Mr. Pout ascertained the fact, I went down to the Bank to ascertain whether it was true, and I found it was, and he had drawn then already just 100*l.* I told Mr. Furley I wished him to stop it. He said he would, if I would get him a letter authorizing him to do so, and would hold him harmless. I undertook to do so, and gave him an indemnity accordingly. That money remained from September up to the following Christmas, and there it remained until an application was made by a Mr. Wathen, a solicitor in town, who sent down his managing clerk, who went to the Bank, and demanded the money. I was at Harve at the time. Messrs. Furley despatched a messenger over to me, to come back to Canterbury, which I immediately did, and met the parties at the bank. I offered to give them a bond of indemnity, with 20 or 30 respectable names, if they required it. They stated they did not require that; mine was sufficient without that. Mr. Wathen had threatened to serve them with notice of an act of bankruptcy unless the money was paid, and a firm of that description were very loth to be brought before the public when they had no sufficient interest; it was immaterial to

Mr. Robert Walker. them whether they paid the money over to one or the other, and they were advised to pay the money over to Mr. Wathen's clerk. The money was paid accordingly. Mr. Crosdail took the money that day, and he afterwards went away with that in his pocket; but I should observe, if that money had been received there would have been more money than would have been required to pay the balance of the debts; there would have been about 200*l.* or 260*l.* to be returned.

20th May 1853.

9019. The allegation against Mr. Crosdail, as far as you know, is a correct one?—It is, certainly, because I indemnified the bank.

A. Abrahams.

ABRAHAM ABRAHAMS sworn, and examined.

9020. You are a voter for the city?—I have been so for 14 years.

9021. What are your politics?—Always liberal.

9022. Which side did you vote on in 1847?—For Conyngham and Smythe.

9023. Did any money pass through your hands in 1847?—Will you allow me to address the court?

9024. You had better answer my questions. If you say yes, then I will ask you other questions?—Yes; but I beg to say, gentlemen, that during the whole course of my political life, with this exception, I never received a farthing from any member of Parliament, or a promise at any election, in the whole course of my life. I never remember to have given a colourman's ticket; neither do I believe, with the exception of one glass of wine, that I ever ate or drank at the expense of any candidate.

9025. Now for the exception?—On the morning of the election in 1847, I was in the street, and a voter called me in, an old gentleman and an old acquaintance, and what I call one of ourselves, a regular old liberal, and he said to me, "Abrahams; what of the election?"

9026. What was his name?—Beckford.

9027. Is he alive?—No; he is dead. Beckford said, "How goes the election?" I said, "I suppose you are going to vote, Beckford." "Yes," he said, "I shall; but I have been understanding they have been giving a good deal of money in the night." I said I have not heard it; I neither go near the committee, nor do I know anything about it. He said, "I think it is very hard I should vote for a couple of colourmen's tickets. If you can do anything for me, about 3*l.*, as I owe a little money, which my family do not know of, it would make a man of me." I told him I had never asked for a favour in my life; but as he seemed so much to wish it, I would see what I could do for him; but I said "At all events it will have nothing to do with your vote." "No," he said, "certainly not." I went home, and went across the road to Mr. Lepine, and I stated the circumstances to him, and he said, "You had better go off and see the committee." I went up, and I saw Alderman Brent in the committee room. I told the alderman what the party wanted. I did not mention the party's name. Aldermen Brent said to me, "Mr. Abrahams, you know I am chairman of the committee; I cannot have anything to do with anything of the sort."

9028. I thought the vote had nothing to do with it?—He told me he was chairman of the committee, and could have nothing to do with it.

9029. But I thought the old man told you the vote had nothing to do with it?—What I mentioned was, that it would not hinder him from voting while I was gone.

9030. Was it the election day?—On the morning of the election; on the polling day.

9031. Was he to take care and not leave the shop and vote while you were to go and get the 3*l.*?—He was at his own house.

9032. And he was not to go and leave his house?—I did not mention anything of the sort to him. I said I hoped it would not hinder his voting, as he said he was going up to vote. I said I had never asked for anything in the whole course of my life, and if I could not get it it would not hinder his voting the way in which he always was,—a Blue.

9033. You went to the alderman, and you told him this?—Yes; and the alderman said to me, "Mr. Abraham, you know I am the chairman of the committee, and of course I cannot have anything to do with anything of the sort." That is as far as I can remember; it is six years ago; but he said, "I should advise you to go and see Mr. Pilcher, who is Lord Conyngham's steward." I believe I left the committee room, and in the street I met Mr. Pilcher. I stated what the man told me to Mr. Pilcher. I did not mention the man's name, and he never asked me. He said, "Abrahams, I will leave it in your hands, and if you think the man is really in want of 3*l.* give it him; but," he said, "before you do it, go and see Mr. Rutter, and tell him what you are going to do." I went; but I do not know where I found Mr. Rutter; I cannot say; but I did see Mr. Rutter, and I told him I had seen Mr. Pilcher, and he said I was to give the poor voter 3*l.* I went home; and I think I went round by Lady Wooton's Green, where my polling place was. After staying about some time, I found that the man had voted; and in the course of the evening I went up, and I gave the man the 3*l.* That is the only transaction of that kind I ever had in the whole course of my life; and I can safely say I never ate, drank, or received a farthing, or any election money, in the whole course of my life. Here are

many gentlemen here who have always acted with me; and if they knew I ever disgraced myself in any transaction of that kind, I wish they would say so. I never gave a voter a ticket; I always detested the principle; and I can assure you, gentlemen, it was only on this plea I did it.

9034. It has not been thought much of in Canterbury, has it?—But I consider it so. It was only on the plea that the man wanted to get out of difficulties.

9035. Who paid you the 3*l.* back again?—Mr. Rutter sent it me by a young man of the name of Delo, two or three months afterwards. I had the pleasure of waiting two or three months for my money.

9036. I suppose you asked for it?—I asked Mr. Rutter, I dare say, half a dozen times, and I began to think I should not get it at all.

9037. What was the name of the voter?—William Beckford, a very old man indeed; I believe it is pretty generally known as good a Liberal as we had in Canterbury. As to selling my vote for a paltry 3*l.*, by God, I would sooner have starved first.

9038. Nobody has charged you with that.—I saw in the paper that I received 3*l.* as a bribe to vote.

9039. That is quite a mistake.—If you see it in the paper, and your character is at stake, it is very hard.

9040. I do not see much difference between a man taking 3*l.* for his vote, and giving another man 3*l.* for his vote; I do not think a man ought to be so nice and talk about his character when such is his conduct; the briber is a great deal worse than the bribed.—I can assure you it was on the heat of the election, and I really did not take time to consider.

9041. Do not take too much credit to yourself; you are worse than the old man.—I have seen large funds expended in Canterbury, and I never received a penny from any party in my life.

JOHN WHITE sworn and examined.

9042. Were you a voter at the last election?—Yes.

9043. Which side did you vote on?—I voted for Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Gipps.

9044. Did you always vote upon that side?—Except the first election; the first of my having a voice.

9045. Which was that?—Mr. Heneker Wilson.

9046. 1841?—I do not know what the date was. That was my first election.

9047. On that occasion you were blue?—Yes.

9048. Since then you have been red?—Yes.

9049. Did you have any money at the last election?—Yes.

9050. How much?—5*l.*

9051. Who gave it you?—Mr. Bligh.

9052. What was that 5*l.* for?—I did not have that singly.

9053. What do you mean?—There was 15*l.* for three of us.

9054. For three votes?—Yes.

9055. Was that for yourself and your brother?—It was divided.

9056. Who were the three?—My brother and my father.

9057. Your father, your brother, and yourself?—Yes.

9058. Did Bligh give you 15*l.* for the three?—Yes.

9059. For your votes?—Yes.

9060. And did you pay your brother and your father 5*l.*?—No; it was not that way. I borrowed 1*l.* of Mr. Bligh for to pay my own expenses and my brother's. I went down to Ashford to my brother, and I brought him back here with me. I borrowed 1*l.* of Mr. Bligh to pay his expenses and mine there and back. The 1*l.* was deducted, and the rest I gave them; 4*l.* 10*s.* each. I believe they made a false statement to the House of Commons. One said they had 5*l.*, the other said 3*l.*, I think. However, I gave them, I can assure you, 4*l.* 10*s.* each.

9061. However you divided it, you gave them 9*l.* between them?—Yes.

9062. And you kept the remainder yourself?—Yes.

9063. That was 5*l.* after deducting the one, was it not?—Yes.

9064. Was this money, with the exception of the 1*l.* for the expenses of going to Ashford to fetch your brother, given for your votes?—Yes, I believe it was.

9065. You have no doubt of it?—No doubt.

9066. You understood it perfectly?—Well, I dare say I did.

9067. And your father and brother understood it perfectly, because they quarrelled with you about the amount?—I do not recollect their quarrelling.

9068. They differed in opinion as to how much they got?—They have made a different statement to what I do myself.

9069. Did they tell you to make the bargain for them?—Not exactly.

9070. How came you to know that they would sell their votes if you would sell yours?—I asked them "whether they felt any inclination of going the way that I did

N n

A. Abrahams.

20th May 1853.

John White
of Bridge,
Shoemaker.

John White
of Bridge,
Shoemaker.

20th May 1853.

myself;" they promised they would, and which they did. They wanted to know what amount I could get for them, and I told them I could not say.

9071. When did you ascertain the amount, and when did you tell them what you could get for them?—I did not find out at all until I got it.

9072. Did you speak to any one about it before you got it?—About having it? did I ask anybody about it?

9073. Yes.—I certainly asked Mr. Bligh. I asked him if there was anything to be done, and he said he really did not know, and I was to call again; and I did, and then he did not give any decisive answer. After I had polled it was one or two o'clock, something like that, I saw Mr. Bligh. He said there was a parcel left at his house, which I went and received.

9074. This parcel which Bligh gave you, was it sealed up?—To the best of my recollection it was tied round with a bit of string.

9075. What was in it?—There was 14*l.*; 14 sovereigns.

9076. In the parcel?—Yes.

9077. When had you been paid the 1*l.* for going down to Ashford?—I borrowed that. That was deducted out of the 15*l.*; that made the 14*l.* in the parcel.

9078. You had borrowed that before?—Yes.

9079. Of whom?—Of Mr. Bligh.

9080. Was it understood between you and Bligh that you were to have 5*l.* a piece?—He could make no promise; what he could get.

9081. Was it understood you were to have something?—Oh yes. I expected it, of course.

9082. And you all of you gave your votes upon that expectation?—Yes.

9083. After the election there was a petition. Were you one of those that went away?—Yes.

9084. Who put you up to going away?—I felt rather uneasy about the matter; and I did not wish to get Mr. Bligh in any trouble; and I went and consulted with Mr. Friend, and we made agreement to go away; which we did.

9085. Did Friend go with you?—Yes.

9086. Did anybody find the money?—I did not pay any expenses, for I had no money.

9087. Who did, do you know?—Why, Friend paid what necessaries I wanted.

9088. What was Friend's Christian name?—Thomas Friend.

9089. Are you the White of Bridge?—Yes.

9090. Were you living at Bridge?—Yes.

9091. About three or four miles from here, upon the Dover road?—Yes.

9092. Did the Blue party ever try to get you?—I was offered by Mr. Oakenfull. He asked me if 5*l.* was of any use for us three. I said no, I would have nothing to do, with it.

9093. He offered you 5*l.* for the three?—Yes.

9094. That was paying you very low; and you said you would have nothing to do with it?—Yes.

9095. When was this?—It was, to the best of my recollection, three or four days before the nomination.

9096. Is that Oakenfull a turner?—Yes.

9097. He offered you 5*l.*?—No; he did not exactly offer it. He asked me "if that would do."

9098. Which side were you to vote if you had taken the 5*l.*?—I did not intend taking it.

9099. If you had, on which side was it?—I did not intend taking it.

9100. Supposing you had taken it,—was he canvassing you for the Red side?—No; he was canvassing for his own; Blue.

9101. Was that on the side on which Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville were standing?—Yes.

9102. He offered you this money, and you refused it?—Yes.

9103. Did he say there was a chance of getting you any money?—No. I did not say anything to him any more about it than that I would rather not have any more to do with it.

9104. Was that all that passed?—Yes; he left me and I left him; and we have not had any conversation since.

9105. Was the Thomas Friend the Thomas Friend who was examined to-day?—Yes.

9106. What do you say Mr. Oakenfull said to you; what were the words as near as you can remember?—He called me on one side from one room to another, if I must explain it correctly, and we were by ourselves; and he asked me what I intended to do? I said, "I do not know particularly." "Well," he said, "is your brother going your way, and your father?" "Yes, most likely they will," I said. He asked me what I thought of having; I told him I did not know; and then he asked me if 5*l.* would be of any service for the three. I said, "Mr. Oakenfull, I will have nothing at all to do with it."

9107. When did all that take place?—That is all I can recollect.

9108. Was this after you had had this communication with Mr. Bligh?—No.

9109. Before?—Yes.

9110. When you applied to Mr. Bligh did you tell him you had been offered any money by the other party?—I did not.

9111. You were bribed before, were you not, in 1841?—Yes.

9112. Who by?—It was Mr. Bligh.

9113. And your father?—I had nothing to do with him then.

9114. Had you nothing to do with your brother's vote?—No.

9115. Only with your own vote?—Only with my own.

9116. In 1847 did you receive money for your vote when Mr. Vance and Lord Thomas Clinton were candidates on one side?—It was then I was; not in 1841, but in 1847.

9117. Was that the first time you had voted for the reds?—I cannot recollect. I know that Mr. Heneker Wilson's was the first election.

9118. Did you vote for him?—Yes.

9119. Were you bribed then?—Yes.

9120. How much did you receive?—I think it was 6*l.*; I am not sure.

9121. Had you your father's vote to deal with then?—No.

9122. Or your brother's?—No.

9123. At the general election after that, when Mr. Smythe and Mr. Bradshaw were candidates on one side, and Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Twisden Hodges on the other, did you vote then?—I think I voted for Mr. Bradshaw.

9124. What did you get for your vote?—I have no recollection of that election.

9125. Do you think you got some money?—Very likely I might; but I have no recollection of it.

9126. Having received money for Mr. Heneker Wilson's, the Blue candidate in 1841, you voted the same year for Mr. Bradshaw, the Tory candidate. Have you any doubt you changed about because you got money from Bradshaw?—I might, perhaps, but I do not recollect.

9127. Perhaps you do not recollect the exact sum?—I do not recollect it at all, or else I would mention the sum, if I could recollect.

9128. Had you 5*l.* then?—I cannot say at all. I cannot recollect at all.

9129. Where did you go to Mr. White, when you left Canterbury?—When I went with Mr. Friend?

9130. Yes.—I went from here to Faversham, and then we got as far as Sheerness, and from there round to Chatham, and so forth, and we got into London.

9131. Did you extend your voyage as far as Hull?—Yes, we did.

9132. You are "Mr. James, of London, at Hull?"—I do not know. That is not my name.

9133. You or Friend; one or the other. Did you expect letters at all?—I never received any.

9134. Did you expect any?—No; and I did not expect any.

9135. Did Friend give you any money when you were away?—No.

9136. Did you receive afterwards from him any money?—There were a few little necessary articles I required, which we got.

9137. He paid your travelling expenses?—He paid everything. I had nothing to do with handling the money.

9138. Did he give you pocket-money besides?—He gave me a half-a-crown, that is all.

9139. Was half-a-crown all that he gave you?—All the money that I had to put into my pocket.

9140. He said to-day he gave you as much as 10*l.*; is that true?—I have not seen it.

9141. You would like to see it?—It would do me a good deal of good.

Adjourned to half past nine o'clock to-morrow.

SEVENTH DAY.—Saturday 21st May 1853.

THOMAS WHITE COLLARD sworn and examined.

Thos. W. Collard.

21st May 1853.

9142. Are you a voter for the City of Canterbury?—Yes, I am.

9143. How long have you been so?—About 12 years, I think.

9144. Have you always been upon the Red or Conservative side?—Yes, I have.

9145. Did you take an active part in the two last elections, in 1847 and 1852?—Not in 1847.

9146. Did you take an active part in 1852?—Yes, I was active in 1852.

9147. Were you deputy chairman of the committee of the Conservatives?—No.

9148. Were you not?—No.

9149. Were you upon the committee?—I was upon the committee.

9150. Did you occupy any particular post upon the committee?—I was very active upon the committee.

9151. Dr. Lochee was the chairman?—Yes, he was.

9152. Who was deputy?—There were two deputies; Mr. Hellier and Mr. R. Sankey.

9153. A surgeon?—A solicitor.

Thos. W. Collard.
 21st May 1853.

9154. In 1852 had you anything to do with the financial arrangements?—Nothing with the financial arrangements, except that I had a sum of 50*l.*, placed in my hands by Mr. Coare Kingsford.

9155. That is the son?—Yes, the son.

9156. Did he place 50*l.* in your hands?—Yes.

9157. Had you the discretion as to the use of that 50*l.*?—Yes.

9158. It was not placed in your hands for any specific purpose?—No.

9159. Was it for the general purposes of the election?—Yes.

9160. Do you remember an occasion on which a man of the name of Ashenden was in the committee-room when you were there?—Yes; he was constantly there,

9161. Do you remember an occasion when a sum of money was wrapped up by you in a parcel, and handed to Ashenden?—No; that is not so.

9162. Do you recollect an occasion when a sum of money was prepared in a parcel for Ashenden?—Yes.

9163. Who was present on that occasion?—Mr. Ward.

9164. Did you see it given to Ashenden?—I did not.

9165. What did you do with it?—I took 30*l.* out of my pocket, in the presence of Mr. Ward, and placed it in an envelope, and left it in the room with Mr. Ward, and went from that room, which was a private room, into the committee-room, and told Mr. Ashenden to pack up his papers, and take his hat and to go into the private room; there was a parcel required to be delivered.

9166. Did you know what was to be done with that parcel containing the 30*l.*?—Yes; I must say that I did,

9167. What was it for; Bligh?—It was to be sent to Mr. Bligh.

9168. For what purposes?—For the general purposes of the election.

9169. How do you mean “for the general purposes of the election?”—Mr. Bligh was actively engaged on the part of the Conservatives, and Mr. Ward represented to me that he wanted some money for the purposes of the election.

9170. That seems to me to be another term for bribery. There is no doubt of that upon your mind?—There is no doubt on my mind that the money was for that purpose.

9171. What did you do with the 50*l.*; how did you employ it?—I gave an account. There were several payments in the committee-room, and I gave an account of that to Mr. Kingsford.

9172. Mr. Coare Kingsford?—To Mr. Coare Kingsford.

9173. Can you not tell us how it was expended? There was 20*l.* left out of the 50*l.*?—Yes; I have accounted. I do not know the precise sum; but there were several small sums.

9174. Try and recollect. Did you give any money to anybody else besides Mr. Ward and Ashenden?—Yes. I was desired by Dr. Lochee to pay Mr. Ashenden 25*l.* as a present for his services, and I did so.

9175. Where did you get that money?—All that was above the 50*l.* out of my own pocket, and several other sums besides; some small sums.

9176. Were you repaid?—I have not been.

9177. You have not been repaid?—No.

9178. Have you made any application for payment?—No, I have not.

9179. I see you have a book in your hand; is that the canvass book?—This is the canvass book.

9180. The book into which the several canvassers entered, or you entered, the result of their daily canvass?—Yes.

9181. Hand it in.—(*The book is handed in, and marked 34.*)

This is the book for 1852?—Yes, it is.

9182. Is this book in the same state in which it was before the petition to Parliament?—Yes, precisely.

9183. There have been no erasures, and no rubbings out?—Not that I am aware of.

9184. Have you one for 1847, of a similar character?—I took no active part in 1847.

9185. Who kept the canvass book in 1847?—I should think Mr. Pout; but I do not know positively.

9186. Do you know of any other money, besides the 30*l.* you have stated to us to have been given to Ashenden for Bligh for the general purposes of the election, that was given to any one else for the general purposes of the election?—No, I do not.

9187. You know of no other monies that passed from your committee, or any member of the committee, for the purposes of the election?—No, I do not.

9188. What are you?—A surveyor.

9189. What was the nature of your employment on the committee?—I prepared the canvass books. I have the register of all voters. I did anything and everything that was required in the committee-room. I may say I had the management of the committee-room.

9190. And the canvass?—The canvass occasionally.

9191. Of course you can tell us what is the meaning of “refreshment money”?—I think one shilling was allowed for every ticket; and parties who came from the country were allowed something for refreshment. I am not aware of the amount.

9192. What do you mean by a shilling for every ticket?—That persons who had colour tickets were allowed one shilling for refreshments. *Thos. W. Collard.*

9193. Over and above the ticket?—Yes; over and above the ticket. I think I am correct; I cannot swear to that. *21st May 1853.*

9194. What were the messengers allowed for refreshment money?—I do not know.

9195. It has been stated elsewhere that they were allowed 1s. 6d. each?—Per day.

9196. In addition to their messengers money?—I really do not know; but I should think not.

9197. How much were they allowed, do you know?—I do not know.

9198. Perhaps a shilling?—I cannot say. I really do not know.

9199. Was there any rule or understanding under which all persons having tickets, or employed under the committee, were entitled besides to a certain sum per head per diem for refreshment?—I think not. I am sure there was no rule, and I do not think they were allowed it.

9200. But you have stated that every colour ticket man got it?—I mean the colour tickets were allowed a shilling, but the messengers, the parties in attendance in the committee-room, I do not think were allowed anything in addition.

9201. Who received the refreshment money, the men who gave the recommendations for the colour tickets or the holders of the colour tickets?—The holders of the tickets.

9202. And that is to be added therefore to the money receivable under the ticket?—I should say so.

9203. When did he get the shilling?—I cannot tell you.

9204. Will you think for a moment? Did he get the shilling with the ticket, or did he get the shilling when the ticket was paid?—I do not know. I think Mr. Smith is in committee, and he can answer that question much better than I can. I cannot give the information, or else I would with pleasure.

Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK SMITH recalled and examined.

Mr. G. F. Smith.

9205. You have heard my question with regard to the refreshment ticket, will you have the goodness to answer the question?—Is the question, when did the holder of the ticket have the refreshment ticket?

9206. The money?—I paid the money to the different tradespeople as the tickets came in afterwards.

9207. When did the ticket holder obtain his refreshment ticket?—When they brought the flags in of an evening. That is the meaning of the hole that is punched in it. When I gave them the refreshment ticket I punched a hole in the colour ticket.

9208. The colour ticket would be issued in the morning; was that so?—The colour ticket would be issued two or three days previous to the election.

9209. On what day was the colour ticket punched.—In the evening of the nomination. After they had been out the whole of the day they returned the flags, and then I gave them the refreshment ticket.

9210. Perhaps you can answer the question as to the messengers money?—I know nothing about the messengers.

9211. You do not know whether the messengers received refreshment tickets too?—No.

9212. Nor refreshment money?—No. I know nothing about them.

9213. Who had charge of the messengers?—I do not know.

9214. How much was allowed per head per diem, under the name of refreshment ticket or refreshment money, to holders of colour tickets?—Those tickets were shilling tickets.

9215. What were the 1s. 6d. tickets that were spoken to in the House of Commons?—I do not know.

9216. Do you happen to know whether the refreshment money was intended as a bonus to the holder of the colour ticket, or to the person who recommended him?—The person who did the duty and carried the colour.

THOMAS WHITE COLLARD recalled and examined.

Thos. W. Collard.

9217. I understand you to say that you received this 30l. from Mr. Pout?—No; from Mr. Kingsford. It was not a sum of 30l., it was a sum of 50l.

9218. Was 30l. a portion of the 50l. that you received from Mr. Kingsford?—Yes.

9219. How long was it after you received the 50l. from Mr. Kingsford?—I think it was the same day, but I am not sure.

9220. Did Bligh come to you?—No; I had no communication with Bligh. I have not spoken to him from that day to this.

9221. With whom had you communication about putting this money into the envelope?—With no one but Mr. Ward.

Thos. W. Collard.
 21st May 1853.

9222. What did you do with the other 20*l.*—I accounted for it to Mr. Kingsford, and I believe I have accounted for more money to the chairman.

9223. You say that Mr. Bligh took an active part in the election ?—I considered him a very active man.

9224. Did you see him frequently at the committee-room ?—Yes ; very frequently.

9225. Did he bring any voters to the committee-room ?—Not voters, I think. He brought the returns occasionally, and promises which were entered in the book that you have before you.

9226. Do you remember the names of any persons whom he returned ?—No ; I cannot charge myself with the names of any particular persons, because every voter was recorded by me, and therefore I cannot fix upon the party who brought any particular name.

9227. He returned the names of more than two or three voters ?—Oh yes.

9228. Twenty or thirty ?—I cannot say the number.

9229. Do you know of Mr. Bligh having received money from any other quarter ?—I do not.

9230. Used he to communicate with you and other members of the committee ?—Yes ; he attended as a committee-man. It was the practice to call out the names on the canvass of the voters who had not promised ; and if any gentleman since the last canvass had received a promise, he answered that so-and-so had promised, and, whoever he might be, the promise was recorded at once.

9231. Do you remember of what this money consisted that was put into the envelope ?—Notes.

9232. How many ?—I think two. I think a 20*l.* and a 10*l.* I should not like to swear that ; but I can confidently swear it was in notes.

9233. And you will positively swear it was 30*l.* ?—Oh dear yes.

9234. Did you seal up the parcel when you went from the small committee-room into the large committee-room ?—To the best of my recollection not. I think it was an adhesive envelope ; and I should say, as a matter of course, I wetted it, closed the envelope, and left it on the table ; but I should say positively it was not sealed. I mean by being sealed, it was not sealed with sealing wax, or an impression on it. I think it was an adhesive envelope which I sealed and left on the table.

9235. By closing you mean fastened ?—Yes.

9236. Did you leave any person in the little committee-room when you went into the room where Ashenden was ?—I left Mr. Ward.

9237. No one else but Mr. Ward ?—No one else, and sent Mr. Ashenden to him.

9238. Have you no other book but this (*referring to the canvass book*) ; this appears a very fair copy ?—It was intended to be a fair copy.

9239. Was there any book from which you copied it ?—There was a rough day canvass book ; but those books were all destroyed after the election.

9240. I understood you to say there were several books ?—Several small books.

9241. Brought in by the respective canvassers ?—Yes.

9242. Were they, or were their contents, entered directly from the small canvass into the large book ?—Yes.

9243. Without the intervention of another book ?—Yes.

9244. Have you any book which would show how the parties were inclined, if they had promises of money or support ?—No.

9245. Was it not the custom of your committee to have such a book ?—No ; there was no such book in the committee-room.

9246. How did you know then how to have recourse to the men who would take money for their promises ?—I had no recourse at all.

9247. I do not say you had, but how did the committee know ?—I cannot tell ; I merely recorded the promises as they were brought in by the canvassers from day to day.

9248. This book appears to me to give but very meagre information to the committee, situated as the town of Canterbury was at that time, how many people were prepared to receive bribes for their votes ; this gives little or no information. Have you no book that would give the committee other information ?—No ; that is the only book I had ; it gives an account of all the promises, and how they voted.

9249. But not how they voted before ?—Yes ; how they voted at the election.

9250. But was it not made up before the election ?—The promises were made up before the election ; and, as the voters were polled, they were marked off by a red line over the black ones.

9251. The black line represents how you anticipated they would vote ?—Yes.

9252. The red line how they actually voted ?—Yes ; and on the left-hand side the opinions they formerly entertained ; how they had voted at the former election.

9253. The black line, then, was introduced previous to the polling ?—Yes.

9254. And was entered after the promise ?—After the promise.

9255. You positively state you have no other book ?—I have no other book belonging to this.

9256. And never had ?—And never had, except the day canvass books, and they were destroyed from day to day.

9257. Did those canvass-books contain notes of this sort, " Observations.—Party to be " called on again," for instance ?—The only information there was, I believe, in the canvass

books was this: there would be the name of any gentleman who was likely to have influence over the voter, and he was requested to see him. *Thos. W. Collard.*

9258. For instance, there would be such an entry as this against the name of a voter in the canvass-book, "Mr. So-and-so to call on him?"—Yes; or to see him. *21st May 1858.*

9259. That means to influence; it might have been a very proper influence?—Decidedly it might be proper; and I thought it was. I should now understand it to be improper.

9260. Then if the name of a voter had such a marginal observation against it, and Mr. So-and-so, whoever it was, came to you, would you have instructions to give him money "for the general purposes of the election?"—No; I had not. I gave the list to the gentleman whose name was placed opposite the voter; and that is all I know about it.

9261. How came you in this instance to give this 30*l.* to Mr. Ward or Mr. Ashenden, for Bligh, for the purposes of the election?—Because Mr. Ward represented to me that it was necessary that Mr. Bligh should have some funds at his disposal, and I made no inquiry what those funds were for.

9262. Without reference to any particular voter?—Without reference to any voter.

9263. Without reference to any particular voter to be influenced by it?—Yes; decidedly.

9264. Did Bligh ever send you an account?—Never.

9265. Are you aware that Bligh states that parcel only contained 15*l.*?—Yes; I am.

9266. Is that true?—It is not true, so far as I know; when I left the parcel it contained 30*l.*

9267. Did anybody else apply to you for money during the election?—I don't know; I should not like to swear that they did, but I think I was applied to by Mr. Vincent, but I am not sure. I should not like to say that I was. I can positively say that he had none.

9268. Do you remember whether any person else applied to you?—No; I think not.

9269. Perhaps you can remember now what you did, or what you said, when he applied to you for money?—No, I cannot. I should not like to say positively that he did apply; I have an impression that he did. I am quite certain that he never had it.

9270. Had you frequent communications with Mr. Pout during the election?—None at all. I do not think I spoke to him half a dozen times; he never came into the committee-room.

9271. Was there no printed copy of any former poll-book in your possession?—Oh, yes.

9272. Were there no manuscript notes in that copy?—There were notes as to the residence and occupations of the different voters.

9273. But as to the way they were likely to go?—It is all in that register before you.

9274. I want to know whether there is anything there?—Nothing.

9275. Nothing at all?—Nothing at all.

9276. I thought you said just now there were manuscript notes?—Yes; the occupations and residences of the freemen.

9277. Now supposing a man's name occurred in the printed list, and there were some doubts as to which way he would go this time; do you mean to tell me that you who are men of business would not enter something there in the margin, or somewhere or another suggestive of those doubts?—It is already on record in the book.

9278. This was before it became the record?—No, I beg pardon; there is the former opinion on the left-hand side of the voter's name.

9279. But this was not made up in this remarkably neat shape before the election?—Indeed it was.

9280. Do you mean to tell us this was the original draft and copy both together?—Yes.

9281. Not made from any rough book?—Only as I have stated before from day to day posted up from the canvass book.

9282. That is rather odd, because they follow each other in alphabetical order; how could you anticipate that?—It is a copy of the register.

9283. You say it was posted from day to day, as the canvass book was returned?—Yes.

9284. You would not post them in alphabetical order?—Oh, yes, I should.

9285. How?—The names being in the register, the number of the voter is in the canvass book. I had nothing to do but to turn to the number in that fair copy, and post up the answer.

9286. Then if I understand, this fair copy contained a list of the register, and then the entry from the canvass book was merely the marks against the names; is that it?—Yes, and promise or not, as it might be.

9287. You say that this is a mere copy of the register?—It is a copy of the register with the double struck out.

9288. A mere copy with the double struck out?—Yes.

9289. Had you a printed copy of the register?—Yes.

9290. Were there no marginal notes there?—None whatever.

9291. Nor comments of any kind?—None that I am aware of.

9292. You must have had some means of checking that register, otherwise how could you have struck out the doubles?—It is very simple; if a man is entered as a freeman and householder, it is a very simple process to strike him out.

Thos. W. Collard.

21st May 1853.

9293. A stranger could not do it?—No, a stranger could not do it.

9294. I suppose there are some of the double men, whose names are common and familiar—"Brown," "Smith," and "Jones," and that sort of thing—who might be unknown to you, whose business it was to strike them out?—But I have already stated I had the register, where the residences of the voters were placed in manuscript.

9295. Who made that out?—I think I had the information from Maurice Saunders; I know I did.

9296. Did he give you the manuscript, or did you make it out?—I think it is in his own handwriting.

9297. Do you say the canvass books were destroyed from day to day?—Yes; and fresh ones made out every morning.

9298. What did you destroy them from day to day for?—There was no object in keeping them; the information being recorded in that book, there was no further use for them; it was only accumulating useless paper.

9299. The canvass books would not have been completed every day, and there would be plenty of room left; they might have been used again?—They were not so used; there were fresh books every day.

9300. Was there not some other reason besides that for issuing fresh canvass books every morning?—No; they are merely street canvass-books; I know of no other reason.

9301. These canvass books, I suppose, contain several pages?—Several sheets. In a penny memorandum book they might contain eight or ten pages, not more.

9302. They were not filled up?—Oh, no.

9303. Can you give no other reason than that for destroying the canvass books every day?—No, I really cannot; except that they were useless paper.

9304. The canvasser, when he went out the next morning, was left to his mere recollection of whether he had been in a house before or not?—He was supplied with a fresh canvass book.

9305. He had nothing to turn to, to see whether he had been in the house, or what sort of answer he had got from the voter; that was left to his recollection; he could not carry that large book about him?—He might carry a small book.

9306. Not the small book of the previous day?—No; but any memorandum that could be of service to the canvasser on the second day, was placed in it, as a remark, if any particular person was to call and see him, or any gentleman required to see a particular voter, whose name was opposite.

9307. Did you copy out every morning into a fresh book what appeared in the canvass-book the day before?—Yes; all that appeared desirable, and would be of advantage on the next day's canvass was transferred from the first book, and then that book destroyed.

9308. How could Maurice Saunders have given you that manuscript book; he was engaged as a canvassing clerk for Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville?—Oh, I am perfectly aware of that; it was no information, beyond the residence of the voters.

9309. Did you not say it was done with a view to this contest?—I saw in the registration book the residence of the freemen is not written; and in order that the entries might be complete, Maurice Saunders put that information in manuscript.

9310. For you?—Yes, for me.

9311. That is for the reds?—For the reds; at least, it was for me.

9312. When did he do this?—I should think 12 months before the election; a considerable time before the election.

9313. Do you not know a man may have a vote 12 months before the election, and yet not have a vote at the time of the election?—Oh, yes.

9314. How could the information, supplied to you 12 months before, be of the slightest assistance to you in 1852?—It was of every service.

9315. Let us understand. You say that this book was made up in this beautiful condition during the course of the canvass; that you had no draft, as requiring none, because Mr. Maurice Saunders had given you what I suppose I may call his draft, complete, which placed you in entire possession of the facts of the case at the moment this book was being made out, so that you had nothing to do but to correct the register by Maurice Saunders' book, and having corrected it, transferred the contents into this book. How is that reconcileable by any man of common sense with your last answer?—I see nothing irreconcilable in it.

9316. Perhaps you will recollect more about it by the time we come again. How many canvassers had you?—I do not know; there were several parties went out.

9317. Give us the names, as well as you can remember, of the persons who canvassed in 1852?—Mr. King was a canvasser, Mr. Holtum, Mr. Delmar; both the Delmars—James and William; William the most constant.

9318. Who else?—I do not know of any more at this moment. They were the most active men,—they were the most constant with the party.

9319. Can you not remember the names of others. Mr. Bligh used to canvass, did he not?—I do think he did much in my district.

9320. I am not asking you about your district. Did he use to canvass?—I dare say he might.

9321. Was he one of those persons who was furnished with a canvassing-book?—No, *Thos. W. Collard*, certainly not; not by me.

9322. You say he used frequently to come and report the names of the voters?—Yes; *21st May 1853* he came in the evening.

9323. Did you not well know, when he reported the names of voters, that those were persons who were to receive money?—No.

9324. Come, did you not suspect it?—Yes; I thought some might be, very probably.

9325. When he used to report the names of the voters, did you not suspect that those were parties who were to receive money?—I thought it highly probable. Yes.

9326. There were some other persons, who when they reported names of voters, you had a shrewd suspicion they were voters that would receive money. Tell us the names of those persons?—I should say both Mr. Vincent and Kelson.

9327. Anybody else?—None that I know of.

9328. None that you know of?—None that I know of.

9329. Used Vincent and Kelson come to the committee-room and report the names of the voters?—Yes, very frequently.

9330. In the large committee-room?—Yes.

9331. Do you know a voter of the name of Richard More of Lamb Lane?—Yes, I do.

9332. Was he employed as a messenger at the last election for Gipps and Johnston?—I do not know; I do not think he was.

9333. Used you to put down the names of persons who were employed as messengers?—I did sometimes.

9334. Did you put down the name of a voter of the name of Arthur Brown?—No; I do not know of the messengers now that I put down.

9335. You told me just now that you might put down the names of the messengers sometimes?—Yes, I did say so; but I beg to correct that observation. I do not think I put down a messenger.

9336. Do you know a person of the name of Arthur Brown?—I do not.

9337. Or Albert Brown?—I do not.

9338. Is this book in your handwriting?—No, it is in Mr. Assheden's handwriting.

9339. There is a voter here of the name of John Keel in the Ville of St. Gregory Northgate Street; do you know him?—No.

9340. Against his name is put, "If wanted, Wilson." Is that one of the cases in which Mr. Wilson was to call upon him?—I should think so.

9341. Who is Mr. Wilson?—I do not know. I do not know what Wilson that refers to.

9342. Whose handwriting are the entries in the column of remarks?—I could tell if I saw them.

9343. You see, "If wanted, Wilson," there; tell us that?—(*The witness refers to the book*) I think it is Dr. Lochee's; it is evidently not Mr. Assheden's handwriting.

9344. Is Wilson a chemist?—I do not know the Wilson it refers to. There is a Wilson a chemist.

9345. Was he on the committee?—I think he was.

9346. Was he a canvasser?—I do not think he was active in the canvass.

9347. Was he employed to sound the bribery voters?—Certainly not.

9348. To sound any class of voters?—Not, I should say, with respect to bribes, most decidedly.

9349. What class was he employed to sound?—I am not aware he was employed to sound any. I do not think he was an active man on the canvass at all.

9350. Why would Wilson be appointed to see Keel, who has been stated by a former witness to have received a bribe?—I do not know Keel, nor do I know the Wilson that that refers to.

9351. Is there a Wilson who is a sweep?—Yes, there is.

9352. Is it not very likely that is the man?—I do not know.

9353. I did not ask that?—I do not know. Nor do I know that Keel was bribed until I just heard the Commissioner say so.

9354. Do you know anybody else was bribed?—No; I do not know of any, excepting those I have heard you read.

9355. Try and recollect?—I do not know of a single case.

9356. I think you know more than you are inclined to tell us. Perhaps you do not call it bribery unless the man receives the money, and is distinctly told it is one, and he distinctly says, I accept it as such?—Yes. I understand the meaning of the word bribe very well.

9357. Did I understand you to say, Mr. Collard, that amongst the tradesmen who supplied the colour ticket men with refreshments, the refreshment tickets circulated as money?—No, I have not said so.

9358. Is that the fact?—I have no doubt about it.

9359. Have you heard of them passing from hand to hand, just as pennies, sixpences, and shillings would pass?—I have no doubt that they would do so.

Mr. James Bligh.

21st May 1853.

Mr. JAMES BLIGH recalled, and examined.

9360. Now, Mr. Bligh, you have heard what Mr. Collard has said with regard to the amount of money which was placed in that parcel which was dropped in at your window, and you told us yesterday that your little girl brought it up to you, having been put to wait for it; that the envelope was then unbroken, and that you yourself opened the envelope and took out the contents?—I did.

9361. You said the amount it contained was 15*l.*?—Yes.

9362. You did not tell us in what notes it was?—A 10*l.* note and a 5*l.*

9363. You had a 10*l.* note and a 5*l.*?—I did not think. I know it was.

9364. Will you swear it contained nothing but a 10*l.* and a 5*l.*?—Upon my oath I will swear it was only a 10*l.* note and a 5*l.* note when it arrived at my house; there might have been in it a greater sum; but when it arrived at my house it was only a 10*l.* note and a 5*l.* note.

9365. What is the age of your child?—Fourteen years old.

9366. Was she present when you opened it?—I do not think she was. I told her to put it down on the table. I was shaving, I think, at the time.

9367. Was anybody present?—I believe Mrs. Bligh was.

9368. Can we see her?—I dare say you can if she was sent for.

9369. How far is she off?—Not a great way; in King Street.

9370. Let somebody ask Mrs. Bligh to come here without loss of time. I forget the name of the party to whom you gave it, or part of it?—White.

9371. White says he received 14*l.*?—Yes.

9372. Did you break the 10*l.* and 5*l.*?—Yes.

9373. Where did you break it?—I broke it at the bank, I consider; I cannot swear I did; but I believe I did.

9374. Which bank?—At the Canterbury bank; they were Canterbury bank notes.

9375. Do you know the numbers?—No, I do not; I did not take that notice.

9376. You are quite clear you broke it at the bank?—Yes, I believe I did.

9377. Why did you break it?—The day after I received it.

9378. Why?—Why because I wanted to take my sovereign out of it that I had lent the man to go to Ashford; my arrangement with the man was 15*l.*

9379. What did you break?—Why the 10*l.* and the 5*l.* note.

9380. Did you break them both?—Yes.

9381. Why? 5*l.* would have been quite enough to have broken?—No.

9382. £10 and four sovereigns would have been fourteen sovereigns. Why did you break both the notes?—I could not without I got them both changed; I could not give him fourteen sovereigns.

9383. £14 would have been quite enough; that 10*l.* note and the four sovereigns?—How could I do that without breaking the 5*l.* note?

9384. You could have done it without breaking both the notes?—I might; but that was the case, I did change them.

9385. But if it had been a 20*l.* note and a 10*l.* then you would have had to break both the notes?—Yes, if I had changed the 10*l.* note, and I wanted four more sovereigns, and I had not got four more sovereigns in my pocket.

9386. If you had changed the 5*l.* you would have had 14*l.* to give him?—So I should.

9387. And you would have saved your sovereign?—Yes.

9388. But if the notes were a 10*l.* and a 20*l.*, to give him 14*l.* you must have broken them both?—Yes.

9389. Now upon your oath did it not contain a 10*l.* and a 20*l.* note?—No, it did not.

9390. Why did you want to give him fourteen sovereigns?—With such a transaction as that I should say sovereigns were a good deal better than giving a man notes.

9391. To prevent its being traced?—Yes.

9392. Where did you get the fourteen sovereigns?—At the bank.

9393. At the Canterbury bank?—At the Canterbury bank.

9394. The day after it was paid to you?—The day after it was paid me.

9395. What day was that?—I think it was on the nomination day, in the morning.

9396. That it was paid to you?—No, I received it the day before. I will not swear to that.

9397. How many notes did you change at the bank or anywhere in the course of that week?—Two.

9398. In the course of that week?—Yes.

9399. You will swear during that week you only changed two notes?—I will.

9400. How many notes have you changed since?—Oh, a good many.

9401. Have you changed a 20*l.* and a 10*l.* note since?—I dare say I have.

9402. Was there any arrangement between White and you as to how much of the 14*l.* he was to keep for himself?—No.

9403. You said just now, in answer to the Chief Commissioner, that you will take your oath that at the time it reached your hands there were only a 10*l.* note and a 5*l.* note in the envelope?—I did.

9404. What did you mean by saying when it reached your hands?—Because it went through three before it came to mine.

9405. Now tell me at once. Have you any reason to suspect that it had been altered before you actually touched it?—I do not know whether I have got reasons to suspect. I know if there were 30*l.* put in them it was altered.

9406. Whom do you suspect of having altered it?—I cannot say.

9407. Do you suspect it was done in your house. Come?—No, I will swear it was not.

9408. Do you suspect it was done out of your house?—If it was done at all, and it was not done in my house.

9409. You have heard the money was put in an envelope in the committee-room?—Yes.

9410. And then Mr. Assheden takes it and drops it in your window?—Yes.

9411. Do you believe 30*l.* were put in the envelope?—I cannot say about that. I know it did not come to me, that is all I know about it; that I am positive of. I told Mr. Ward of it the same night that I received it, and Mr. Ward asked me whether I had received that, and I told him yes. I told him, "Yes, 15*l.*"

9412. Are you sure you told him you had received 15*l.*?—I am confident of it, and after I told him that he said, "Yes; but there will be more by and by; but there is Vincent and Kelson wants some." That was the answer.

Mr. James Bligh.

21st May 1853.

Mr. HENRY WARD recalled, and examined.

Mr. Henry Ward.

9413. You have heard what the witness Bligh has said?—Yes, I have heard it.

9414. Did Bligh represent to you that he had received 15*l.*?—Certainly not. Not a word.

9415. I understood you to say yesterday that to the best of your recollection 30*l.* were put in the envelope?—Yes. I must explain to you. When the conversation took place yesterday between me and Mr. Bligh, Mr. Bligh had made no arrangement as regarded the number of voters, nor what sum he was going to pay. Mr. Bligh never told me 15*l.* was the sum required; but in the course of conversation I elicited from him that the maximum of such sum wanted for such purpose was 30*l.* I told Mr. White Collard the amount which was supposed to be required for that service, with a distinct understanding between me and Mr. Bligh that if the sum taken was more than what was required it would be returned to those who were entitled to it. When Mr. Thomas While Collard came in from the committee-room he showed me some notes. I never counted them, and I never took them into my possession. I did not know how much they were, but I understood it was 30*l.* Mr. Collard had put in,—30*l.* in notes. The notes were put in an envelope, and sealed with red wax; it laid on the table in the room close adjoining the committee-room. Mr. Collard went and called Mr. Assheden out for the purpose of taking this letter. Now this envelope laying on the table with, as I presumed, 30*l.*, which I supposed was then sealed, I must have been an exceeding adept in legerdemain to have had the opportunity of extracting that.

9416. There is no suspicion against you?—I hope not.

9417. We must ascertain what became of it?—I do not know the amount; I only presumed it was 30*l.* I presume Mr. Collard put it in, and I know Mr. Assheden dropped it.

9418. Do you remember how many notes there were?—I do not.

9419. Do you think there were more than two notes?—I do not know. I did not observe. They were doubled up and put in; in fact, through the election, from the beginning to the end, I studiously avoided having anything to do with money matters.

9420. Had you any notes of the Canterbury bank in your pocket at that time, do you know?—Certainly not.

9421. You would have had some difficulty to have changed a 10*l.* and 20*l.* into a 10*l.* and 5*l.*?—I must have been uncommon quick to have done it.

Mr. JAMES BLIGH again examined.

Mr. J. Bligh.

9422. Is there a bank called the Canterbury bank?—Yes.

9423. And they were notes of the bank?—Yes.

9424. And you say that since then you have broken a 20*l.* and a 10*l.* note of that bank?—I will not be positive whether I have because I keep a banking account there; but if money comes in, perhaps I have taken it there, or I have got change for it.

9425. I suppose you have no manner of objection, as your character is concerned, that the Canterbury bank shall give the fullest information to anybody who chooses to take the trouble and inquire how many 20*l.* and 10*l.* notes you have paid in or changed there since that period?—No objection whatever.

*Mr. T. W. Collard.*21st May 1853.

Mr. THOMAS WHITE COLLARD again examined.

9426. Mr. Ward states that after you had some conversation with him about this 30*l* you went out of the committee-room, and were gone a short time, and came back with the money. Where did you go to?—I do not think the conversation took place in the committee-room.

9427. In some room; what room was it in which you had the conversation with Mr. Ward?—I cannot say.

9428. After you had had the conversation with him respecting the 30*l*., is it correct that you went out of the room, wherever it was?—No, I think not. I think the conversation took place in the room.

9429. Did you go out of the room after the conversation?—Not until the packet was sealed. I heard Mr. Ward state the packet was sealed. My impression is, it was not.

9430. Did you go out of the room between the conversation that you had with Mr. Ward about the 30*l*. and the time of putting the notes into the envelope?—No, I think not.

9431. Are you sure you did not?—Yes, I feel sure, quite sure, that I did not.

9432. Had you this money about you then?—Yes, in my pocket.

9433. Was that all you had in your pocket at the time?—I cannot say that, but I received this money from Mr. Coare Kingsford.

9434. In what sums did you receive money from Mr. Coare Kingsford?—In one sum of 50*l*., in an envelope.

9435. A 50*l*. note?—No, I cannot say the numbers of the notes, whether 20*l*. or 10*l*. notes. To the best of my belief it was 20*l*. and 10*l*. notes put into the envelope; but I have stated before I could not positively swear it. I did not think I should be called upon. I thought I had taken every precaution. Mr. Ward asked me for 30*l*., and I gave him the money. I never heard any other sum mentioned. I was never asked for any other sum.

9436. The money you put into the envelope only formed a portion of the money which you received from Mr. Coare Kingsford, but a portion of the actual notes that you had received?—I believe so.

9437. Had you at that time a 20*l*. note about you of your own, that you had not received from Mr. Coare Kingsford?—I should say not.

9438. Had you a 10*l*. of your own?—I cannot say that.

9439. With respect to the 20*l*., can you speak with tolerable certainty?—I think I can.

Mr. J. Bligh.

Mr. JAMES BLIGH again examined.

9440. You did not tell us on Saturday anything about deducting the sovereign?—Yes, I did.

9441. Was the envelope sealed when you had it?—I believe it was.

9442. Have you stated to anybody it was not sealed?—I do not think I have.

9443. Have you never stated that was your impression?—No, I do not think I have stated that.

9444. You must know whether you have stated it or not?—I do not think I have; but I cannot swear it was sealed. There was no seal upon it.

9445. Sealing-wax, or impression of a seal?—Sealing-wax?

9446. What was there then?—It was an envelope itself.

9447. An adhesive envelope?—Yes.

9448. It has been stated it was sealed with sealing-wax?—I have stated it was not.

(*Mr. Collard.*) I think it was adhesive.

9449. (*To Mr. Bligh.*) When you opened the envelope had you to break it?—It did not want much breaking.

9450. It was loose?—Yes.

9451. Was it wet?—No, it was not wet, not to my remembrance.

9452. Did it open easily?—Yes, easily.

9453. Could you have re-sealed it, do you think; it was not torn at all?—It was not torn.

Mr. T. W. Collard.

Mr. THOMAS WHITE COLLARD again examined.

9454. I understood you to state, Mr. Collard, that it was an adhesive envelope?—Yes, I have so stated and I think so now. Has the Chief Commissioner any objection to ask Mr. Ward whether he knows what notes they were?

9455. We have asked him, and he does not know?—Whether they were Canterbury or Bank of England notes?

9456. What is your impression?—I do not know; I cannot say.

9457. As you received the money from Mr. Kingsford, Mr. Kingsford can tell us?— *Mr. W. Collard.*
I will endeavour to ascertain.

9458. Why do you wish us to ask Mr. Ward whether he is sure they were not Bank of England notes?—Because I heard Mr. Ward state one was a Bank of England note. *21st May 1853.*

Mr. HENRY WARD again examined.

Mr. H. Ward.

9459. Is that so?—Yes.

9460. Which one was that?—The outside one; they were wrapped and put up into a wrapper.

9461. Which was that?—The one next to the envelope.

9462. Which was the outside one?—I do not know whether there were two notes or four; and that envelope was sealed with red wax. Mr. Collard did it himself. Mr. Collard sealed it with red wax.

Mr. ASHENDEN again examined.

Mr. Ashenden.

9463. You were the party to whom this envelope was entrusted?—I was so.

9464. Was it sealed with wax or was it adhesive when you had it?—I am unable to say. I do not know whether it was directed or not.

9465. Did it leave your hands until it was dropped on the chair in Mr. Bligh's room?—It did not.

9466. Did you open it?—I did not.

9467. Did anybody open it in your presence after it had been given into your charge?—They did not; it did not leave me after I once took it until I left it at Bligh's house.

9468. Had it been opened while in your presence, but before it was given into your charge?—Certainly not.

9469. Was it sealed or fastened in your presence?—It was not; neither.

9470. You were not there when it was closed?—No.

9471. Do you remember whether it was a sealed envelope that you delivered?—No.

Mrs. BLIGH sworn and examined.

Mrs. Bligh.

9472. You are the wife of James Bligh?—Yes.

9473. Do you remember the last election for the members for this city?—Yes.

9474. 1852?—Yes.

9475. Were you present in a room in your house where your husband was when your little girl brought up an envelope with something in it?—Yes; she brought it out in the back room to him.

9476. Were you present?—Yes, I was.

9477. Did you see it opened?—I did.

9478. What did it contain?—A 10*l.* note and a 5*l.*

9479. What notes were they?—A 10*l.* note and a 5*l.*

9480. Were they Canterbury notes?—Yes.

9481. Was the envelope sealed?—I cannot say.

9482. Who broke it open?—Mr. Bligh did.

9483. Did you open it when it came through the window?—Me! No, I did not.

9484. Are you sure it did not open in dropping from the window?—I do not know. My daughter brought it out to Mr. Bligh, and gave it to him, and it was opened in my presence in the front room.

9485. Was there a seal upon it?—I do not know.

9486. Are you sure that it did not open as it fell?—I cannot say that I am sure; I did not see anything.

9487. Did you take it up, or your little girl?—My little girl took it up.

9488. Did she give it to you first of all?—No; she gave it to her father.

9489. Did she show it to you?—No.

9490. Were you with her or with Mr. Bligh?—I was upstairs.

9491. You were not there at all?—Not till she called me down, and said, "There was a note;" and I said, "Give it to your father;" and I came down directly.

9492. Had the envelope been opened before you came down?—Oh no; not that I know of.

9493. Did you see it closed?—I saw not where it was sealed; the front part of it.

9494. When you came down how long was it after your little girl told you there was a note?—Directly, because I heard the door open, and she called "Mother."

9495. The house door?—No, no.

9496. What door?—The back-room door, where we live.

Mrs. Bligh.

21st May 1853.

9497. When you came down were the bank notes on the table?—No; Mr. Bligh opened the note.

9498. Did you see him?—Yes, I did.

9499. And what was the observation you made when you saw the notes?—He said, "This is little enough."

9500. Did you know what it was for?—I supposed it was for the purpose that many others have been made use of for.

9501. Did he say "It was not as much as he expected?"—I do not recollect that whether he did or not.

9502. Were his words such as to leave an impression on your mind that he expected more than 15*l.*?—No, I do not know that he knew what he was going to have.

9503. Had he never told you now that he expected money?—I heard him say to his daughter that there would be a note come.

9504. With money in it?—He did not say what.

9505. Did he ever tell you he expected money?—No.

9506. Will you swear, Mrs. Bligh, you did not know when you came downstairs that it was money you were going to see taken out of the note?—I suspected such a thing; that it might be.

9507. Who was it came after you just now?—This person. (*Referring to the messenger of the court.*)

9508. Did they tell you what you were wanted for?—To come to court.

9509. Did they tell you what for?—No; I was wanted directly.

9510. Did they tell you what your husband had been saying?—No.

9511. Has nobody told you that?—I have only heard from what Mr. Bligh has told me himself.

9512. Did Mr. Bligh tell you?—Yesterday afternoon when he came home.

9513. Mr. Bligh told you yesterday afternoon he had said in court there was 15*l.*?—Yes.

9514. And did he ask you if you remembered it?—I did remember it.

9515. Did he ask you if you remembered it?—No, he did not, because I did remember it.

9516. Now do you mean to swear, Mrs. Bligh, that Mr. Bligh had not received the note before you came downstairs?—He did not receive it, because I saw the note first; she was standing in the middle of the room, and took it to her father.

9517. Did you not tell me just now that when you were upstairs she called to you and said "There is a note for father," and you said "Give it to him;" and she did take and give it to him?—In my presence she gave it to him.

9518. Did she wait until you came downstairs?—I was coming down; for I heard the door open, and I was coming down at the time. I was up about my domestic work.

9519. You said, "Take and give it to him?"—I came directly. I was coming down.

9520. Did you take up the notes and look at them?—I saw them in Mr. Bligh's hand. I was round side him.

9521. You looked at them?—Yes.

9522. On your oath was one of them a Bank of England note?—No, a Canterbury note.

9523. Not one a Bank of England?—No, a Canterbury note; to the best of my knowledge they were Canterbury notes.

9524. Did you remember that they were Canterbury notes when your husband yesterday told you what he said in court?—Yes.

9525. At once?—Yes.

9526. Did he ask you whether they were Canterbury notes or not?—No, he did not. I took that notice, and saw they were Canterbury notes.

Mr. James Bligh.

Mr. JAMES BLIGH again examined.

9527. Have you anything more to say?—One more word. I believe, I do not know whether Mr. Pout would recollect it, but the very next day I told Mr. Pout the sum I had received from Mr. Ward.

9528. Just now you said you told Mr. Ward?—Yes; but I told Mr. Pout as well.

Mr. John Aris.

Mr. JOHN ARIS again examined.

9529. Have you any papers to put in?—These are the election papers of 1847.

9530. Of the blue side?—Yes. (*They were handed in and marked 35.*) The election papers for 1852 I hand in. (*They were handed in and marked 36.*) Briefs and papers connected with and in support of the election petition of 1852. (*They were handed in*

and marked 37.) The poll books from 1830 to 1852. (*They were handed in and marked 38.*)

9531. Have you found any application for colour tickets in the year 1850?—No, I have not. I never recollect seeing any in 1850. There is a bundle of 1852, which I produce.

Mr. John Arn.
21st May 1853.

Adjourned to the Great Hall of Pleas on Tuesday the 24th of May, at 11 o'clock.

EIGHTH DAY.—Friday, 24th June 1853.

RICHARD PILCHER recalled and examined.

Richard Pilcher.
24th June 1853.

9532. You told us when we were last here, that you had given some accounts to Mr. Rutter?—I did.

9533. And you also gave us the names of certain parties to whom you had paid money for their votes?—I did.

9534. In going through those accounts you rendered to Mr. Rutter we find some names not mentioned by you; perhaps you will explain that. With reference to the election of 1847, here is a man of the name of George Barber, 1*l*.; did you pay him anything?—Yes; I recollect going to Barber with a gentleman whose name I cannot call to mind at this moment, and he said there was a back account of some expenses incurred by him at a former election which had never been paid. I took a witness with me, and satisfied that witness and myself that what he stated was correct as far as regarded that claim. I said, if it is a just, fair, and legal claim you shall be paid it, and I paid him the 1*l*. I believe the man voted quite opposite to our party.

9535. Who was the money owing by?—It was owing to him he said by the blue party, in consequence of expenses incurred at a previous election; certain things he had not been paid for; in short, he made a claim which he said was justly due to him.

9536. Was it due to him from the Marchioness of Conyngham or Lord Albert Conyngham?—No; from a former election.

9536 *a*. You paid him because it was due from the blue party?—Yes, certainly.

9537. That was to induce him to vote?—He did not vote for us.

9538. It was to induce him to vote?—Probably that had something to do with it. I did not make it a bargain.

9539. That had everything to do with it, as far as you were concerned?—It would have a certain influence.

9540. If there had been no election you would not have paid it?—I do not think I should.

9541. Then there is Edward Keeler, who had some travelling expenses from London and back?—Yes. I remember the circumstance perfectly well. Keeler arrived, I think, about two or three o'clock in the day, and he was anxious to vote. He had been a bankrupt in Canterbury once or twice. He came forward to vote without solicitation, to the best of my recollection. It was about two or three o'clock. I saw him at the corner of the Guildhall-street, and he said he had come down to vote. I said, I am much obliged to you; and after he had voted, bearing in mind the expenses he had incurred in coming from London, and also his poverty, I think I gave him 5*l*. out of consideration of his poverty, combined with his expenses.

9542. I suppose his vote was one small element?—Decidedly.

9543. Put it for his expenses, his poverty, and his vote he had 5*l*.?—That is the feeling on which I acted.

9544. Had you come to any understanding with Keeler before he voted?—I have no recollection of anything of the sort.

9545. How soon after he delivered his vote did you give him the money?—I think in the evening he came down from London, and arrived in the middle of the day, to the best of my recollection. There was no previous understanding at all.

9546. These things are very often done and not a word passes?—I know I was liberal towards him, but it was not to influence his vote at all. I knew Keeler for years; a very generous, good sort of man.

9547. Keeler always voted on the blue side?—No; always the other way. He came as a volunteer.

9548. Had he always voted on the blue side?—No; quite the contrary; with the Reds.

9549. I suppose that circumstance of his having voted for the Reds rather increased the liberality?—I do not think so; I sympathized with the poor man.

9550. James Sheath; I see him down for 1*l*.?—Yes; another poor, unfortunate man.

9551. He is a miller?—No; he is a little farmer; a man who once possessed 3,000*l*., and I am afraid now he does not possess as many farthings. He came into Canterbury, and after he had voted we were on the terrace. I went with him to the poll; he would not go to the poll with any one but myself. We were on the terrace; he said, "Pilcher, I am a very poor man; I have come forward to vote entirely at my own expense; I hope you will consider my circumstances when you are paying me my expenses." I

Richard Filcher.

24th June 1853.

said, "There is a legal charge for these things." There was a great deal of pleading on the score of poverty, and I recollect giving him 1*l.* on the terrace openly.

9552. Was that after he had voted?—After he had voted.

9553. I thought you said he was going to vote?—No; it was after he had voted; he turned up the terrace, and I gave it him under the windows in the public streets, about three or four o'clock in the afternoon; it was on the score of poverty; indeed, I have a note in my pocket from him now, pleading poverty, and asking for assistance.

9554. Smithson, four tickets, 2*l.*?—That is Smithson of Kingston; they are four colour tickets, I presume.

9555. Why did you not give him 2*l.* instead of tickets?—I cannot say; he had relations.

9556. Had you the payment of the tickets that year?—No.

9557. Then there appears this, "cash out of pocket"?—Is that Burch's account?

9558. These are your own accounts, given to Mr. Rutter?—Copies?

9559. No; the originals. Look at them. (*They were handed to the witness.*) Mr. Rutter gave us those?—These are my accounts to Mr. Rutter; that is right.

9560. I am examining you on your own accounts?—These are my figures, and Mr. Rutter's also.

9561. Look at the next page?—By-the-by, I see Keeler had only 30*s.*; I thought he had 5*l.* That you allude to as Smith, four tickets, I cannot account for the extra two tickets. It came across my mind that he said something about boys; I cannot speak to that; I cannot account for those extra two tickets; I see four tickets.

9562. Then there is one man, "say 1*l.* 15*s.*," in the previous page of your account?—It is another account, I suppose; altogether it is 18*l.* 15*s.*; that is some payments, I do not know for what. I rendered an account of every farthing I paid.

9563. This is what I mean, "R. Beard, say 1*l.* 15*s.*?"—I think there was a Beard came up from Herne Bay; I did not see him. I suppose Mr. Rutter may have said something to me that he was unpaid, and that was a sort of contingency to be kept back to be paid.

9564. For what?—For his expenses in coming from Herne Bay.

9565. That is seven miles. It is rather heavy?—It is very heavy according to the legal charge. We only gave them sometimes just the money. I think Beard, in his calculation, made himself safe.

9566. And you paid him that?—Yes, he must have had it.

9567. I see a note. "Dear, Sir,—Pray, give our friend, Mr. Richard Beard, 2*l.* for "expenses incurred, and all will be right?"—Those were for expenses previously incurred for the canvass down there.

9568. And then the 1*l.* 15*s.* was extra?—Yes.

9569. That was for his vote?—Not for his vote. I never saw the man. I do not know him.

9570. William Brown, of Barham; here is 5*l.* for him; do you remember that?—I have no recollection of anything of the kind.

9571. There is no date to that letter about Beard?—Perhaps not. I am not aware.

9572. What makes you think it was written after the election?—I suppose that 1*l.*, as it was not paid then, must have been paid after the election. I did not say the letter was written after the election. This William Brown of Barham 5*l.* perfectly astonishes me. I do not recollect I ever gave the man more than half a sovereign when in great distress. He was constantly pestering me for something; but this 5*l.* I have not the slightest recollection of. I would not hesitate for a moment to avow it. I have not the slightest recollection. He is a man that drinks a good deal; he is a constant pest. This does perfectly astonish me. I was told something of this sort would be put to me. I said I do not recollect ever having given anything beyond a shilling. I cannot at all bring it to mind. That he had it I am certain must be the case, and that I must have given it him.

9573. You take credit for giving it to him?—I never put things down if I do not give them.

9574. That is the reason I put the question. You take credit in your account with Mr. Rutter for having given him 5*l.*?—I am upon my oath; but if you were to put the question without reference to the paper, I should say he never had a pound.

9575. Looking at that paper does it refresh your recollection?—Not the least.

9576. You have no recollection at all about?—Not the least. I am satisfied he must have had it.

9577. You are satisfied he must have had it, because you have confidence in the accuracy of your own accounts?—He never had this from me. He had a brother, and I was told the other day the brother used to manage him. I wish the man would come and refresh my memory.

9578. Do you recollect paying the brother?—I do not.

9579. Whether it was 5*l.* or 1*l.*; was it for his vote?—Yes. Not professedly, I never did such a thing in my life, except that one instance I mentioned. I never in my life went forward to induce a man to vote by giving him money. I have often driven them away. I have said, "Do not talk to me about money."

9580. It was perfectly well understood by those that came to you for that purpose, that if they voted right you would be liberal?—I never held out anything of the sort.

Richard Pilcher.

24th June 1853.

9581. You were liberal?—Not extremely liberal.

9582. There is 5*l.*?—That astonishes me more than anything I have come across.

9583. Are we to understand that the system on your side was not to pay till after the vote was given?—The system was to avoid bribery. Except this election of 1847, I never in my life, up to 1847, gave a pound for the purpose of bribery; that was the exception. We did not think of such a thing; we were always so confident of success. It would be throwing away our election in fact.

9584. In 1847 you changed your mode?—When Mr. Smythe joined us, and brought over certain parties, finding that the other parties were bribing, bribery was taken up in our own defence; and until that period I never heard of it on our side. We have been liberal; what I mean is, in charities, and so on.

9585. What do you mean by we?—Our party; Lord Albert Conyngham; he is liberal in his charities; giving a trifle in charities, and so on, after the election, but not to bring a man over to us that had a disposition to vote the other way.

9586. When you say we, do you mean the Bifron party, or the party generally?—The Liberal party generally.

9587. Up to 1847 there had been no money spent in bribery?—Not what we considered bribery; not a shilling.

9588. And in 1847 you took it up in your own defence?—Yes. When Mr. Smythe came over there was then quite another system. We knew it in an hour or two after the others commenced, and it was adopted in defence.

9589. Are we to understand that until 1847 you did not know the other side had been bribing?—Yes.

9590. How did you meet them by liberalities in charities after the election was over?—Only in the common way. The bribing in Canterbury, in my humble opinion, commenced with Mr. Villiers coming down here, and beating Mr. Lushington on the first day's election; and that was so mortifying, that a perfect stranger should come into Canterbury.

9591. That was Frederick Villiers?—Yes.

9592. He was a Liberal?—That was what induced the Liberals to bribe.

9593. Frederick Villiers beat Lushington?—In votes on the first day. In order to recover their lost ground, after the first day's polling, we were told they went to all the public-houses round, and stayed up nearly all the night to bribe parties to turn the scale the next day.

9594. That was in 1825?—In 1835. We never heard of bribing till then.

9595. You never practised it till 1847?—That is so.

9596. That is so, is it not?—Decidedly.

9597. Then, in 1847, you made up all your lee-way, and got on a level with the other side?—Just so.

9598. Then there is William Henry Stone, of Barham, also had 5*l.*?—Yes. William Henry Stone was very much afflicted for a year or two; I think he was confined to his bed. I recollect, when I canvassed him, he was obliged to call for ether, or that sort of thing.

9599. He called for the 5*l.* note too?—I do not think he did. I think, after the election some time, his wife came, and I think he was paid 5*l.* because others had been paid 5*l.*; not with a view to influence his vote at that time.

9600. It was to supply ether with?—The wife said, "Mr. Pilcher, we are very much in debt with our miller, and he will not let us have any flour; will you let us have half a sack of flour?" I remember her appealing to me for half a sack of flour, and the 5*l.* was given more on the score of charity.

9601. That would buy a great many half sacks of flour, even before the repeal of the Corn Laws?—It was not my maxim. I never went canvassing a man, saying, "I will give you a sovereign." That is not my principle. My situation would have been in danger if I had committed Lord Albert Conyngham, or compromised the party in any way. I consider my situation would have been in danger.

9602. I suppose you have heard Alderman Cooper's evidence, and the evidence of Mr. Cooper the stone-mason?—I have not heard either. I was only in court one day.

9603. You have heard witnesses state that bribery in Canterbury is of more ancient date than 1835?—Yes, true.

9604. Both among the Liberals and Tories?—Yes.

9605. I only ask you, is it the fact, as has been stated by some of the witnesses, that bribery is more ancient in date than you choose to say?—I never knew a shilling given in those days.

9606. I wish you to qualify, if you like, your evidence. You said just now, positively, that the first case of bribing among the Liberals was in 1847?—Yes.

9607. Do I understand that was the first time you heard of it?—That I had any knowledge of or anything to do with it. I had nothing to do with that affair of Baring's.

9608. You said, "We began in 1847, in self-defence?"—On our side. It did not occur to me about Alderman Cooper.

9609. I wish to know exactly what you mean. Do you mean to say that Lord Albert Conyngham's party first begun to bribe in 1847?—Decidedly.

Richard Filcher.

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9610. You do not wish to say the Liberal party in general did not begin before that?—I did not know a single act myself. I have heard remarks of that kind. Alderman Cooper will not deny anything that took place.

9611. I am desired to ask you whether you remember any instance in which the Marchioness of Conyngham herself advanced money with her own hands for the purpose of being laid out in bribery, or for the purpose of remunerating a bribery agent?—I will undertake to say the Marchioness never gave a farthing. I very much doubt whether the Marchioness ever paid a farthing at these elections.

9612. With respect to the distinction you seemed to draw just now between the payment of money after the election and the payment of money before the election, do you mean to say, that though the money was never paid until after the election it might not have been promised to be paid before the election?—I am satisfied not.

9613. What do you mean by saying that you thought that the undated letter written by you to Mr. Rutter on the subject of Beard was written before the election, but that the 2*l.* was not paid till after the election?—I cannot think the letter was written previous to the election.

9614. I understood you to say it was?—No; I think you must have misunderstood me. There was no occasion for writing a letter previous to the election.

9615. I drew your attention to the fact that the letter mentioned by the Chief Commissioner was undated?—Very good.

9616. And I asked you what reason you had for thinking it was after the election, and you did not deny it was written before the election?—I beg to correct that. I did not mean to say so, if I did say so.

9617. You say the money was paid for expenses?—Yes, it was.

9618. Mr. Rutter says that Beard's application to you was to give him something for charity?—It is only within the last minute it has occurred to me there were two Beards; one Beard of Harbledown, and a Richard Beard that lived in Northgate. He became what is called a poor man. He served the Liberal cause for many years. I knew him well; he was always very badly paid. I do now recollect that I gave him, I believe, 2*l.* 10*s.* that had not crossed my mind. It is thinking since of Richard Beard.

9619. Your letter is, "Pray give our friend Richard Beard 2*l.* for expenses incurred, and all will be right." How do you explain that?—I cannot explain it otherwise than for charity. He always used to say he was money out of pocket. He had been canvassing, and all that sort of thing. He used to keep together the party. I recollect that now. He said we cannot keep up our party without now and then a few pints of beer. I remember it perfectly well. I know he made out a calculation of some 2*l.* or 2*l.* 10*s.* for expenses out of pocket.

9620. This letter was found by Mr. Rutter among his vouchers for the election of 1847?—Yes.

9621. He says he is not sure that it was not in point of fact a receipt for a bribe. What do you say to that?—I mean to say this, I never bribed any man previous to the election. I mean to say I have made those payments which my accounts set forth after the election, under advice that they ought to be paid like other people who have paid something.

9622. My question has reference, not to the payment, but to the writing of the letter?—Just so. I went to Mr. Rutter. I had no money in my own hands.

9623. You had better remain here, because parties will be called whom you have compromised by your evidence, and it is proper you should be present?—If you please.

Charles Goodwin.

CHARLES GOODWIN recalled, and examined.

9624. When we were here last you gave us in a list of parties to whom you had given monies for their votes?—Yes.

9625. Have you an additional list now?—I have not. Maurice Saunders has got it. He has not come back from London.

9626. Do you remember the names of any parties to whom you have given monies in addition to those you gave in?—Smith in Palace-street.

9627. What did you give him?—£3.

9628. Was that in 1847?—Yes.

9629. For his vote?—Yes.

9630. Did you give a man called William Cockett anything for his vote that year?—£3.

9631. Did you give a man named William Parnum anything?—£3.

9632. Did you give a man called William Austen, of Castle-street, anything?—£3.

9633. Did you give a man named Edward Ratcliff anything for his vote?—No. I paid Jennings Southee 5*l.*

9634. What for?—He polled him.

9635. He got him to vote?—Yes.

9636. What did you give Southee 5*l.* for?—He took the name from the list. The contract was 5*l.* each, as I stated before, and he took that name, and polled that man.

9637. And he had the money?—And he had the money.
 9638. Did you give Southee 5*l.* in 1847 for polling Ratcliff?—That is right.
 9639. You do not know whether Ratcliff received the money or not?—He has said he did not; but he received first 2*l.*, and 1*l.* afterwards.
 9640. That is 3*l.*?—That is 3*l.*
 9641. Do you know when the last pound was paid?—I do not.
 9642. Do you not know from him?—No, I do not; very lately, I believe; I do not know the day.
 9643. Did you give Thomas Barber or Henry Pittock anything?—Not Pittock.
 9644. Or Barber?—Barber; I do not know. Either he or some one received the money for him; a man of the name of Pittock; I got him to look after him; he got him up to my malthouse early in the morning, and he polled him. Some one had something for him, but what the amount was I cannot tell.
 9645. For Barber?—For Barber.
 9646. You cannot tell us what the amount was, or who had the money?—No, I cannot.
 9647. Barber was a bribed voter?—No question.
 9648. And to his knowledge?—I do not know; I cannot tell that.
 9649. It was your intention to bribe him when you gave the money?—The man always wanted buying, or I should not have employed Pittock to get him.
 9650. He is dead?—He is dead.
 9651. Edward Bailey, St. Peter's-lane?—There are two.
 9652. Edward and John?—Yes; 3*l.* each, they say I gave them.
 9653. For their votes?—For their votes.
 9654. In 1847?—In 1847.
 9655. James Hawkes; did you give him anything?—Yes; I do not know the amount I gave him. It strikes me it was 5*l.* I bribed him, and paid him
 9656. In the same year?—In the same year.
 9657. Edward Hayward?—Yes; 3*l.*
 9658. For his vote?—For his vote.
 9659. In 1847?—Yes.
 9660. Thomas Linton and John Linton?—I paid the one 6*l.* for the two votes. I saw one of them last evening, and he says the brother had the 6*l.* for his vote. I understood at the time it was for the two.
 9661. Who did you pay it to?—To one of the Lintons.
 9662. To John or Thomas?—Not the master; the one that works for his brother. I paid him in a cottage.
 9663. What did you state to him; that was for his own vote, or his own and his brother's?—I understood it was for the two; that is what I understood.
 9664. William Raymond Solly; did you give him anything?—He had 5*l.* from me, and he had it in this way: when the Honourable Mr. Smythe was about to come down and canvass, I said we would hoist a pink colour; and they all said we should have no colour at all. I went to Solly, and gave him an order for a 5*l.* flag; and he began to draw from me, as he does from everybody who knows him; he drew 5*l.* from me, and I believe he also drew 33*l.*; that is the way I account for that 5*l.*
 9665. It was for the flag?—Yes, the flag.
 9666. Not the vote?—It amounted to the same thing.
 9667. That would depend on whether you got the money's worth in the flag?—It was understood that he was to vote for our two candidates by having the order for the flag.
 9668. He is dead too?—Well, he is; but Edward Southee can confirm that.
 9669. Have you any other information to give us?—No, I have not.
 9670. That exhausts your recollection as to the parties you bribed in 1847?—Yes.

ROBERT FILMER sworn, and examined.

Robert Filmer.

9671. Where do you live?—Lower Hardres.
 9672. Is there a Thomas Filmer of Lower Hardres?—Not that I know of.
 9673. What is your business?—I am agent to Dr. Fawcett.
 9674. Are you woodreeve to him?—Yes.
 9675. And several other Conservative gentlemen, I believe?—Yes.
 9676. Are you a voter for this city?—No.
 9677. You wished to make a statement to us on the last day of our meeting here; what was that?—Why it was about my being here on Friday, and away from the men so much. I have many men to look after, and I would ask you, gentlemen, to be so kind as to let me have my hearing; I do not care on what day.
 9678. Did you undertake to bring up some voters from Lower Hardres to poll at the last election for this city?—Yes. I did not bring them; I persuaded them to come.
 9679. You know a man of the name of Taylor?—Where does he live?
 9680. Do you know anybody who took a part in that election called Taylor?—I know Taylor that used to keep the White Lion.

Robert Filmer.

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9681. Do you remember having any conversation with anybody of the name of Taylor about bringing voters to the poll?—No.

9682. Do you know a man of the name of Roalfe?—Yes.

9683. Does he live at Hardres?—Yes.

9684. Is he a voter?—Yes.

9685. Do you know a man of the name of Jeanes, a voter of Lower Hardres?—He works for me.

9686. A man of the name of Stringer?—Yes.

9687. Also a voter?—Yes.

9688. Were those three of the men whom you persuaded?—I did not particularly persuade them; I did some years back, at one election, persuade them very much indeed. Those that did not vote red then, last time were ready to become red.

9689. You had a conversation with them some days before?—Yes.

9690. And you knew they were coming?—Yes.

9691. Do you mean to say if Mr. Taylor of the committee-room states it was actually agreed that you were to bring them to the poll it is not correct?—I never had any conversation with him about anything.

9692. Had you any conversation with anybody at Mr. Kingsford's office after the election?—I do not recollect.

9693. Just recollect?—If I knew I would tell you.

9694. I have got it all here, Mr. Filmer?—Perhaps you have. I do not know that I have. If I had I would tell you.

9695. Had you no conversation with any clerk at Mr. Kingsford's, or with Mr. Kingsford himself, about what you were to say on the subject of the last election?—The last election Mr. Kingsford's clerk came to my house. I had nothing to do with his office. He was talking to me something I forget what about; I do not know that it was anything particular; it was whether I had done this or that or the other. I do not know what it was.

9696. Did you promise him you would forget all about this?—Forget it?

9697. Yes?—No.

9698. You had better care?—I am.

9699. We can get these facts out of others, and we have it before us here. It all depends on yourself, whether your answers are satisfactory to us or not, what course we shall take. Having told you that, I put the question to you again. Did you ever promise Mr. Kingsford's clerk, or anybody, that when you were asked a question about your persuasion of these voters you would forget all about it, if necessary?—No; I did not know that I did.

9700. Do you believe you did?—I do not know; I do not disbelieve that I did, or did not.

9701. I will ask you the question for the last time, you distinctly swear that you did not make such a promise?—No; I would not swear so; that I did not.

9702. Perhaps you will be good enough now not to forget, but to recollect, did you make any present in money or monies' worth to any of the Hardres voters?—I did.

9703. Or their families?—I did.

9704. Before the election?—I did.

9705. How much did you give them?—I gave them some butter, some meat, and some bread.

9706. Go on?—Nothing more.

9707. No grocery?—No.

9708. Just consider, if you are not quite certain?—Perhaps I might; I am not sure.

9709. Will you swear it; did you, or did you not?—I cannot; if I could I would. I would not tell you a story.

9710. Did you tell Mr. Kingsford's clerk that you had?—I dare say I did, if he asked me.

9711. But because I ask you, you will not tell me?—Yes, I would, fairly, if I knew it. Why should I keep it from you?

9712. Do you know a voter of the name of Eldridge?—Yes.

9713. And a man named Barber?—Yes.

9714. Did you not give them groceries?—It was the colour-tickets; that was after the election.

9715. But you promised it them before the election?—No; not promised them. I told them I would get the colour-tickets.

9716. Do not swear yes and no in the same answer?—I am not.

9717. What was the amount supplied to each voter at Hardres whom you persuaded to come to the poll?—I never told them any amount. I would get the colour-tickets if I could, and whatever they were I would give them the money.

9718. How much was that?—They had two tickets each, and I gave them 1*l.* each.

9719. How many voters were there that received 1*l.* apiece?—Roalfe, Jeanes, Eldridge, Stringer, and Barber.

9720. You have only named those I have named already. Give us some more I have not yet named?—No more.

9721. You swear that?—Yes, I will.

Robert Filmer.
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9722. You gave 1*l.* apiece to five voters, and no more?—No more.
9723. Did you give anything to the families of any more?—No; only what I tell you.
9724. Did you supply the families of other voters with meat, or with bread, or with groceries, or with ale?—I did.
9725. Give me the names of those voters?—The four that lived near me, Eldridge, Stringer, Jeanes, and Roalfe.
9726. Anybody else?—No.
9727. You swear that?—I will.
9728. Was the amount supplied in groceries, meat, and that sort of thing about 5*s.* a man?—Whatever I ordered they had, and I paid for it.
9729. Do I understand the shopkeepers told the parties, by your direction, they could have the things if they liked?—Yes.
9730. You were frequently in Canterbury during the election?—I was.
9731. What committee did you attend?—I did not attend any committee. I believe I was once or twice up there at Ward's.
9732. I am not speaking of the general committee; I am speaking of the two district committees, Mr. Pout's and Mr. Collard's; which of them did you communicate with?—I did not with any one, only Mr. Ward.
9733. You went direct to Mr. Ward?—To no other.
9734. From whom did you get the money for the colour tickets?—From Smith.
9735. By whose authority did Mr. Smith pay you the money for the colour tickets?—I went there for the colour tickets, and I carried them back to him, and he gave me the money.
9736. Did you carry any letter to Mr. Smith from any body?—No.
9737. How did he know you were authorized to ask for the money?—He knew I had done so for the men.
9738. Did you promise Mr. Kingsford's clerk that you would, if called upon, say that you did all this on your own responsibility, and without authority from any one?—I did.
9739. Have you ever been paid for what you expended in this meat and bread and groceries?—Not a halfpenny.
9740. You were not repaid?—I have not been repaid.
9741. Have you made a charge against any one?—No.
9742. You do not intend to do so?—No.
9743. What was done was done of your own free will?—It was.
9744. And you got the colour tickets for your own men?—And every farthing I received I gave to the men.
9745. The money for the colour tickets?—Nothing more.
9746. Did you not stop any money out of the colour tickets for those groceries?—I would not stop it. I never did stop a farthing.
9747. You paid them 1*l.* 5*s.*, that is, 1*l.* to each of these persons for colour tickets, and you got that money back from Mr. Smith; is that what you say?—Yes.
9748. How much did you receive from Mr. Smith?—£5.
9749. Go on?—As I tell you, I gave every farthing to the men; and I believe this Barber owed me for some wood. He came afterwards and paid me for the wood out of the money.
9750. Each man got the value of four colour tickets?—The men had the money for the colour tickets.
9751. You are out of pocket by what you say you supplied,—the bread, meat, and groceries?—Every farthing.
9752. At this moment?—Yes.
9753. How much are you out of pocket, do you think?—I'll be hanged if I can tell you now. I do not know.
9754. Within a few shillings?—I do not know. I think it might be, with the refreshments here in Canterbury, I suppose, one way and the other, 30*s.*
9755. That is what you have paid towards the support of a good cause?—Yes.
9756. Have you received any present or reward for your services?—Never.
9757. Or a mark of anybody's esteem for what you did during the election?—No.

JENNINGS UNDERDOWN SOUTHEE sworn, and examined.

J. U. Southee.

9758. Mr. Goodwin tells us that you had 5*l.* from him at the election of 1847, for the purpose of bribing a man called Edward Ratcliff; is that true?—It is not.
9759. What did you have?—The money that I had from Charles Goodwin was after the election.
9760. What was it for?—I would rather explain the nature of this transaction.
9761. If you will answer the question you may explain afterwards?—This money was part of the 150*l.*, that is to say, the balance or residue of that 150*l.* which was remaining after the parties were paid who voted for Lord Albert Conyngham and Smyth. On that occasion there was so much remaining of the 150*l.*, and he gave me

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17*l.* of it,—as much as he kept for himself,—I do not know the exact amount; he considered it my share for the expense I had been at during the election. I never received a penny during the election. He paid me a week or two after the election 17*l.*

9762. That is your own share in the transaction for which you were paid?—That is what he gave me.

9763. Did you ever bribe a man called Edward Ratcliff?—I went and saw Edward Ratcliff. He is a carrier. He goes into the Isle of Sheppy, and on that occasion he was about going on the next day. I said, "You must stay at home." He said, "I can go a part of my journey, which I shall be a loser by." I said, "The loss you sustain I will make good to you." I asked him what he thought it would be, and he said something like 2*l.* or 3*l.* I said, "Very well, you shall have it;" and I paid him at the time either 2*l.* or 3*l.*, I cannot say which. That was at the time of the election.

9764. Before he voted?—Before he voted. I gave him, I think, a pound at the time I saw him.

9765. A pound in hand?—Yes, and the other afterwards.

9766. You did not give him 5*l.*?—I did not.

9767. Was any money given to you by Mr. Goodwin for that purpose?—Not to my knowledge.

9768. For the purpose of securing Ratcliff?—Not to my knowledge.

9769. Was this 3*l.* paid out of your own pocket?—It was, at that time.

9770. Who repaid it to you?—All the money I received was the 17*l.*

9771. Did you send in an account of the monies you paid? I thought the 17*l.* was to represent remuneration to yourself?—That is all the money I received.

9772. Did you render any account to anybody, or to Mr. Goodwin, of monies you disbursed?—Not to anybody.

9773. Did you tell Goodwin what you had given to Ratcliff?—I do not believe I did.

9774. Did you give any money to anybody else besides Ratcliff?—Not to my knowledge.

9775. Then you would receive 14*l.* for yourself?—Decidedly.

9776. What had you done at the election to have 14*l.*?—I had been canvassing with Mr. Goodwin during the election, and some time previous to the election; and what money I had spent during the election I had spent out of my own pocket.

9777. What had you spent? 3*l.* is all I have at present?—The fact is I did not keep any account of the monies I spent.

9778. You say there was a surplus of this 150*l.* which Goodwin had for the purposes of the election. Was that surplus equally divided between you and Goodwin?—I cannot say. He told me that that was my share.

9779. Without saying what was remaining?—Yes.

9780. Or what share you had; whether a half, or a third, or two thirds, or what?—That is all he said; that was my share.

9781. Are you quite sure that Goodwin gave you no money for the purpose of securing Ratcliff's votes?—I will take my oath of it.

9782. Not 5*s.*?—Not 5*s.*

9783. Or any other sum?—Or any other sum.

9784. You secured Ratcliff of your own accord?—I did. It might have been suggested by some parties that I was to go down and see him. That I will not say anything about.

9785. Was it suggested?—I cannot say whether it was suggested or not.

9786. What makes you think it was?—These things are, generally speaking, done in that way. "If you know anyone, perhaps you will call on them." At that time I was living at the orchard at St. Dunstan's, and it was on my way home.

9787. Did you give any other person any money during the election of 1847?—No.

James Bligh.

JAMES BLIGH recalled, and examined.

9788. When you were examined before us on the last occasion, you stated that you had bribed your two nephews, or rather that you had given your two nephews, George and Frederick, 1*l.* apiece?—£2 apiece.

9789. And that you had given John White, for himself and brother and father, 15*l.*, deducting 1*l.* for something you had paid for?—Yes; he received the 15*l.*

9790. You gave him 14*l.*, he having already received 1*l.*?—Yes.

9791. That made 15*l.*?—Yes.

9792. And you told us on that occasion that you had paid no other party any sum of money for their vote?—No.

9793. You told us that?—Yes, I did.

9794. And then there was some difficulty which arose respecting a parcel containing bank notes which had been dropped in at your window?—Yes.

9795. You stated that that envelope contained only a 10*l.* note and a 5*l.* note. The other party stated it contained a 20*l.* note and a 10*l.* note. I believe at that period the Court broke up; but your attention had been pointedly directed, before that difficulty arose, as to the sums of money which you had expended in bribery; and you told us that

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you had only expended the 15*l.* and the 2*l.* to each of your two nephews. That is so, is it?—Yes.

9796. When you made that statement to us on oath, did you recollect you were paid any other money?—Not personally. I caused money to go to others.

9797. Why have you not told us that before?—What with that 15*l.*, and one thing and another, I was bothered so that I really did not recollect.

9798. You told us the 15*l.* came direct from the committee-room; that Mr. Ashenden gave it you, or dropped it in at the window?—Mr. Ashenden or some one else.

9799. Who did you get the other sums of money you caused to be given to others from?—£20 I had from Mr. Pout, and I paid a little bill.

9800. What did you do with the 20*l.*?—I gave it to two persons to make use of for electioneering purposes.

9801. Give me the names of those two parties?—I gave it to Thomas Marsh to make use of.

9802. You did not say to Thomas Marsh, “Here is 20*l.* to make use of?”—He told me what he wanted.

9803. Tell me what he said?—He told me he wanted a certain sum for two voters, and he wanted a trifle for himself with an outstanding debt.

9804. He went more into particulars than that; he told you exactly what he wanted?—He did.

9805. And he told you what the trifle was that he wanted for himself?—Yes.

9806. What was that trifle?—£4.

9807. What did he want for the other two voters?—£5 for one and 4*l.* for the other.

9808. That was 13*l.* in all?—Yes; that is 13*l.*

9809. And you gave him 20*l.*?—No, I did not. There is another man, William Cogger.

9810. This Thomas Marsh you gave 13*l.*?—Yes.

9811. Who were the two voters he wanted the 5*l.* and the 4*l.* for?—I believe a man of the name of Bean is one, and I think the other was Sayer.

9812. Was it for their votes he wanted it?—It was for their votes he wanted it; they would not vote without.

9813. Did he represent the 4*l.* that he wanted for himself, the trifle, was for his vote?—Not for his vote. He did not say so. He told me there was an outstanding debt, somewhere about 30*s.* or 2*l.*, owing to him; and the other he would make use of in the best manner he could with regard to giving something to drink.

9814. He would not vote without having his outstanding debt paid?—He did not tell me that.

9815. Was it understood between you and him that he was to vote on having his outstanding debt paid?—He told me what he wanted, and I told him I would endeavour to get it, and I did get it.

9816. That was the 13*l.*?—Yes.

9817. Did you give anybody else anything?—William Cogger.

9818. What did you give him?—£7.

9819. What was that for?—To give to a person for his vote.

9820. What person?—I think it was Ebenezer Masters.

9821. For his vote?—Yes.

9822. Is Cogger in this place now?—Yes.

9823. We can get him?—So you can Masters.

9824. What did he represent he wanted the money for for Masters?—He would not vote without.

9825. Rather a high figure?—Well, it was.

9826. At what time did Mr. Pout give you this 20*l.*?—What date?

9827. Yes?—It was before the election.

9828. Can you tell us how long before?—On the 6th, I think.

9829. On the 6th of July?—Yes; the election was on the 8th.

9830. Two days before the election?—Two days before the election; I will not be positive to a day.

9831. The day before the nomination. What day was it your daughter brought the envelope with the notes into your room?—I will not be positive whether it was on the nomination day or the same day.

9832. The same day as you got the 20*l.*?—That I will not be positive.

9833. What money did he give you the 20*l.* in?—A 20*l.* note.

9834. Do you remember what you did with it; did you change that 20*l.* note?—I think when I left his house I went and changed it.

9835. Where?—At the banker's.

9836. Now, Mr. Bligh, it is rather odd, when we were here last I asked you particularly if you had changed a 20*l.* note at the bank on that day, and you said no?—I did not believe that I had.

9837. What makes you believe it now?—They tell me so at the bank. Their books will prove that I did, and had cash for it.

9838. I asked you whether you had changed a 20*l.* note for the purpose of ascertaining whether the envelope contained a 20*l.* note, as was sworn to, and you said that you had

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not changed a 20*l.* note, because you had not had a 20*l.* note, and that the envelope contained a 10*l.* note?—So it did.

9839. You told us you had only changed two notes in the course of that week. Your attention was pointedly directed to it. You were asked how many notes you changed in the course of that week at the bank or anywhere, and you said only two, and neither of those was a 20*l.* note?—I recollect I was very positive, as I stated. I am as certain that I found the 10*l.* note and the 5*l.* note as I am of standing here.

9840. It was pointedly put to you, if you had changed a 20*l.* note, for the purpose of proving incidentally that the envelope did contain the 20*l.* note, and you denied it?—Yes.

9841. And you told us nothing then of having received a 20*l.* note or any other money for bribing from Mr. Pout. When it is discovered that you changed a 20*l.* note, you say the 20*l.* I got from Mr. Pout?—Yes, that is true.

9842. I believe, Mr. Bligh, you were informed of it by the newspapers before you were informed of it by the bank, were you not?—Oh dear no.

9843. Was the discovery due to you?—I went myself to discover it.

9844. Before it appeared in the newspapers?—Yes.

9845. Do you still adhere to your statement that the envelope only contained 15*l.*?—I do.

9846. Just attend to an answer that you made on your first examination, that this very sum of money, no matter what it was, 15*l.* or 30*l.*, or whatever it was, was given to you for the purpose of being handed over to the Whites, in consequence of a conversation you had had with one of the Whites, which ended in an agreement between you that they were to have 5*l.* a head; therefore what you told the committee must have been that you wanted 15*l.* to bribe the Whites with?—I never told the committee at all.

9847. Who did you tell?—I told nobody.

9848. I want to know that; that is precisely what I wish to know. You stated that at your first examination, and you also stated that the committee or the paymaster, whoever it was, though he had no sort of information how much money was necessary to bribe the Whites with, paid over to you the exact sum you wanted, 15*l.*; how do you account for that?—I never mentioned it but to Mr. Ward. He is the only person I spoke to about money; in fact, he spoke to me.

9849. If you never mentioned to Mr. Ward or to anybody that you wanted 15*l.* to bribe the Whites with, was it not as likely they would send you 30*l.* as 15*l.*?—I never mentioned any sum.

9850. How do you account for the remarkable fact that the money you received, after the conversation with the Whites, was the exact sum you wanted to give to the Whites?—As singular as it may appear, it is true.

9851. You stated this communication passed with reference to this business between yourself and Mr. Collard?—No.

9852. At your last examination?—No; I never spoke to Mr. Collard.

9853. Were you not on Mr. Collard's district committee?—I attended the room. There was no other committee that I know of.

9854. Are you not aware there were two committees called district committees, north and south, of which Mr. Collard and Mr. Pout were chairmen?—I only attended one.

9855. Which was that?—Where Mr. Ward was. I do not think I went there above half a dozen times.

9856. Were you never at the other committee?—No.

9857. If that has been stated by anybody it is a mistake?—It was the principal committee room, Mr. Ward's; that is where I went.

9858. How does Mr. Collard come to know all about the business of the 15*l.*?—That is where I got the money from.

9859. From whom?—From Mr. Collard.

9860. How came Mr. Pout to know all about this 15*l.*?—I went and told him.

9861. When did you tell him?—The very morning I received it. I said I received 15*l.* In fact I knew he was going to send me a sum.

9862. Both Mr. Pout and Mr. Collard had something to do with the business of the Whites?—Mr. Collard had no more to do with it than I have told you. I told him I had received the money.

9863. Mr. Pout paid you money for the purpose of bribing other voters?—Yes.

9864. You were employed north and south?—Yes.

9865. Since your last examination have you endeavoured to refresh your memory as to what you did at the last election?—Yes.

9866. In addition to what you stated at your last examination, you have now told us of several persons to whom you caused money to be given. Just recollect. Have you not had other transactions at the last election besides those you have stated?—There is a little bill I paid to Packman. It was an outstanding bill, partly paid before.

9867. Are there not other persons besides those whom you have mentioned to whom you caused money to be given at the last election for their votes?—I do not believe a farthing.

9868. Have you endeavoured to recollect?—I have endeavoured.

9869. Your best way is to state everything at once. Just try to recollect whether there were some other persons?—I do not believe, another halfpenny.

9870. With respect to this bill; what do you say about this bill?—That was an outstanding bill from the election before.

9871. Did you pay a person of the name of Packman 3*l.* 10*s.* at the last election?—Yes.

9872. What was that for?—For colour poles.

9873. Was that for an old bill due in 1847?—The remainder of an old bill.

9874. Was the original bill 5*l.*?—I believe there was 30*s.* paid upon it.

9875. What is Packman?—He is a poor worn-out carpenter; he is very aged. It was his son that made the things for the parties.

9876. You paid him 3*l.* 10*s.*?—Yes, I did.

9877. Which he claimed as a balance of a bill contracted in 1847?—Yes. If you look at the back of that I think it shows where he received it.

9878. It is 1*l.* 10*s.* and 3*l.* 10*s.*?—It made me take more interest in endeavouring to get it.

9879. When did Gurney Croasdill leave Canterbury?—I do not know.

9880. Was it before 1847?—I do not know when it was.

9881. Look at the back of that bill (*handing a paper to the witness*)?—I do not know what election it was, I am sure. The bill was only put into my hands.

9882. On the back of the bill is the name of Gurney Croasdill?—I see it.

9883. He left Canterbury, to the best of what I recollect of the evidence, long before 1847?—I really cannot say when he left.

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Mr. ROBERT WALKER recalled, and examined.

Mr. Robt Walker.

9884. When did Gurney Croasdill leave Canterbury?—In 1848.

JAMES BLIGH recalled, and examined.

James Bligh.

9895. Did Packman tell you he would not vote for the Reds unless he was paid the balance?—To speak the truth, he was a little ugly about it. He is a man who has always supported the cause, and that made me the more endeavour that he should be paid. I think I was the instigation of his son having the poles to make; and he told me a great many times since that he had only been paid a portion, and I told him if it laid in my power I would get it for him.

9886. Did you apply to him for his vote in 1852?—I did not.

9897. Did you pay him before the election?—He spoke to me before the election, and I told him I would endeavour to get it if possible. I mentioned it to Mr. Pout, and Mr. Pout said, "You pay it." I met him a day or two afterwards, perhaps on the same day, and I told him if he would come down to me and bring the bill I would pay it.

9888. You received the money from Mr. Pout?—Yes.

9889. You say he was a little ugly about it. Do you not think that he would not have voted unless that had been paid?—I do not know.

9890. Be candid. Have you any doubt about it?—You do not want me to say what I do not believe?

9891. I only want you to speak as to your belief?—I believe he would have voted if he had not received it. I do really, because he is a very strong supporter of the cause. It would have been a shame if he had not received it.

Mr. JOHN POUT recalled, and examined.

Mr. John Pout.

9892. You told us, when we were here last, that you never had any money transactions with James Bligh?—Not to my recollection, I had not.

9893. You told us so?—Most assuredly I did.

9894. Is your recollection the same now?—No, it is not; because I have been told that I gave him 20*l.* before the election.

9895. Did you do so?—It appears so, by what I hear at the bank. I had no recollection of it, neither have I now.

9896. That is what I am asking you, have you any recollection of ever having given a 20*l.* note to James Bligh?—I did not recollect it, till I was told that I had done so. I believe I have. I do not mean to deny it.

9897. You do not recollect a thing because you are told it?—I do not deny it.

9898. If I told you you went to London yesterday you would not recollect it on that account?—Yes, if I did, I should.

9899. I ask you, do you recollect giving James Bligh a 20*l.* note?—I must only give you the same answer; I do not recollect that I gave him any money. I should have said

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Mr. John Pout.

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that I gave him the 20*l.* if I had recollected it. It is proved that I gave it him by the bank books, that he took it across and changed it.

9900. How did the bank book prove that unless you had the number of the note?—I did not take the number of the note.

9901. How does the circumstance of a man changing a 20*l.* note prove that you gave it him?—It comes direct from one party to the other. What I understand is this, that the bank will prove that I changed a cheque upon the Saturday for between 60*l.* and 70*l.* upon a private transaction in business, as I generally do at the bank. I took large notes, because it is an accommodation to me, and that the bank can prove, and it proves that I gave a 20*l.* note to Mr. Bligh that he took to the bank.

9902. It proves this, that you took a 20*l.* note from the bank, and that the 20*l.* note was brought by Mr. Bligh to the bank?—Yes; and Mr. Bligh says I gave it him, and I believe I did; I do not deny it.

9903. You were in the confidence of your party, of course?—Yes.

9904. You say you have no recollection of having given this 20*l.* note to Bligh?—I did not recollect it when I told you so at first.

9905. Attend to me, you say that you received a cheque from Mr. Core Kingsford for 100*l.*?—No; I said that Mr. Core Kingsford offered me a cheque for 100*l.*, and that I was to give Mr. Collard 50*l.* which I refused to do, and he gave Mr. Collard the 50*l.* afterwards. I did not wish to have anything to do with Mr. Collard.

9906. He offered you a cheque for 100*l.* to pay Mr. Collard 50*l.* out of it?—Yes.

9907. You declined, and said he might pay Mr. Collard himself?—Yes.

9908. Did you pay Mr. Collard any money upon that occasion?—No.

9909. Could this 20*l.* note that you got from the bank by any means have found its way into the hands of Mr. Collard?—Certainly not.

9910. I think you told us you were upon bad terms with him?—No; not on bad terms.

9911. You were not pulling together?—We voted the same way. I did not mean to have anything to do with the committee, nor should I have done so, except that Mr. Kingsford wanted me to transact this business for him.

9912. That was done purposely?—Not at all.

9913. Accidentally then?—How do you mean.

9914. You were either there purposely or accidentally?—I did not mean to work with the committee at all. I did not like several of the members upon it; that is the fact.

9915. I want to ascertain about this 20*l.* note, which found its way into the hands of Mr. Collard?—No.

9916. Could it have found its way into the hands of anybody so as ultimately to get to Mr. Collard?—No.

9917. You think now it must have gone direct from you to Mr. Bligh?—Most assuredly.

9918. I believe, though you did not state it upon your last examination, upon the former examination, that you were at the head of one of the committees, and that Mr. Collard was at the head of the other?—It was so stated. I had no committee.

9919. Do not let us quarrel about terms; we have got all the facts before us, thanks to Mr. Kingsford's papers?—I will explain everything.

9920. I asked you a number of questions upon your former examination as to what the committee did, and your answer was that the committee did nothing. I am not speaking of the general committee, but that body of partizans which was your district committee at the head of which you were?—Yes.

9921. You understand that?—Yes.

9922. Was Mr. Bligh upon your committee, or Mr. Collard's?—Upon mine he was named. Mr. Kingsford divided the town into two districts.

9923. Was not that division made for the express purpose of enabling you and Mr. Collard, who were not upon good terms, to work each in his own way?—Yes, certainly.

9924. It is not likely that any money transactions in which you took part would pass through Mr. Collard's hands, or vice versa?—No; we had nothing to do together.

9925. Did you state, upon your last examination, anything about the three Josslyns?—No.

9926. Is it true that you could do anything you liked with the three Josslyns, and that they were quite safe?—I do not know but one man of that name that was lame.

9927. Have you ever stated that you could do what you liked with all three, and that they were quite safe?—Never.

9928. You are quite sure of that?—I do not know but one of the men. I only know one, and that is from being guardian of the poor. He applied to me.

9929. Do they not all three go together?—I do not know.

9930. Did they not, at the last election?—Yes.

9931. You communicated with one of the three?—Never, except officially as a guardian.

9932. Have you never told anybody that you had?—Never. I never spoke to the man in my life. I never knew anything more of them than you know yourselves. It is only one man that I know.

9933. It is only due to you to be informed, that, instead of Josslyn, it is Jeanes?—I know one or two of the men that work for Mr. Cooper.

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9934. Have you made any statement as to the Jeanes?—No. I do not know them sufficiently to speak to them. I do not know that ever I spoke to one of the Jeanes in my life but once.

9935. Nor the Josslyns either?—They are men that are not likely to come in my way at all; men that I do not know.

9936. I find I was right in the first instance; it was Josslyn. It was stated distinctly that you could do anything with those three, and that they were quite safe. You have heard nobody make that statement?—No.

9937. Had you anything to do with a person of the name of Hadley?—No.

9938. Do you know his brother?—No. I know the names you are mentioning from Mr. Kingsford's brief that went before the House of Commons, because that is in the printed report.

9939. You told us just now that you had forgotten, even at this moment, the large sum of 20*l.*, and other matters that were stated by the last witness?—Only that one.

9940. I want to know, has your attention not been called to these circumstances since the contest?—Which.

9941. All these circumstances?—No.

9942. Do you mean to say, when this case for the sitting member was about being prepared, you were not consulted as to what would be the probable line of attack and defence?—I never saw them upon it.

9943. Were you not consulted in every case that could possibly be brought forward?—I was asked the question as to a great many of the names.

9944. Is it not the fact that you were referred to throughout the contest for the seat, and afterwards, after the seats had been gained, and the proceedings taken to defend them, as the person who could speak with the greatest accuracy as to what are called bribery payments?—I was not spoken to at all till I was in London at the time the committee was sitting. A few questions were asked me when I went through the brief with Mr. Kingsford, and I made such remarks as I thought necessary for him, as a professional man, to guide the briefs.

9945. I have gone through your evidence carefully, both at the time you gave it and since it was printed, and I am bound to say that you have contributed no information to this commission which we have not already obtained from other witnesses, and your statement to-day is a case in point. You have confessed to the 20*l.*; not because it was stated by the last witness. I now ask you, did you ever give us any evidence whatever not already given by others, both at the present or the former examination?—I do not know of anything but what I have told you. I do not recollect any particular circumstances. I came here to tell you the truth, and to answer every question that you can put to me, and I believe I have told you all I know. As to this case of Bligh, I have as much forgotten it as I am sure of my own existence.

9946. There may be other cases that you have also forgotten?—I think not. I have told you a great many things that you could not have known before; of that I am quite certain.

9947. Did you render your accounts to anybody?—My accounts all went before the parties. I told you the accounts were sent up to Mr. Gridley.

9948. Those were the 1847 accounts?—That was Clinton and Vance, 1847.

9949. This circumstance of the 20*l.* given to Bligh was 1852. Have you rendered any accounts of the money you expended in 1852?—They were all sent up to the finance committee.

9950. Who formed the finance committee?—Mr. Kingsford, Mr. William Delmar, and Doctor Lochee. They had the whole of the accounts; all the bills that I paid.

9951. This 20*l.* would appear in those accounts?—Most likely. I would not answer to that, because I have been thinking since, as to this 20*l.*, that it was given three or four days before the election.

9952. Was it the nomination day?—I do not know.

9953. Or the day before?—A day or two before.

9954. Why should not that 20*l.* appear in the accounts?—Very likely it did; I would not be certain that it did. I told you the items were put down; it may have been, and no doubt it was. When I first heard of this 20*l.*, I thought it was a private transaction between Bligh and myself. I employ him yearly, and I pay him for repairs, and I thought it was Bligh's bill.

9955. I suppose in this account sent in to the finance committee there would be a debtor and creditor account between you and the finance committee?—Yes.

9956. You put down on the one side the sums you received, and on the other side the sums you disbursed?—Yes.

9957. And if that 20*l.* did not appear it would be short?—Yes.

9958. It might not have appeared in the account, and yet be represented as money which legitimately belonged to you as part of your expenses or remuneration?—It might be put down with the others,—“Bligh, so much money,” as I told you before; then it would have appeared.

9959. If it had not it would appear as part of your remuneration?—I should have been out of pocket if it was not down.

9960. You did not tell us that before?—What?

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9961. That there was so much to Bligh appearing in the account. On the contrary, you swore there was only a pound for some trifling expenses?—I tell you now, as I told you before, I had no recollection. I told you that I paid Bligh some money for travelling expenses for his brother, and employing a man.

9962. Now you say that the 20*l.* paid to Bligh would appear in the account of receipts and payments, as you told us before. You have not told us anything of the sort?—If I had recollected it before I would have told you so.

9963. Does it or does it not appear?—I suppose it does.

9964. Now there is also a question about this financial committee that I wish to ask you. Is that the committee of referees, or triumvirate, as they are called, in Mr. Kingsford's brief?—I suppose they are.

9965. Had they the superintendence over the two committees?—I do not know.

9966. Did you not regularly report to them?—No.

9967. Then if it is stated in the brief that is untrue?—Only in the evening I reported.

9968. Did you report everything to this triumvirate?—No.

9969. Did you ever report to them?—Only through the canvassing clerk, Mr. Taylor. He made up the report of an evening.

9970. They had supreme power over you and the committee of which you were the chief?—Certainly.

9971. I ask you, as a matter of fact, did you or did you not know that, though there were nominally three persons upon that committee, that Mr. Kingsford and Mr. Delmar were so much occupied with the preparations for the contest of the county that all the business was in point of fact managed by Dr. Lochee?—I think it was.

9972. It is stated in one of the papers handed in by Mr. Kingsford, that a sum of 300*l.* was placed in your hands by Mr. Gipps, with directions to pay it over to Mr. Kingsford, and Mr. Kingsford remarks he never received it; what became of that money?—The 300*l.* is part of the money that Dr. Lochee had for colour tickets.

9973. You did not pay it over to Mr. Kingsford?—No.

9974. You do not deny that?—Yes.

9975. Was there no other sum that Mr. Gipps left, except that that went to Dr. Lochee?—I have told you everything.

9976. Are you sure of that?—Yes.

9977. It will be very unpleasant, by-and-by, if some other witness shall make a statement, and then you are to be recalled, and say then you recollect it?—I have told you of every sum I received, and I have spoke of everything I know.

9978. Have you any further information to give?—No, I have not.

9979. Have you a book which you consider a sort of register, which you have kept for some years?—A register of the freedom?

9980. Of the whole constituency?—A whole drawer-full of them.

9981. I am told you have got one particular book, in a calf-skin binding?—I do not know that I have. I have a good many books with different bindings.

9982. A parchment binding?—They are all quite at your service, if you wish them. They have nothing to do with the election. They are entirely registration affairs, and nothing more.

9983. You have no books other than several books which are registration books?—The registration books.

9984. Have you no particular book to which you were in the habit of referring for ascertaining the particular opinions of the electors?—That is the book.

9985. Then I want the book; not the several books?—They are all the same thing.

9986. I want the book?—You can have it with pleasure.

9987. How do you identify the book from all the others?—They go on from year to year.

9988. Can you let us have the book of 1852, which you used upon that election?—I have no book of the 1852 election. I am not quite certain; I do not know; I think it is only in a copybook. I did not mean to have anything to do with that election. I did not mean to have any more to do with elections after Mr. Vance came forward. I did not belong to that committee. You recollect about the time of Mr. Vance's going away. From that time I took no more notice of it. I have that book.

9989. You have got the book of 1851?—I dare say I have.

9990. Did you ever see a green book with your party?—I think mine is a green cover.

9991. Are they all green covers?—No; some are copybooks.

9992. Which is the green cover?—The large book I kept the registration in. I do not think it has been got out for the last two or three elections.

9993. After all, the green book is the book?—You shall have it.

9994. Is it the book that Dr. Lochee used to have sometimes?—He never had it. Dr. Lochee had a copy of the register in a book of his own. They used to bring in the slips with the votes. I think some one must have given you information that knows nothing at all about it.

9995. It is from Mr. Kingsford's brief I take it?—It is only the registration book he speaks of.

Mr. John Poul.

24th June 1853.

9996. Perhaps you will let us have it?—If the serjeant will go for it he can ask my son for it.

9997. You say you sent in to Mr. Kingsford, Mr. Delmar, and Dr. Lochee an account of the sums of money that you expended at the last election?—They had them all.

9998. And that account that you sent in contained an accurate account of all the sums of money which you had received before the election, and all the sums of money which you expended?—Yes; balanced up.

9999. You have told us that you gave a sum of money to Kelson, and another sum of money to Vincent, another sum of money to Munns, and another sum of money to Admans, and now another sum of 20*l.* to Bligh. Did you put down in those accounts that you sent in all those as separate items, or lump them together?—Each man separate.

10,000. Then there would appear in those accounts what you paid to Kelson, what you paid to Vincent, what you paid to Munns, what you paid to Bligh, and other persons?—Yes, I expect so. Mr. Taylor can tell you more about it than I can. He made up the accounts. I never put pen to paper. He was employed by Mr. Kingsford and Dr. Lochee. He made out everything. He can tell you more about the accounts than I can, as far as that goes.

10,001. You do not know where those accounts are?—They are destroyed.

10,002. Who destroyed them?—I did.

10,003. When did you destroy them?—About the time of the naming of the election petition before the Parliament, the Parliamentary committee.

10,004. About the time the petition was presented?—No, not before it was presented; it was afterwards. It was after the committee was struck.

10,005. The petition would be presented in November?—Yes. I think it was about Christmas time they were destroyed.

10,006. Did you destroy any other documents connected with the election, having reference to the election besides those accounts?—Not that I am aware of. I destroyed all the papers that I had, and in fact the registration papers, when I gave it up into Mr. Collard's hands.

10,007. I suppose you destroyed everything that you thought likely to throw light upon it?—No.

10,008. You tell me you destroyed these accounts?—This last time?

10,009. Did you not destroy those accounts for the purpose of preventing their being brought forward?—I was ordered to destroy them.

10,010. Who ordered you?—Mr. Kingsford.

10,011. Kingsford the elder or the younger?—It was a written document: "Destroy these papers."

10,012. When you put down in those accounts the names of Kelson, Admans, and so on, did you put anything to them to show for what purposes the money was given?—No.

10,013. How did you put it down? "Kelson's account," "Adman's account," and so on. Did you put down the names of the men whom they had bribed?—No.

10,014. Only the amount of money which you had paid to them?—Yes.

10,015. Had you any conversation with those gentlemen with reference to the sums that you state in these accounts to be paid to Kelson and Munns?—With whom?

10,016. With Mr. Kingsford?—No.

10,017. Or Dr. Lochee?—No.

10,018. Or Mr. Delmar?—No. I never saw Mr. Delmar upon the subject. I only knew that those three gentlemen were on the committee, but I never met them or saw them.

10,019. The money that you gave to Smith for the payment of the colour tickets, would that appear in the accounts?—I did not give that. I do not know that I did. I could only say by hearsay what it was. I had nothing to do with it.

10,020. Do you remember about what the sum total was of the monies that you paid at the election?—The whole amount?

10,021. The whole amount?—Well, I do not know that I quite recollect all the bills. I should say from 1,700*l.* to 2,000*l.*

10,022. In those accounts that you sent in to Mr. Kingsford?—I did not send them in. They were sent to them. They were sent through me to pay. They were sent down to me, and I returned them to them again.

10,023. I am asking you what was the sum total, to the best of your recollection, or about the sum total, of the accounts which you sent in to Mr. Kingsford, which you afterwards destroyed by Mr. Kingsford's direction?—I should say altogether what I told you, between 1,700*l.* and 1,800*l.* I should not like to swear to anything.

10,024. What portion of that 1,700*l.* or 1,800*l.* was for legitimate expenses?—I cannot tell you what were legitimate expenses. I can only tell you they consisted of tradesmen's bills, and what I told you Kelson and those parties had. It was for colour tickets, and Mr. Smith's bill for the colours. Though it did not pass through my hands, I saw the amount of it.

10,025. His bill for the colours did not appear in that account?—All these accounts were sent to me to make up; the whole of the accounts of the election. I did not pay all.

Mr. John Pout.
 —
 24th June 1853.

10,026. I am not asking you what you paid. I am asking you about those accounts which were destroyed. I am asking you what was the gross amount of the accounts which you sent in, and which were destroyed?—I should think about what I have told you.

10,027. About 1,700*l.*?—Yes.

10,028. Did those contain what was paid to Mr. Smith for the colour tickets?—I will not be certain, because I think Mr. Kingsford paid Mr. Smith afterwards. I will not be certain; I think so.

10,029. So that to the best of your belief the amount of those accounts was about 1,700*l.*, exclusive of the 400*l.* and odd that was paid by Mr. Kingsford?—No; not the 400*l.*; that went through Dr. Lochee.

10,030. Was that in your account?—It was in the account that I sent in.

10,031. That is what I wanted to know, whether it was there or not?—Yes, because I gave myself credit for the 420*l.* odd that was paid to Dr. Lochee. I do not know who paid it. I gave Dr. Lochee the money; that is all I know about it. What he did with it I only suspect, and what he has told you. All I know is that I paid him the money.

10,032. How much money expended in direct bribery was there in that 1,700*l.*?—The amount I have told you.

10,033. More than that. You have given us a very small sum?—I have told you all I know. I do not recollect another person having money.

10,034. Out of that 1,700*l.* your evidence does not account for 800*l.* of the money expended?—Yes, it does; look at all the bills.

10,035. What bills?—The tradesmen's bills. There is the sheriff's fee in it of 100*l.* and odd.

10,036. Try and put upon a piece of paper, to the best of your recollection, what was contained in those accounts which you sent in to Mr. Kingsford, and which were destroyed?—The small amounts I could not tell you.

10,037. I will not call upon you to recollect now. We will call you up again to-morrow morning?—Very well. I shall be quite ready to tell you all I know. I can recollect within a few pounds. I recollect the sheriff's fee is one; that is another 100*l.* Very likely those gentlemen who had the accounts can recollect it. They had one thing to think of, and I had many.

10,038. Have you any book in which these accounts were kept?—No.

10,039. Have you no green book?—No.

10,040. No book containing a copy of these accounts?—There never was any book kept; it was all upon paper.

10,041. They were not transferred into a book?—No. All papers were sent up to Dr. Lochee with the accounts. I think Mr. Taylor will give you the same evidence. He made them all out, and took them up. I never put pen to paper.

10,042. If you will do that, put down to the best of your recollection what you remember paying?—Mr. Taylor can tell you more about what bills were paid than I can. He paid most of the bills.

10,043. Mr. Taylor will assist you?—He will tell me, no doubt, all those we paid.

10,044. Your memory is most extraordinary and treacherous, because when you were last here I asked you if you knew Mr. Filmer, and you asked me which of them, and I said any of them who acted in that way, and you said there was no such person?—My evidence was that I knew him.

10,045. I will read you the passage: "Do you know Mr. Filmer?—What Mr. Filmer? "The gentleman who acted as agent?—I do not know any such name as an agent who "acted in any way for the committee; not that I am aware of." I find your name freely mentioned in Mr. Kingsford's brief as being fully informed with respect to the employment of Mr. Filmer and his agency?—I pointed this out to Mr. Kingsford as all wrong. Mr. Filmer will declare that he never saw me.

10,046. The answer, "Not that I am aware of," does not seem to me to be an answer, having regard to the fact that you are sworn to speak the truth and the whole truth, which you ought to make?—I have spoken the whole truth. I did not know that Mr. Filmer was engaged, and he cannot say that I did. Mr. Filmer never applied to me upon the last election. Mr. Filmer is here, and can state that.

10,047. It is not the answer you can make?—I do not know what clearer answer I can give about his being agent.

10,048. Whether he acted in any way for the committee is the question?—I am not aware.

10,049. Your name has been very freely used?—So it was; and I told him, and if you have his original brief you will see.

10,050. It is expressly stated that you will inform Mr. Kingsford of the nature of Mr. Filmer's engagement with your party?—This time?

10,051. Yes?—Then it is decidedly wrong. The best evidence would be from Mr. Filmer himself.

10,052. I do not understand Mr. Filmer to say you gave him the money?—I never saw Mr. Filmer, and never had the least conversation with Mr. Filmer; neither did

I know Mr. Filmer was engaged. Mr. Filmer cannot say that I did, that I am quite certain of. Shall I fetch the book?

10,053. Yes; the green book. If you will bring it to-morrow, and the account to be made out, that will do?—I will send for Mr. Taylor to help me.

Mr. John Pout.

24th June 1853.

Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE sworn, and examined.

Sir W. Somerville.

10,054. You were only a candidate once, I believe, for this city?—Only once.

10,055. And that was on the last occasion, when you were the unsuccessful candidate?—Yes.

10,056. With Colonel Romilly?—Yes.

10,057. On your coming down here were you made aware of the custom which had existed for many years of giving colour tickets?—Yes; I was quite aware that there was such a custom.

10,058. Were you aware of it before you came down?—Yes, I think I was.

10,059. You were not made acquainted with it by any of your committee or supporters on your arrival here?—I knew before that such was the custom.

10,060. You were aware that a large sum of money would be necessary to carry out that system?—Yes.

10,061. Did you, on arriving in Canterbury, come to any arrangement, as far as your party were concerned, that that system should be discontinued?—I was determined I would have resort to no illegal practices.

10,062. You were aware that was an illegal practice?—Yes.

10,063. Your attention had been particularly directed to it with regard to Mr. Strutt?—I had no recollection of that at the time, but I was quite aware it was an illegal practice.

10,064. It was a practice which, if persisted in, might peril the seat?—Quite so.

10,065. Would peril it, at least?—I was quite certain such would be the case.

10,066. On that account you intimated to your committee it must be discontinued?—I was determined I would do nothing wrong or illegal.

10,067. And you intimated that to the committee?—To my friends. I do not know that I made a public announcement of it to the committee.

10,068. To your supporters?—Yes.

10,069. May we ask what the sum was you expended?—I think it was 220*l*.

10,070. That included everything?—Yes.

10,071. Sheriff's fee, returning officer, and all?—The sheriff's fee, and everything. I was aware,—at least I thought from the information I had obtained,—that if neither party resorted to illegal practices I should be returned.

10,072. And if the colour tickets were issued on the other side your chances were gone?—If the other party resorted to the illegal practices, I did not think I should be returned, and I believe that was a perfectly accurate calculation. I should have been returned but for that. I dare say the Commissioners have ascertained that fact; and I think it a hard case that I cannot even now be declared the sitting member for Canterbury.

10,073. When was it first mentioned to you by anybody connected with your committee that the colour ticket system was likely to be resorted to?—I really cannot say that. It was pretty well known in the course of our canvass we should not resort to it.

10,074. I only mean to ask at what period did you find it necessary to make the statement that you would have nothing to do with it?—I do not know I made any precise statement in that way. I said generally from the very first, and Colonel Romilly did the same, that it was meant to stand the election without having resort to any illegal practices. I do not know that it was necessary to make any statement in a formal way. Such was our determination.

10,075. You do not remember being formally consulted on the point by Mr. Pilcher or anybody?—No; I do not remember Mr. Pilcher mentioning it.

10,076. Was there any opposition in the committee?—No; I do not know that anybody objected.

10,077. You know that applications were made in very considerable number?—Yes; I know there were letters in very considerable number, and the answer always was that none would be given.

10,078. The very fact of the applications being made brought it under the notice of the party, that it was necessary to come to some determination?—I think the determination was before that, that no illegal practice should be resorted to in the course of the election.

10,079. Do you put it to your friends or your committee as an illegal practice, or an improper practice?—My opinion was it was illegal; that it would void the election before a Committee of the House of Commons.

10,080. Did your supporters at all protest against its being considered illegal?—No; I do not think so. Among many there seemed to be an impression that it was a custom here, and not to the same extent as direct bribery. I cannot call to mind any particular person; it was generally among the constituency who entertained the impression. I think there was such an impression prevalent among many.

Hon. Geo. Elliot.

The Honourable GEORGE ELLIOT sworn, and examined.

24th June 1853.

10,081. We are informed that you assisted Colonel Romilly at the last election?—I came down a few days before the election took place.

10,082. At his desire?—No, partly at my own desire. I am related to Colonel Romilly; he is my brother-in-law.

10,083. For the purpose of assisting him in the election?—Yes; and seeing what was going on.

10,084. Can you give this Commission any information?—I do not exactly know. I can give information as to what the determination of Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville was, because I was talking to them confidentially, and their determination was, as Sir William Somerville has told you, not to enter into any of those practices, and that purely and simply because they were illegal.

10,085. Were you present when any determination was come to?—No; it was come to before I came down; but it was the understanding that there was to be nothing improper.

10,086. Do you know what monies the Colonel found for the election?—He paid half the expenses, I believe.

10,087. Did the money pass through your hands at all?—None at all.

10,088. During any part of the election?—No.

10,089. Before or after?—No.

H. Gillet Gridley.

HENRY GILLET GRIDLEY sworn, and examined.

10,090. We have been told that you accompanied Lord Thomas Clinton and Mr. Vance in this city, in the election of 1847; is that so?—Yes.

10,091. We have also had it represented to us, that certain accounts relative to the expenditure were forwarded to you in London; is that so?—No. Perhaps the Commission will allow me to explain. I can better give the facts, if you will allow me to begin at the beginning. I will make it as short as I can. I will go to the origin of my connexion with that election. Lord Pollington, who had pledged himself with Mr. Vance to contest Canterbury, felt desirous of retiring, and was anxious to get some person to stand in his place. In consequence of that, after an interview with Major Beresford, I went to Lord Thomas Clinton, with whom I was on terms of friendship; and after some conversation with him, he was induced to accompany me to Major Beresford, and after an interview with Major Beresford he made it a condition, that, inasmuch as he was a stranger to Canterbury, that I, as his professional adviser, should accompany him, as he did not wish to do anything prejudicial to himself. I came down with the address of Lord Thomas in manuscript, which was to be issued instead of the address of Lord Pollington already sent down. I had a letter of introduction to a Mr. Crossdill or Mr. Walker. I had never then seen Mr. Vance, and had no acquaintance with him whatever. He and Lord Thomas Clinton came down on the following day, and I attended with them through the whole of the election. I should state to the Commission, it was stated to Lord Thomas by Lord Pollington, that all the pecuniary arrangements as to the election were made, and that he would have nothing whatever to do but to oblige Lord Pollington by standing and fighting the battle in his place. I came down, as the friend of Lord Clinton, and not as the agent or friend of Mr. Vance. Of course, I became intimate with him in the course of the canvass through the city. The election terminated in the defeat of those gentlemen; and some time afterwards a communication was sent to me in town, under cover for Mr. Vance, to be forwarded to Mr. Vance, as I believe I did one or two other letters. In consequence of that, Mr. Vance called on me some time subsequently, and handed to me a cheque for 625*l*. I remitted 550*l*. of that by a cheque, which I have here, paid through my own bankers to the Union Bank of London, in Princes-street, and addressed to Robert Walker from the drawer for 550*l*. The remaining 75*l*. I retained on account of my own charges, which the committee had assented to at 150*l*., and that, with the 550*l*., was the whole of the money that was paid to me at that election, either before or after. What the accounts were, or how much they amounted to, I do not at this moment know; nor do I know how it was provided, whether by Mr. Vance, or partly by Mr. Vance and Major Beresford, or by Lord Pollington altogether. I cannot tell how that was. I only know I received 625*l*., of which I forwarded in that way 550*l*. I do not know of any instance of bribery. I was scarcely an agent. I was merely the friend of Lord Thomas.

10,092. You have no recollection of any accounts having been forwarded to you with reference to the election of 1847?—There was a tavern bill; I think it was 110*l*. or 115*l*.; it was the bill of the candidates at the Rose, which included the expenses of Lord Thomas and Mr. Vance, Mr. Vance's friend who accompanied him, and myself. That bill I have not now, and I cannot exactly say what I did with it; whether I destroyed it, or whether Lord Thomas Clinton had it. No accounts were forwarded to me, because I had nothing to do with them. My friend had no part of the expenses to pay, and it was quite immaterial to me what the accounts were, and therefore it was only for the purpose of forwarding them to Mr. Vance, whose address was not known in Canterbury, that the letters were sent to me. I had nothing to do with them.

10,093. Are we to understand that these enclosures to forward to Mr. Vance were accounts?—I cannot say what they were. I believe there were one or two, or perhaps more; but whether they were accounts or merely letters I cannot say. *H. Gillet Gridley.*

24th June 1853.

10,094. Did you ever write down for all the documents and papers connected with the election?—I believe not. If I did, I was requested to do so by Mr. Vance. I might have been; I have no recollection of it.

10,095. Had you no accounts to settle with Mr. Vance?—None whatever. The understanding was that I should be paid out of the general fund of the committee, therefore it was I retained from Mr. Vance's remittance 75*l.*, not as being due from Mr. Vance individually, but as a claim I had upon the committee; and as I was forwarding 62*5l.* on account of the committee, I deducted that sum.

10,096. Which was sanctioned by the committee?—Yes. I never heard any objection made to it. That was all I ever received of the 150*l.*

10,097. Is Mr. Vance now in Canterbury?—I think not; I have not seen him.

10,098. Have you seen him lately?—I have not seen him within a week. I have not seen him since I was summoned.

10,099. He will be able to answer these questions?—Yes. I should wish to correct a statement I have seen in the papers, as to my having introduced Mr. Pout to the bank. I wish to say that is an entire misapprehension on the part of Mr. Pout. I never was in the Canterbury Bank in my life. The money arrangements of the election were all made, and every thing arranged, long before I had anything to do with it. The addresses of Lord Pollington and Mr. Vance were absolutely in print when I came down.

10,100. Can you give us any information upon that subject, of Mr. Pout?—No, I cannot.

10,101. Who did introduce him to the bank?—I could not say. I was studiously kept in ignorance.

10,102. Perhaps that would call it to your attention, by telling you that some one introduced Mr. Pout;—a man perfectly well known in Canterbury as John Brown?—Yes; I heard he went by the soubriquet of John Brown.

10,103. That is a mistake; you did not introduce him?—No. All these arrangements were made before I came to Canterbury. It was the first time in my life.

10,104. Did you receive from Mr. Pout, or from any person in Canterbury, any counterfoils of cheques after that election?—No; unless, as I have mentioned, under a sealed cover not addressed to me. I did not know the contents of those; they might have contained them. Nothing ever came to me personally. I never had the inspection of anything.

10,105. You did not know anything about Mr. Pout's drawing in the name of John Brown, or the signature to the cheques being in the name of John Brown, until you heard it from the evidence?—I never knew anything of it before. It is an entire misapprehension on the part of Mr. Pout.

Mr. JOHN POUT recalled, and examined.

Mr. John Pout.

10,106. What have you to say to this?—It may be a misapprehension. If you will allow me, I will explain the circumstance. I believe I gave you the name of John Brown. Afterwards I inquired at the London and County Bank, and I was told it was John Thomas; it was the Christian names of the two members, John, Thomas, which the bank will prove.

10,107. The issue is, who it was that introduced you?—I fully believe now, although Mr. Gridley denies it, that it was him; at least he has no recollection of it.

(*Mr. Gridley.*) I deny it.

(*The Witness.*) I believe so far, that I went with him to the bank. I do not know if the present clerks are the same as those who received the money; but they say they have got the account, and that will prove what I stated.

10,108. I observe the clerk in the bank is always your voucher?—They will prove the sum, and the name it was drawn out in.

10,109. We want the clerk with reference to the 20*l.* note?—That is a different bank; the other is the London and County; I thought it was the Union. I was speaking the other day with one of the clerks, and he told me it was a mistake in the name. They can prove all that. I only wish to put myself right in proving the thing.

10,110. After that election in 1847, did you send a letter to Mr. Gridley?—I do not recollect sending a letter.

10,111. You heard what Mr. Gridley said just now?—Yes.

10,112. You heard him state he received a letter, in which was enclosed a letter to Mr. Vance, and which letter he duly forwarded to Mr. Vance?—The accounts were taken up. I think you will find by my evidence they were sent up to Mr. Gridley. I believe they were. If they were sent in this way, I do not know it.

10,113. Do you remember writing or sending a letter or parcel to Mr. Gridley after the election of 1847?—I do not recollect. The accounts went up; how they went up I do not know.

10,114. You were asked in your evidence before whether you had got counterfoils for the cheques which you had drawn in the name of John Brown. It now appears you drew in the name of John Thomas, and you said you sent those counterfoils to London?—I said the accounts.

Mr. John Pout.

24th June 1853.

10,115. It is down in the print taken from the short-hand writer's notes?—I must have made a mistake.

10,116. Listen to my question, and give me an answer. You were asked whether you had got those counterfoils, the counterfoils of the cheques which you drew in the name of John Thomas, and your answer was, "No; it went to London." You were then asked, "Who to; Mr. Gridley?" and your answer was, "To Mr. Gridley?"—I believe they were sent.

10,117. Now Mr. Gridley says he did not receive from you any letter containing counterfoils of cheques at all?—I said they were sent to Mr. Gridley. I did not say I wrote to Mr. Gridley.

10,118. Now answer me this question. Do you not remember sending a letter to Mr. Gridley, which letter contained a letter to Mr. Vance?—No. I sent up the accounts to Mr. Gridley; they were sent up by Mr. Smithson. Mr. Smithson took them up, to the best of my recollection. I do not recollect ever writing to Mr. Gridley.

10,119. Did you direct a parcel to Mr. Gridley?—That I might have done.

10,120. You say you recollect Smithson taking up the accounts?—Yes.

10,121. To whom was the parcel containing those accounts directed?—To Mr. Gridley; I think so.

10,122. Were those accounts in that parcel open, or were they in another enclosure?—That I am not sure of.

10,123. You will not undertake to say that those counterfoils were not under an enclosure directed to Mr. Vance?—No, I will not. Everything was put up together, and sent up.

10,124. You will not undertake to say that they were not?—I would not. I do not recollect it.

10,125. They were in the parcel you sent by Mr. Smithson to Mr. Gridley?—All the accounts were sent up.

10,126. Was there not a directed envelope in that parcel to Mr. Vance, directed by yourself?—I do not know. I would not swear to it; as I spoke of it before, I thought I sent the whole to Mr. Gridley, and directed to Mr. Gridley.

10,127. You will not undertake to say in that parcel you sent by Mr. Smithson to Mr. Gridley there was not another parcel directed to Mr. Vance?—No; I will not swear it, because I do not recollect it. Now that Mr. Gridley is here, and has contradicted that the whole of them were taken up to him, Mr. Gridley, I will not swear it.

Mr. H. G. Gridley.

Mr. HENRY GILLET GRIDLEY recalled, and examined.

10,128. Do you remember whether you received a parcel through the post?—I do not remember.

10,129. Most probably it would be left at your office, and delivered to you?—Very likely. I had one or two letters from Canterbury relating to the election, but I said I can have nothing whatever to do with the accounts. I only represented Lord Thomas Clinton, who was not to pay a sixpence; and it mattered not to me.

10,130. You were Lord Thomas Clinton's agent, or professional adviser?—Yes, entirely so.

10,131. Who was with Mr. Vance?—Some friend.

10,132. It seems that your professional services were paid out of the common fund?—I was paid 75*l.* only instead of 150*l.*, and that was the 75*l.* I retained out of that remittance. I had some doubts whether I should get anything at all, unless I made some retention; but I only received 75*l.* for the whole.

10,133. You considered you had a lien on it to the extent of 75*l.*?—Certainly; if I had chosen, to the extent of 150*l.*

John Pout.

JOHN POUT recalled, and examined.

10,134. I find you state in your former evidence that the book was sent to Gridley; but you do not state who by. You were asked on the last time, "You sent the book up to Mr. Gridley?" and your answer is, "All the papers, and everything went up," but you do not say by whom. Who sent them up?—I did.

10,135. And Smithson took them up?—I said so at first.

Dr. Alfred Lochee.

Dr. ALFRED LOCHEE recalled, and examined.

10,136. We are given to understand that you now recollect that there was a sum of money you handed over to somebody for the purposes of the last election, which had escaped your memory when we were here last. What is it?—It was 25*l.* which I received on the polling day from Mr. Pout, to pay the outgoings with, as they are were called; the expenses of persons that came in from the country, for their travelling expenses. The amount was 25*l.* exactly.

10,137. Did you pay that with your own hand?—I sat in my chair on the polling day, in the committee-room, and as they came in, and were entitled to their expenses, I gave

them what they asked, and put their names down in the book, which book was among our accounts at the time. *Dr. Alfred Lochee.*

24th June 1853.

10,138. Have you that book?—No, I have not. I sent them in with the other bills to Mr. Kingsford, when I was called on for them, and that book was among them. I wanted to make that statement, because I had told you in my previous examination all the monies that came through my hands were certain sums I mentioned. I had forgotten this.

10,139. Do you recollect the names of some of the parties?—Some of them, because of the largeness of the sums. A man of the name of Marriott came from Norwich; and from Norwich to Canterbury is something like 3*l.* or 4*l.* Then one man came from London, Barnard; and I am glad to mention his name, because he charged barely his railway expenses, and nothing more. But still that was a pound, or something of that sort; and there were others to the amount of something under 20*l.*

10,140. I suppose you have been present, Dr. Lochee, during the examination that has taken place to-day?—No, I have not; I have only just come in.

10,141. It appears from the papers banded in to us by Mr. Kingsford, that at the last election for Canterbury the business was conducted by two distinct committees, represented respectively by Mr. Pout and Mr. Collard; and that they rendered their reports to a body called indiscriminately the triumvirate or committee of referees, consisting of yourself, Mr. Delmar, and Mr. Kingsford senior, of which you were chairman. Is that so?—Not exactly. The district committees had nothing to do with the finance. There was a committee of three, the finance committee, William Delmar, myself, and Mr. Kingsford. We were quite independent of the district committees. The district committees reported to the committee itself. All they had to report was the result of the canvass. There was a committee of three, but they made no reports, that I know of, to anybody.

10,142. Do I understand you that the general committee, which you stated in your former examination to have taken no direct part, as I have understood you, in the management, received the reports, nevertheless, of the district committees?—Of the canvassing, certainly.

10,143. And none of those reports went up to you?—All of them came through me.

10,144. In your capacity of chairman of the triumvirate?—I was not the chairman of the triumvirate; I was merely a member of the finance committee.

10,145. Have you furnished Mr. Kingsford with any facts in your handwriting, or in the shape of corrections of statements made by himself, from which it appears that you were chairman of this committee?—Certainly not. I was never chairman of the finance committee. I considered Mr. Kingsford was.

10,146. Did Mr. Delmar and Kingsford take any part in it?—We had one meeting, and one meeting only.

10,147. Is it, or is it not the fact, that their occupation in the county election made it necessary for them to leave it all to you?—There was only one meeting. What the object was, or why we did not have more, I cannot tell.

10,148. After that the entire business was managed by you; Mr. Kingsford and Mr. Delmar took no part?—I had nothing else to do, after the first meeting. The bills were sent in to me by everybody who had got anything to send.

10,149. Was not the general business of the election expressly managed by you, as the last resort?—I had nothing to do with it. The finance committee met once, and only once.

10,150. You stated, I think, on a former occasion, that the general committee was open to everybody?—Certainly.

10,151. It is clear you could not transact the business of the election there?—Certainly.

10,152. Where did you transact the private business of the election?—I do not know what you mean.

10,153. What you would not wish to communicate to everybody?—I never transacted anything, except in the general committee.

10,154. Did you audit the accounts?—I had no auditing of accounts. I tell you we met once, and on that occasion we went over the bills, examined them, and passed them.

10,155. After the election?—After the election.

10,156. I think you have stated that you furnished instructions to Mr. Kingsford for the purpose of enabling him to prepare the defence of the seats of the sitting members?—No; I never furnished any instructions.

10,157. Did you give him any information?—Mr. Kingsford's clerk called on me to know what I knew of certain things. I answered him, and he wrote on his paper.

10,158. Did you never see what he wrote?—Never.

10,159. Was it never sent to you to revise?—No.

10,160. It was not read to you?—It was not read to me. He asked me, when the petition was got up, a few questions in my house, but what they were I entirely forget. What they were is included in the brief for counsel. I had no other conversation whatever.

10,161. Do you furnish him with a green book of accounts?—No; a red book I furnished him with.

10,162. You know nothing of a green book of accounts?—No.

10,163. What has become of the red book of accounts?—The red book of accounts was left with the other bills in his hands, as far as I know. The red book of accounts that I refer to is just the account book in which I put down the names of persons who received

Dr. Alfred Lochee.

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their travelling expenses. That is the only account book that ever I had in my possession.

10,164. Is there no book in which you entreed monies paid with your knowledge or by your authority to voters coming from the country?—Yes; that red book. I put the entries into it myself.

10,165. I understand you distinctly to state, that beyond the conversation that took place between yourself and Mr. Kingsford's clerk, on which occasion he took down your statement, that you have not seen any report of the evidence, or the statement which you were prepared to make, or which you are stated to have been prepared to make, and which was prepared by Mr. Kingsford with a view to the defence of the seats in the House of Commons?—Just so. I have seen nothing of the sort, if I clearly understand the question.

10,166. The question is simply this: you are aware that when a petition is presented to the House of Commons, complaining of the undue return of a member, the parties whose seats are sought to be affected prepare their defence, and of course the solicitor to whom their defence is intrusted has communication with the witnesses whom he intends to call for the purpose of opposing the petition. In pursuance of that certain proofs are prepared; they are prepared by the solicitor, and submitted to the party to be examined. Now we wish to know if the proof which relates to your evidence was submitted to you or not?—I have never seen anything of the kind.

10,167. What book is that you have brought?—This is my promise book; the canvass book. I brought it with me last time, but I was not asked for it. It is the result of the canvass.

10,168. Is this the canvass book into which the promises that were made were duly entered?—Yes.

10,169. I understand you were one of the finance committee with Mr. Kingsford and Mr. Delmar?—Yes.

10,170. Do you remember Mr. Pout's account being sent into you to audit?—Yes.

10,171. Did you examine that account yourself?—Yes; I examined it.

10,172. Did you examine it item by item?—No; not carefully, item by item.

10,173. Do you remember seeing the name of Kelson in that account?—Certainly I do.

10,174. Do you remember seeing the name of Munns there for 90l.?—No.

10,175. Do you remember seeing the name of Munns there at all?—No.

10,176. Do you recollect seeing the name of Vincent there?—No.

10,177. Of Admans?—No.

10,178. Of Bligh?—No.

10,179. Do you remember the amount which was put down to Kelson's name?—There were 3l. exactly. Let me tell you, I do not think you are speaking of the same Kelson as I am. This was a name I recollect in one of the bills. It was for flagstuffs furnished for the colours.

10,180. Mr. Pout has stated that he sent in a bill to the amount of upwards of 1,700l., containing a correct account of the monies which he had received and expended in the election. You, Mr. Kingsford, and Mr. Delmar were upon the financial committee, and looked over that account. Is that so?—It is quite true he sent in an account to be looked over.

10,181. Do you remember the account contained a sum total of upwards of 1,700l.?—I fancy it did; 1,700l. I should say was about it.

10,182. As that account was such a large one, did you examine with any degree of care the particular items?—No, we did not. We were satisfied with the bills that they were so, and they were paid.

10,183. You say you were satisfied with the bills. Were there bills sent in for every item that appeared in that account?—No; certainly not.

10,184. Was there a sum down to Kelson's name of 150l.?—I did not see it; certainly not. At any rate I did not see it; that I am quite sure of.

10,185. Was there a sum down to Vincent of 60l.?—Certainly not.

10,186. You did not see it?—I did not see it.

10,187. Was there a sum down for Thomas Munns of 85l. or 95l.?—Certainly not. I must have seen that name. It was not so.

10,188. Nor 20l. for Bligh?—Nor 20l. for Bligh.

10,189. Mr. Pout has stated that in that account which he sent in to you there appeared all those names that I have mentioned. I understand you to say that you do not recollect seeing any of those names?—I positively say so.

10,190. Can you undertake to say, or will you say that you examined that account with sufficient care to enable you to state positively, that those names were not contained with the items I have mentioned attached to them in that account?—Well, I really think I should have seen them if they were. I tell you I did not examine them carefully.

10,191. Do you really think that you did examine the bill sufficiently well to be able to say now that it did contain those names, if it did so. Do you think that you examined the bill sufficiently well for that?—That if they had been there I should have seen them?

10,192. That if they had been there you would have seen them?—I really do think so. *Dr. Alfred Lochee.*
You must not hold me exact to that. I may be wrong, but I really think so.

10,193. Admans for 70*l.* or 80*l.*, do you remember that?—No; I have no recollection of it. *24th June 1853.*

10,194. A person of the name of Friend for about 50*l.*?—I have no recollection of it.

10,195. Had you any conversation with Mr. Kingsford about destroying those accounts?—I had none.

10,196. You did not know that they were destroyed?—I did not know it, till I heard it said in this Court, or since this Commission has been sitting.

10,197. When they were destroyed they were not destroyed with your knowledge?—Certainly not.

10,198. You did not give any directions to Mr. Pout to have them destroyed?—I might have made some observation that I was glad they were.

10,199. That was after the mischief was done?—I gave no directions about them.

10,200. In the outset, when you were making preliminary arrangements for the election, did you, or did you not, invite Mr. Kelson and Mr. Bligh to attend?—To attend what?

10,201. Your committee, or body?—Yes, I did; and they were members of the committee.

10,202. At your invite?—At my invite.

Mr. WILLIAM DELMAR sworn, and examined.

Mr. Wm. Delmar.

10,203. Did you take an active part in the last election for the city of Canterbury?—I did, and canvassed.

10,204. For Mr. Butler Johnstone and Mr. Gipps?—Yes.

10,205. You were on the committee, I believe?—I was.

10,206. You were also on the financial committee?—You have alluded to the financial committee in Dr. Lochee's examination. I only attended once, by the request of Mr. Kingsford senior, to meet Dr. Lochee, to pass some bills; some tradesmen's bills, I understood they were.

10,207. Did you take any other part in the election, except that of being an active canvasser?—Certainly not.

10,208. You say you were requested by Mr. Kingsford to meet Dr. Lochee; was it young Mr. Kingsford?—No; I think it was Mr. Kingsford senior who asked me to attend.

10,209. And did you meet them?—Yes, I did, at his office.

10,210. Dr. Lochee and Mr. Kingsford senior?—Yes; at Mr. Kingsford's office.

10,211. Did you look over the accounts then?—Well, I recollect some accounts; but I cannot say I looked into the items of them. My business appeared to be principally to examine the amount of the bills with the receipts, and pass them. I cannot tell you a single item that they contained.

10,212. Do you remember an account sent in by Mr. Pout?—I supposed they came from Mr. Pout.

10,213. You supposed then that they came from Mr. Pout?—I supposed so.

10,214. Did you examine them to be able to say what was the gross amount?—I cannot in the least.

10,215. Although you were called in to examine them, you took very little part in the examination of the accounts?—I did not trouble myself about the items in those accounts, because they were not articles ordered by me. I looked at the amount of them, I have no doubt.

10,216. If you did not trouble yourself about the examination of the items, how was it you were called in, and why did you go?—I suppose it was principally to see that the receipts corresponded with the amount; I supposed it was money that might have passed out of Mr. Kingsford's hands.

10,217. Did you perform that part of the examination, namely, seeing whether the receipts corresponded with the amounts?—I believe I did, nothing more.

10,218. Did you apply that process to all the items in the different accounts?—Well, I cannot recollect; I assure you I cannot recollect. I know they were bills.

10,219. Do you remember any receipt of a person of the name of Kelson?—Certainly not.

10,220. Nor Munns?—No.

10,221. Nor Admans?—No.

10,222. Nor Friend?—No; nor do I think they were there in the account. I looked upon them merely as tradesmen's bills; legitimate bills, I supposed they were.

10,223. Were all the bills you examined, or rather you compared with the receipts, were they all tradesmen's bills?—To the best of my recollection they were.

10,224. Kelson was a builder; was there a builder's account against the committee?—I do not know. I really cannot recollect the names of any particular tradesman; not one.

10,225. You do not recollect the names of any one of the tradesmen?—I do not, I assure you.

10,226. It is not a year ago?—Of course, I knew them at the time. the names now.

Mr. Wm. Delmar.
 24th June 1853.

10,227. Vincent. He is a bricklayer. Was his one of the tradesmen's accounts?—I do not know whether there was; I do not know such a man. I could only remark upon those tradesmen I happen to be acquainted with.

10,228. Do you know Mr. Bligh?—I know him as a plasterer; I employ him.

10,229. Was his one of the accounts you examined?—I do not recollect; it might have been. I have no recollection at all. I have had nothing to do with the financial concerns at the election. My part has generally been in canvassing.

10,230. Did any money pass through your hands during the election?—Not a sixpence.

10,231. Or after the election?—Not a sixpence, either before or after.

10,232. Do you know a man of the name of Goodwin?—I know there is such a person.

10,233. Did anything take place between you and Dr. Lochee with regard to Goodwin?—No, certainly not. I believe you are alluding to my brother.

10,234. The Delmar whom Dr. Lochee mentioned in his evidence; you are not the gentleman; it is your brother?—Yes; the person he mentioned on that occasion as passing the money to Goodwin is my brother, and not myself.

10,235. You know nothing of the 100*l.* that was passed to Goodwin?—Nothing whatever, until I heard it in evidence here.

10,236. Did you know anything about Mr. Goodwin's making a claim for 100*l.* till you heard it here?—Never.

10,237. What is your brother's name?—James Delmar.

10,238. Did he take an active part at the election?—Not particularly.

10,239. I think you stated, at the beginning of your examination, that there were none but tradesmen's accounts?—I understood they were.

10,240. Therefore bribery payments, and payments of that nature, would not find their way into that account?—I think not. All I can say is, I saw no bribery payment. I think I should have noticed it if it had been so.

10,241. I forget if you were on the committee of three, or the other Mr. Delmar?—It was only on one occasion I was asked to meet Dr. Lochee, by Mr. Kingsford. I was present on that occasion, but on no other.

10,242. That was after the election?—That was after the election.

10,243. You did not sit during the election?—No; I was fully employed out of doors.

10,244. Who represented the committee of management, or whatever you chose to call it, permanently during the contest?—Dr. Lochee we considered our chairman.

10,245. Was he the chairman of the financial committee?—I know nothing of the financial committee.

10,246. Except that you were a member of it?—On that occasion.

10,247. An honorary member?—I was asked by Mr. Kingsford.

10,248. Your time was taken up with the county contest? Were you not engaged in the county contest?—Yes, I was.

10,249. You were engaged both in the city and the county?—Yes, I was engaged in both.

10,250. I think it is due to all parties, if we can, to clear up this matter of Mr. Bligh's, of the 15*l.* or 30*l.*?—I can throw no light upon that. In fact, I may very conscientiously say that not a sixpence passed through my hands.

John Pout.

JOHN POUT recalled, and examined.

10,251. You have heard what Dr. Lochee has stated with respect to that account?—Yes.

10,252. You have heard what he said, that he had looked over them with sufficient care that if those names had been in the accounts to which I called his attention he must have seen them?—Yes.

10,253. Do you still adhere to the statement which you previously made? I am not calling your statement, or Dr. Lochee's, into question at all. I merely wish to ask you if you still adhere to the statement you made, that the account you sent in to those three gentlemen did contain the names you have mentioned, and the sums of money attached to them?—Yes. I think Mr. Kingsford will corroborate that, and the amount I mentioned. Dr. Lochee mentioned the same sum.

Robert Barker.

ROBERT BARKER sworn, and examined.

10,254. Are you a clerk in one of the banks here?—Hammond and Company.

10,255. Do you remember a cheque being changed by Mr. Pout some day before the election in 1852?—I do.

10,256. Do you remember the amount of the cheque?—£66 odd. Between 60*l.* and 70*l.*

10,257. Did you pay it out in large notes or small money?—Two twenties, two tens, and cash.

10,258. Can you tell us the exact day it was?—The 3d of July.

10,259. Have you any book you can refer to, or memorandum?—I have a memorandum. I can get the book, if necessary. On the 3d of July he presented a cheque for 66*l.*

- 10,260. Who drawn by?—The Rev. Edward Penny.
 10,261. In favour of Mr. Pout?—Yes.
 10,262. Have you the numbers of the notes you paid it out in?—Yes.
 10,263. Let us have them?—The two tens were 2,886 and 2,848 of the Canterbury Bank, and 667 and 686 two twenties of the Canterbury Bank.
 10,264. How soon after that did either of those twenties come back to the bank?—On Saturday the 6th of July.
 10,265. Who brought them?—James Bligh No. 686, and had cash for it. He either brought it or sent it. It was either sent by Mr. Bligh, or brought by him himself.
 10,266. I want to know how you ascertain at this distance of time that the change was given to Mr. Bligh?—I cannot say distinctly the person. Mr. Bligh banks with us, and makes his exchanges for money. It was either him or his brother. I have it entered in the books Bligh.
 10,267. When you give change for a note of that amount do you enter the party who presents the note?—Yes.
 10,268. Against the number of the note?—Against the number of the note. We never change a note without putting a name to it.
 10,269. What sort of a book is it entered in?—The waste book; the counter book.
 10,270. All the daily transactions would appear there?—Everything.
 10,271. And they are entered in their turn in their proper book and proper places?—Yes.
 10,272. There is no other book in which to find that entry?—No; that is the original entry.
 10,273. Is there any book it goes into from that?—Not from this.
 10,274. It would be a mere memorandum in the event of the note requiring to be traced. You know where you got it from?—Yes.
 10,275. And you have that entry in one of your books?—Yes.
 10,276. And that paper is an extract from your entry?—Yes.
 10,277. On the 6th of July Mr. Bligh changed that note?—Yes. No. 686.
 10,278. Did Mr. Bligh change any other 20*l.* note besides that?—No.
 10,279. Not during that week?—Not a 20*l.* note.
 10,280. Not during that week?—No.
 10,281. But he changed another, not during that week?—No. There is a transaction I find in that week where Miss Webb of Harbledown pays a cheque to Mr. Bligh of 25*l.* 10*s.*, for which small notes were given.
 10,282. No note was changed for Mr. Bligh during that week, but the note you have mentioned?—No; and this cheque.
 10,283. No note?—No note.
 10,284. You did not change a 10*l.* note?—No.

MR. HENRY COARE KINGSFORD recalled, and examined.

- 10,285. Just look at this, will you, and tell me in whose handwriting the additions to the proof of Henry Ward are (*handing a brief to the witness*)?—That is my handwriting.
 10,286. Read it to yourself; make yourself familiar with it, and hand it back (*The witness read the memorandum alluded to.*) Now, Mr. Kingsford, did you get the information which I see you have prepared there, in defence of the seats, with reference to what Mr. Ward could say with regard to the transaction between himself and Mr. Bligh, from Mr. Ward himself?—I think I did; he called on me at our chambers. I took it down from his mouth; it must have been so; or my clerk. If I recollect right, I took it down from Mr. Ward's mouth; I have no doubt about it. I think I recollect his calling on me.
 10,287. The account which we have here is the account which Mr. Ward gave you of the part which he took in the transaction with Mr. Bligh?—Yes; that part in my own writing is what he told me; but the other part I think he must have told some one I sent to him,—a clerk.
 10,288. Look at that paper marked B. Will you turn over the sheets, and tell me the names of the persons in whose handwriting it is (*handing a brief marked B. to the witness*)?—This first sheet is in the handwriting of one of my clerks. I think it is Mr. Scoones.
 10,289. Then it is Scoones' handwriting throughout?—This in the margin is my father's writing.
 10,290. There is no other handwriting in that paper, I think, except Mr. Scoones'?—Not in the first sheet (*the witness examined the various sheets*). I am not sure whose it is, the law stationers write so much alike. I am not sure, but I think it is Scoones' writing.
 10,290. The marginal notes you are pretty sure are in your father's handwriting?—That is his writing.
 10,292. Now take these two papers, one marked "proof minutes of evidence," and the other "minutes of evidence," and tell me whose handwriting they are?—"Proof minutes of evidence:" this is Mr. Scoones' writing, and mine the first sheet.

R r 4

Mr. R Barker.

24th June 1853.

Mr.
H. C. Kingsford.

Mr.
H. C. Kingsford.
24th June 1853.

10,293. Yours are the interlineations, I suppose?—The marginal observations principally, I think. I do not see any other writing of mine. Here is one marginal observation of my father's.

10,294. Which sheet is that?—Sheet 11. Here is another of his.

10,295. Which sheet is that?—Sheet 13.

10,296. I understood you to say the body of it is in the handwriting of Mr. Scoones?—Yes.

10,297. Look at the others?—There are no more. This (*referring to the one endorsed "Minutes of Evidence"*) seems to be his writing too.

10,298. That is the fair copy of the minutes, I suppose; it is called "Minutes of Evidence?"—It looks like what they call proofs.

10,299. And the body of that is in Mr. Scoones' handwriting?—Yes, I think so.

10,300. And the interlineations appear to be in the same handwriting as those in the first?—Some of the marginal notes are in my handwriting.

10,301. They are the same handwriting in fact as the other?—Yes, I think they are.

10,302. Here is a paper marked "11th January 1853.—Minutes?"—I have not got quite through this one yet; there may be some other writing. This seems to be a draft proof. I do not see any other writing here but Mr. Scoones', and some of my own marginal notes in it.

10,303. Now look at the "11th January 1853.—Minutes," in whose handwriting are those Minutes (*handing another paper to witness*)?—Upon my word I do not know. I think it is Mr. Scoones' writing, unless it is Pilcher's, who is sometimes employed as a law stationer.

10,304. One of your clerks?—Yes; it is one of the persons employed by us.

10,305. In those papers I have shown you there occurs in red ink the marginal note "bought vote Kelson," Bligh, and so on; in whose handwriting are those red ink minutes; they are all in the same handwriting?—One of the clerks' writing. I think it is Mr. Scoones.

10,306. How is that paper headed or entitled?—It is headed "bad case."

10,307. Is the paper itself endorsed?—No, it is not; it is a leaf of a proof, and these marginal notes are what they were told.

10,308. Is that unendorsed paper also in Mr. Scoones' writing throughout, or in whose handwriting are the marginal observations "bad case" and so on?—"Bad case" is my writing. "Bought vote Kelson" I think is Scoones'.

10,309. Is there any other observation in your writing?—Yes, "cannot be trusted," written in the margin.

10,310. All the marginal observations that are to be found in this draft proofs are either yours or somebody authorized to make them in your office?—From some one telling me, or my clerk, it was put in the margin.

10,311. We are not to take them all for truth, because they are there in your draft brief?—When I knew a man could not be depended upon, I put it in the margin, sometimes, that my counsel might not be deceived.

10,312. There is no doubt that the statements are those of the persons in whose handwriting they appear, and the documents have passed through your hands?—The statements are not those of the persons in whose handwriting they appear. Just the reverse. The statements are what they are told.

10,313. If the statement says so-and-so did so-and-so, that statement must be taken to be true?—It is not the statement of the man who writes it. If so-and-so is a bad one, I write in the margin, "Do not believe him." You must not understand the marginal observations are the statements of the men making them.

10,314. My question is this, if you state under your hand that so-and-so has told you so-and-so, you must take it as true what he has told you?—Yes; if it is true what so-and-so has told me. If I do not think it is true, I write it down as a matter of fact. I never go so far as to say it is true. I never answer to the man's telling the truth. I would write it down.

10,315. You would not write it down he had told you so, if he had not told you so?—No.

10,316. If you state any opinion of your own, I take it it is your opinion?—I do not think I do state an opinion of my own.

10,317. Supposing you do?—I believe it to be true, of course.

10,318. Those papers you have had an opportunity of going over; they were prepared with a view to the defence of the seat of the late members for Canterbury?—I have not been over them since I left the House of Commons.

10,319. And the briefs were afterwards made out from those notes?—Yes.

HENRY WARD recalled, and examined.

Henry Ward.

24th June 1853.

10,320. Do you remember the last time we examined you, you told us that you had a communication with Mr. Bligh with regard to some money for the purposes of the election?—Yes.

10,321. And you say, he never told you that 15*l.* was the sum required?—No.

10,322. But that you elicited from him that the maximum of the sum wanted would be about 30*l.*?—Yes.

10,323. And that sum you informed Mr. White Collard of?—I did.

10,324. You remember you told us that Mr. Collard showed you some notes?—Yes.

10,325. You do not know the amount?—No.

10,326. Mr. Collard saw you put those notes, whatever they were, into an envelope, and seal it with red wax?—Yes.

10,327. And you were left in the room while Mr. Collard went and called Mr. Ashenden?—Yes.

10,328. You and Ashenden went down the street, and Mr. Ashenden dropped the envelope into the window of Mr. Bligh?—Yes.

10,329. Is that correct?—Yes.

10,330. How long was Mr. Collard absent when he went to call Mr. Ashenden?—Not a longer time than it would occupy me to proceed from here to where you are sitting; just time to call him.

10,331. Did he close the door?—The door is not so far distant as I am from you.

10,332. Did he close the door?—No, he did not.

10,333. Did you lose sight of him?—I think I might. I could not be in one room, he going into the other, and see him at the same time.

10,334. Have you always given the same account of this transaction?—Certainly.

10,335. Have you always stated that you never ascertained from Mr. Bligh that 15*l.* was the sum wanted?—At the time that I first saw Mr. Bligh.

10,336. Have you always stated that you never ascertained from Bligh that 15*l.* was the sum wanted?—When I first saw Mr. Bligh an intimation was given with regard to 15*l.*

10,337. That is no answer to my question. Have you always stated that you never ascertained from Mr. Bligh that 15*l.* was the sum wanted?—Not till after it was discovered. Not till after Mr. Bligh told me about the Whites. Mr. Bligh called on me, and told me there was a difficulty about 15*l.* that he received from me to give to the Whites. He called on me, and told me so.

10,338. When was that?—Just previous to the election. I said, "By all means do not hide anything; let everything be known;" that is the only thing I heard of the 15*l.*

10,339. Just previous to the election?—No. I mean just previous to the inquiry in the House of Commons.

10,340. To the petition?—To the petition. Mr. Bligh called on me, and told me that the three Whites, to whom he had given 5*l.* each, intended to impeach against him. I told him, "By all means, Bligh, do not hide anything." I begged that he would not do so; that he would tell everything he knew. I know nothing about it. I do not want to know anything whatever.

10,341. You knew you furnished the money?—I knew that I had communicated a correspondence which passed between me and Mr. Bligh to Mr. Collard, and Mr. Collard in consequence put certain notes into an envelope; that is all I know.

10,342. Did you never state to Mr. Core Kingsford that Bligh told you he wanted 15*l.*?—I went to Mr. Core Kingsford in consequence of what Mr. Bligh told me.

10,343. Did you never state to Mr. Core Kingsford that Bligh told you he wanted 15*l.*, and you had told Mr. Collard that he wanted 15*l.*?—No, I do not think I did.

10,344. Are you quite sure?—I do not think I did. I know I had some communication with Mr. Kingsford.

10,345. According to your statement now, that would not be the truth if that were so?—I do not exactly understand you.

10,346. You tell us now, until some few days before the inquiry in the Committee you never knew that 15*l.* was the sum required; you always thought that 30*l.* was the sum required?—That was the maximum of the amount. Mr. Bligh did not state positively the amount he required; he went about from one amount to the other, and I gleaned from him the amount; and it was a distinct understanding that what was not required of the amount he received was to be paid back to the proper parties.

10,347. Did you tell Mr. Collard that Bligh wanted 15*l.*?—No.

10,348. Did you tell Mr. Collard that the sum wanted was 30*l.*?—That was the maximum; the amount I elicited from Mr. Bligh. I do not know what Mr. Bligh wanted.

10,349. Did you tell that to Mr. Collard; the amount wanted was 30*l.*?—I told Mr. Collard that Mr. Bligh represented to me the utmost he would require was 30*l.*

10,350. It was 30*l.*?—Yes, I think it was.

10,351. You never told Mr. Collard what Bligh wanted was 15*l.*, and that Bligh had told you so?—No, I do not think it possible.

10,352. Did you tell Mr. Core Kingsford that?—I was in Mr. Core Kingsford's office, and I made some communication to him, which I thought it my duty to do.

S s

Henry Ward.
 24th June 1853.

10,353. Did he take that communication down in writing?—Yes, he did.

10,354. Do you think that was it?—I did not see it after it was written; I do not know what was put down.

10,355. I think it is fair you should see it (*a brief was handed to the witness*). Now read it out loud, that people may hear it?—I do not know that I can. “James Bligh said to me one day, 15*l.* was wanted by him. I mentioned it to Mr. Thomas White Collard. He asked me to see it given Bligh. Then Collard got this 15*l.*, I suppose. Bligh told me he would leave his window open, which I told Collard. Ashenden then came to me and said, ‘I have a parcel for Bligh; will you show me where to put it?’ I went with him, showed him the open window, and he put it in. I don’t know the contents of the envelope, nor did Ashenden.”

10,356. That is exactly contrary to what you have told us. Which is the truth of the two statements; the one you told the attorney for the sitting member for the purpose of defeating the petition, or the one you now tell us for the purpose of furthering this enquiry; which is the truth?—I do not know. Of course, according to this, it appears that Mr. Bligh must have told me 15*l.*

10,357. And you must have told Mr. Collard?—I told Mr. Collard what Mr. Bligh told me.

10,358. Mr. Collard says you told him 30*l.*?—I believe it was so. Mr. Bligh must have alluded to 15*l.* for some specific purpose, without stating the amount he would require altogether; he might have wanted 15*l.*, which appears from my information to Mr. Kingsford.

10,359. It is only necessary to put the proposition thus, that Bligh tells you he wants 15*l.*, and you tell Mr. Collard he wants 30*l.*, and Mr. Bligh only gets 15*l.*?—It appears, according to this statement, that Mr. Bligh must have told me only 15*l.* Mr. Bligh might have alluded to 15*l.* for some specific purpose, but he never stated the total amount he would require. I am certain he did not fix on the 15*l.*, because it was agreed he should return what he did not use.

10,360. Have you any other explanation than that to give?—I have no further explanation to give than this, that when I saw Mr. Bligh there was some conversation transpired between us regarding money, and I could not elicit from Mr. Bligh the positive amount that he required during the election; he would not state distinctly. He might have said that he wanted 15*l.* for the Whites, but that he wanted a considerable sum more I am certain, and what sum he stated I communicated to Mr. Collard. Mr. Collard put the notes in the envelope, and sealed them. I never knew whether there were 15*l.* or 50*l.* The maximum amount Mr. Bligh led me to suppose he wanted during the election was 30*l.*

10,361. What you could elicit. I suppose you mean by that, what, after sundry questions and answers, you could make out from Bligh, that the amount required was 30*l.* Is that what I am to understand?—Yes.

10,362. Now would not that circumstance of a continuous conversation taking place between you and Mr. Bligh, of a question put and answer given, and at last a conclusion arrived at by you, that 30*l.* was the sum required, likely to be impressed on your memory?—Most certainly, that the 30*l.* was required.

10,363. Just listen to me. You say you elicited from Mr. Bligh that the maximum amount required was 30*l.*?—Yes.

10,364. And you mean by eliciting, that after a continuous conversation with him, after questions put by you, and answers made by him, that 30*l.* was the sum which he wanted. Is that so?—That was the impression on my mind.

10,365. Was not the circumstance of that continuous conversation——?—What continuous conversation?

10,366. The conversation you had with Bligh; the question put by you, and the answer made by him, in consequence of which you inferred he wanted 30*l.*; was not that circumstance a circumstance likely to be impressed on your recollection?—The 15*l.* might have been alluded to by Mr. Bligh for some specific purpose, which he positively required. I was not made acquainted with the parties he intended to bribe; whether it was 3, or 5, or 20; I do not know who they were; he might have alluded to 15*l.* for immediate purposes. He showed me he would want a considerable sum more for the purposes of the election.

10,367. When you stated to Mr. Kingsford what you have read in that brief, had you forgotten altogether that conversation that had taken place between you and Mr. Bligh, in which, as you say, you elicited from him 30*l.* was the maximum acquired?—I have said so before. I did elicit from Bligh that 30*l.* was the maximum required.

10,368.—This is my question: When you gave to Mr. Kingsford that statement you have just read in the brief, had you forgotten then that you had had a conversation with Mr. Bligh, in which conversation you elicited from him that 30*l.* was the maximum required by him?—Mr. Bligh might then have told me distinctly that 15*l.* was immediately required.

10,369. Had you forgotten that circumstance when you made the statement to Mr. Kingsford which you have read from his brief?—I do not know, I am sure, whether I might have forgotten the circumstance. I saw Mr. Kingsford, and told Mr. Kingsford the amount that Bligh wanted.

Henry Ward.

24th June 1853.

- 10,370. You told him 15*l.* Did you see Mr. Bligh that same night?—What night?
- 10,371. That the money was dropped in at the window?—I do not think I did. I might have done; I do not recollect that I did.
- 10,372. Do you remember your seeing him, and asking him significantly whether he had received it?—I remember seeing him some time after the parcel was delivered.
- 10,373. And asked him if he had received it?—Yes; I remember some conversation, and Mr. Bligh giving an answer that he had received it.
- 10,374. Do you remember his saying 15*l.*?—No; because if he had said that distinctly I should have gone to Mr. Collard at once.
- 10,375. Why so, if you did not know what was put in?—Mr. Bligh said he wanted 30*l.*
- 10,376. You did not know what was put in?—Mr. Collard told me he had put in 30*l.* Mr. Collard said, "Here is 30*l.* for Bligh."
- 10,377. You told us the last time you did not know how much?—I did not fetch the money. I never saw it; I merely mentioned the subject of the conversation with Mr. Bligh to Mr. Collard, and the money was put into the envelope in my presence. Whether there were 5*l.* 10*l.* 15*l.* or 20*l.*, I am unable to say.
- 10,378. Why do you say if he had said 15*l.* you would have gone immediately to Mr. Collard?—I told Mr. Collard 30*l.*; and I supposed from what Mr. Collard said that money was put in the envelope.
- 10,379. And if he had said 15*l.* you would have gone to Mr. Collard?—I think it right that I should do so.
- 10,380. It would strike you as extraordinary?—I think it right that I should have done so.
- 10,381. And yet stating that now, that if he had said that he had only received 15*l.* you would have thought it your duty to have gone to Mr. Collard?—If he had told me he had only received 15*l.*
- 10,382. You would have thought it your duty to go to Mr. Collard?—Yes; after Mr. Collard had put the 30*l.* into the note.
- 10,383. How came you to say to Mr. Kingsford 15*l.* was wanted, and you told it to Mr. Collard, and Mr. Collard put the 15*l.* into a note, and you and Mr. Ashenden gave it him?—I put to Mr. Bligh the exact amount he might require. Mr. Bligh might state 15*l.* for some particular object, and that 15*l.* I might have told Mr. Kingsford was immediately required. I did not know anything of what was put in the note.
- 10,384. That will do, unless you have any other explanation to give. Was Mr. Ashenden out of your presence?—No.
- 10,385. From the time he came in with Mr. Collard?—No; Mr. Ashenden was totally ignorant of it.
- 10,386. Did you go direct with him to the window?—The envelope containing the notes was placed on the table. Mr. Collard went from the back part of the house to the committee-room in front for Mr. Ashenden, which is a very short distance. I suppose he went to tell him to take his hat and this note. Mr. Ashenden came immediately. The envelope was on the table, with the notes enclosed. He had rather a large sleeve, and he put the note up his sleeve in this way (*the witness described the mode*). We went down the street to Mr. Bligh's, and Mr. Ashenden put the envelope with the notes in at Mr. Bligh's window without knowing the contents. He knew nothing about it, any more than I did. I merely told Mr. Collard what was wanted, and he put them into the envelope, and stated, "Here is 30*l.* for Mr. Bligh." The notes were not in my hand at all.

MAURICE SAUNDERS recalled, and examined.

Maurice Saunders.

- 10,387. We have seen you before?—Yes, rather unfortunately.
- 10,388. You gave us some information when you were here last as to parties whom you applied to in the year 1847 on the blue side?—Yes.
- 10,389. Did you give us in a list?—I did, and I amended it afterwards.
- 10,390. And now you are going to amend it again?—The vouchers Mr. Rutter had at that time.
- 10,391. Did you give anybody of the name of James Gruby anything?—£10.
- 10,392. What for?—For his son, and John or James Henry Roberts.
- 10,393. Was it for their votes?—I suppose so.
- 10,394. Was it perfectly well understood between you?—No doubt of it.
- 10,395. You never give a man 10*l.*, except at election times, I suppose?—No.
- 10,396. Did you give John Lavender Gruby anything?—No; the money was given to his father for him.
- 10,397. Did you give Hancock anything?—£3. That was about a week after the election.
- 10,398. What was it for?—He was sent to me for it. I had some money in hand and he was sent to me. I was to give him 3*l.*
- 10,399. For doing what?—For his vote, I suppose.
- 10,400. You have no doubt about it?—No.

Maurice Saunders.

24th June 1852.

- 10,401. John Cherrison?—I gave John Cherrison's wife 3*l.* for six colour tickets.
 10,402. How many did she produce?—She produced six tickets; two a piece for two of her sons, and two for her husband.
 10,403. Who was the voter?—They were all three voters. That was by order. I was directed to do it by order of the committee, I supposed, at the time.
 10,404. Who directed you?—I think it was Mr. Rutter.
 10,405. Is that all you have to tell us, or is there any other?—No; there is nothing more.
 10,406. Why was not this told us at first?—I really did not know it. If you recollect, I told you I thought there were two more. I had a faint recollection of the names of Roberts and Gruby. Gruby met me in the streets, and told me he was expecting to be summoned. I said, "What for;" and he said, "You know what for." I said, "No, I do not;" and he said, "You gave me 10*l.* I should not have recollected it if Gruby had not told me.

Edwin Bradford.

EDWIN BRADFORD sworn, and examined.

- 10,407. Is your name Edwin Bradford?—Yes.
 10,408. What are you?—A labourer.
 10,409. Are you a voter in Canterbury?—Yes.
 10,410. How long have you been a voter?—Fourteen or fifteen years.
 10,411. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 10,412. Not a 10*l.* householder?—No.
 10,413. Do you know a person of the name of Oakenfull?—Yes.
 10,414. He is dead, I believe?—He is.
 10,415. What was Oakenfull?—He kept the Bell over the road.
 10,416. A public-house?—Yes.
 10,417. In Canterbury?—Yes.
 10,418. In 1847 did you vote?—Yes.
 10,419. For whom did you vote?—For Vance and Clinton.
 10,420. Did you see Oakenfull about your vote in 1847?—It was not Oakenfull.
 10,421. Had you any conversation with Oakenfull in 1847 respecting your vote?—Yes.
 10,422. What was that?—I was to have 7*l.*
 10,423. Did he give you 7*l.*?—Yes.
 10,424. What was that for?—For voting.
 10,425. For voting for Vance and Lord Clinton?—Yes.
 10,426. And you did vote for Vance and Lord Clinton?—Yes.
 10,427. Did you vote at the last election in 1852; last year?—Yes.
 10,428. Who did you vote for?—Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Gipps.
 10,429. Did you have any money for your vote then?—Yes.
 10,430. How much?—£7.
 10,431. Who gave it you?—I received it from Mr. Kelson.
 10,432. Had you voted at any other election previous to 1847?—No.
 10,433. At no other?—No.
 10,434. You say you have been a freeman 14 or 15 years; how is it you did not vote at any other election except 1847 and 1852?—I was out of the town.
 10,435. You are quite sure you did not vote at any other elections except those?—None at all.
 10,436. Have you a brother of the name of Bradford?—Yes.
 10,437. Have you three brothers?—Yes.
 10,438. One Henry Bradford?—Yes.
 10,439. Do you know how he voted in 1847?—The same way as I did.
 10,440. Do you know what he had for his vote?—I believe he had the same.
 10,441. £7.?—Yes.
 10,442. Who gave it him?—Mr. Oakenfull.
 10,443. Do you know how your brother, Henry Bradford, voted at the last election?—The same as I did.
 10,444. Do you know what money he had?—£7.
 10,445. Did Kelson give it him?—I believe so. I did not see it.
 10,446. Have you heard it from him; has he told you so?—That was the agreement.
 10,447. Has he told you so?—He was to have it.
 10,448. Have you another brother, William Bowers Bradford?—Yes.
 10,449. Is he a voter?—Yes.
 10,450. Did he vote in 1847?—Yes.
 10,451. Did he vote the same way as you did?—Yes.
 10,452. What did he have for his vote?—The same as I did.
 10,453. £7?—Yes.
 10,454. Did Oakenfull give him 7*l.* for it?—Yes.
 10,455. Is he alive?—Yes.
 10,456. Do you know how he voted at the last election?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,457. The same way as you did.

- 10,458. Had he 7*l*. from Kelson?—I believe so.
 10,459. What is your other brother's name; Francis Hammond Bradford?—Yes; I have a brother of that name.
 10,460. How did he vote in 1847?—I think he voted for Vance and Clinton.
 10,461. He voted in the same way you did in 1847?—Yes.
 10,462. He had 7*l*. for his vote?—Well, I do not know.
 10,463. You do not know whether he had any money for his vote in 1847?—No.
 10,464. How did he vote at the last election, do you know?—His last election?
 10,465. Yes, 1852?—I think he voted for Romilly and Somerville.
 10,466. Do you know if he had any money then for his vote?—I do not know.
 10,467. Do you know a person of the name of Edward Marsh?—Yes.
 10,468. What is he?—A shoemaker.
 10,469. Are your other brothers all freemen?—Yes.
 10,470. Are they 10*l*. householders as well?—No.
 10,471. Edward Marsh; is he a freeman?—I believe he is.
 10,472. Do you know how he voted in 1847?—Yes.
 10,473. The same way as you did?—Yes.
 10,474. Do you know whether he had any money for his vote?—I think he had the same as we had.
 10,475. 7*l*?—Yes.
 10,476. Who gave it to him?—Mr. Oakenfull.
 10,477. Did you all go up together to Mr. Oakenfull's?—Not all together.
 10,478. In one lot? Was anybody with you when Oakenfull gave you the 7*l*.?—There were several in the room.
 10,479. Were your brothers in the room?—Yes.
 10,480. Was Edward Marsh in the room?—Yes.
 10,481. In 1847, how did he vote; the same way as you did?—Yes.
 10,482. What had he for his vote?—I think he had the same as we did.
 10,483. 7*l*?—Yes.
 10,484. From Oakenfull?—Yes, I think so.
 10,485. He was in the room?—He was in the room.
 10,486. When the money, the 7*l*. was paid to the different voters?—Yes.
 10,487. Do you know a person of the name of John Hart Ratcliff?—Yes.
 10,488. How did he vote in 1847? The same way as you did?—Yes.
 10,489. Was he in the room at Oakenfull's?—Yes.
 10,490. What had he for his vote; the same as you had?—The same as the rest.
 10,491. 7*l*?—Yes.
 10,492. Do you know a person of the name of Coppins?—Yes.
 10,493. Was he in the room; James Coppins?—I do not know whether he was in the room or not; I do not recollect.
 10,494. Do you know a person of the name of Coppins?—Yes.
 10,495. Do you remember whether he was in Oakenfull's room, at the Bell, when you received this money in 1847?—I think he was.
 10,496. Do you know whether he received any money? Did you see any money paid him?—No, I did not see any money paid to him.
 10,497. Did you ever hear from him that he received any money?—That was the agreement, that we were to have 7*l*. apiece.
 10,498. Was he a party to that agreement?—Yes.
 10,499. Do you know how he voted in 1847? The same way as you did?—I believe so.
 10,500. You did not see the money paid to him?—No.
 10,501. He was one of those with whom Oakenfull made an agreement that they should have 7*l*. for their votes if they voted for Vance and Clinton?—Yes.
 10,502. Is Marsh a freeman too?—I believe so.
 10,503. Is he a 10*l*. householder as well?—I do not know.
 10,504. Is Ratcliff a freeman, do you know; or is he a 10*l*. householder?—I do not know.
 10,505. Or Coppins?—I do not know.

FRANCIS HAMMOND BRADFORD called; did not answer.

HENRY BRADFORD sworn, and examined.

- 10,506. Were you a voter for this city in 1852, at the last election?—Yes.
 10,507. Did you have any money for your vote?—Yes.
 10,508. How much?—7*l*.
 10,509. In 1847, did you have any money for your vote?—Yes.
 10,510. How much?—7*l*.
 10,511. Who was that from; the same man?—No.
 10,512. Who from?—From Oakenfull.
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Edwin Bradford.

24th June 1852.

Henry Bradford.

W. B. Bradford.

WILLIAM BOWERS BRADFORD sworn, and examined.

24th June 1853.

- 10,513. Were you a voter in 1852?—Yes.
 10,514. Did you vote on the side of the Reds?—Yes.
 10,515. Did you receive any money for your vote?—Yes.
 10,516. How much?—£7.
 10,517. Who was that from?—From Kelson.
 10,518. Were you a voter in 1847?—Yes.
 10,519. Did you receive any money for your vote then?—Yes.
 10,520. How much?—£7.
 10,521. Who gave it you then?—Oakenfull.
 10,522. Did you vote at any other election before that?—No.

Edward Marsh.

EDWARD MARSH sworn, and examined.

- 10,523. Were you a voter in 1852?—Yes.
 10,524. At the last election?—Yes.
 10,525. Did you receive any money for your vote at that election?—No.
 10,526. Were you a voter in 1847?—Yes.
 10,527. Did you receive any money for your vote then?—Yes.
 10,528. What did you receive?—£7.
 10,529. Who gave it you?—Oakenfull.
 10,530. Which side were you to vote for?—On the Tory side.
 10,531. For the Reds?—Yes.
 10,532. For whom did you vote last year, 1852; did you vote at all?—Yes; I voted for Butler Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,533. No money then?—No.
 10,534. Are you a freeman?—A householder.
 10,535. Have you not got a list you sent in in 1852?—I gave it in.
 10,536. Who to?—To Mr. Blinks.
 10,537. What was the list of?—A list of persons' names.
 10,538. To do what?—Well; they wished me to get the list up, and I got it up.
 10,539. What was it to be a list of?—They wanted 10*l.* each.
 10,540. A list of voters?—Yes.
 10,541. Who wanted 10*l.* each?—Yes.
 10,542. And you got up a list?—I got up a list by their own signatures; I did not get it up myself.
 10,543. Who got it up?—They all agreed at my shop.
 10,544. In your shop?—Yes; and I took it up, and gave it to Mr. Blinks; he took it up to the committee. Well, of course that was about four days previous to the election, and the day previous to the election he came to me, and said that it was no go, that they did not want any more at all. "Very well," says I; "no consequence at all." I did not do as he did; I did go and vote for my party.
 10,545. You lost your share in that transaction?—I never minded about that.
 10,546. Had you ever got up a list before?—No, never.
 10,547. What made you do it this time?—It happened that three or four came into my shop, and asked about these circumstances, and I said, "I will put your name down," and I gave it to Blinks.
 10,548. At 10*l.* a head?—Yes; that is right.
 10,549. How many were there in the list?—Well, I do not know. Ten or twelve, I think.
 10,550. Supposing your list had been accepted, what would you have had yourself?—The same as the rest.
 10,551. £10?—Yes.
 10,552. You were not accepted?—They said 10*l.* each, and said, "Well, all of us."
 10,553. Was John Hart Ratcliff's name down in your list?—Yes.

J. H. Ratcliff.

JOHN HART RATCLIFF sworn, and examined.

- 10,554. Were you a voter in 1852?—Yes.
 10,555. Who did you vote for?—Gipps and Johnstone.
 10,556. Had you any money to vote?—No.
 10,557. Were you a voter in 1847?—Yes.
 10,558. Which side did you vote for in 1847?—Clinton and Vance.
 10,559. Did you receive any money for your vote then?—Yes.
 10,560. How much?—£7.
 10,561. Who from?—Oakenfull.
 10,562. And you voted for those two parties?—Yes.
 10,563. Is that true, that your name was down in Marsh's list as a ten-pounder?—Yes.

JAMES COPPINS called ; did not answer.

EDWIN HAYWARD sworn, and examined.

Edwin Hayward.

24th June 1853.

- 10,564. Were you a voter in 1852 ?—Yes.
 10,565. Which side did you vote for ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,566. Did you receive any money for your vote ?—Yes.
 10,567. How much ?—£4.
 10,568. Who did you receive it from ?—From Mrs. Irons.

WILLIAM HADLEY sworn, and examined.

William Hadley.

- 10,569. Were you a voter at the last election ?—Yes.
 10,570. Who did you vote for ?—Butler Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,571. Did you receive any money for your vote ?—Yes.
 10,572. How much ?—£5.
 10,573. Who from ?—Mr. Irons.
 10,574. Were you a voter in 1847 ?—Yes.
 10,575. Which side did you vote for ?—Lord Albert Conyngham and Smythe.
 10,576. Did you receive any money for your vote then ?—No.

HENRY JENNINGS junior sworn, and examined.

H. Jennings junior.

- 10,577. Were you a voter in 1852 ?—Yes.
 10,578. Which side did you vote for ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,579. Did you receive any money ?—Yes.
 10,580. How much ?—£5.
 10,581. Who from ?—Kelson.
 10,582. Were you a voter in 1847 ?—Yes.
 10,583. Who did you vote for ?—Clinton and Vance.
 10,584. Did you receive any money for your vote then ?—Yes.
 10,585. How much ?—£3.
 10,586. From whom ?—George Crothall.
 10,587. Who is Crothall ?—A builder.

EDWIN JENNINGS sworn, and examined.

Edwin Jennings.

- 10,588. Were you a voter in 1852 ?—Yes.
 10,589. Which side did you vote for ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,590. Did you receive any money for your vote ?—Yes.
 10,591. How much ?—£5.
 10,592. Who gave it you ?—Kelson.
 10,593. Were you a voter in 1847 ?—No.

SAMUEL JAMES POND called ; did not answer.

JOHN TERRY senior called ; did not answer.

WILLIAM WOOD sworn, and examined.

William Wood,
(Carpenter).

- 10,594. Were you a voter in 1852 ?—Yes.
 10,595. Which side did you vote for ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,596. Did you receive any money for your vote ?—Yes.
 10,597. How much ?—£5.
 10,598. Who gave it you ?—Kelson.
 10,599. Were you a voter in 1847 ?—Yes.
 10,600. Which side did you vote ?—Clinton and Vance.
 10,601. Did you receive any money for your vote ?—Yes.
 10,602. How much ?—£6.
 10,603. Who gave it you ?—Henry Allwright, a man who is in Australia.
 10,604. He has gone away ?—Yes.

CHARLES WOOD sworn, and examined.

Charles Wood.

- 10,605. Were you a voter in 1852 ?—Yes.
 10,606. Which side did you vote for ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,607. Did you have any money ?—Yes.
 10,608. How much ?—£5.
 10,609. Who gave it you ?—Kelson.
 10,610. Did you vote in 1847 ?—No.

JOHN WOOD, Painter, called ; did not answer.

Charles Parsons.

CHARLES PARSONS sworn, and examined.

24th June 1853.

- 10,611. What are you ; a freeman or a householder ?—A freeman.
 10,612. Had you a vote in 1852 ?—Yes.
 10,613. Which side did you vote for ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,614. Did you have any money for your vote ?—Yes.
 10,615. How much ?—£ 5.
 10,616. Who gave it you ?—Kelson.
 10,617. Were you a voter in 1847 ?—No.

John Parsons.

JOHN PARSONS sworn, and examined.

- 10,618. Are you a freeman ?—Yes.
 10,619. Had you a vote in 1852 ?—Yes.
 10,620. Who did you vote for ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,621. Did you have any money for your vote ?—Yes.
 10,622. How much ?—£ 5.
 10,623. Who gave it you ?—Kelson.
 10,624. Were you a voter in 1847 ?—No, I was not.

ALBERT PRETT called ; did not answer.

Dennis Jeanes.

DENNIS JEANES sworn, and examined.

- 10,625. Are you a freeman ?—Yes.
 10,626. Had you a vote in 1852 ?—I cannot say rightly.
 10,627. Last year had you a vote ?—Yes.
 10,628. And did you vote ?—Yes.
 10,629. Who did you vote for ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,630. Did you have any money for voting ?—Yes.
 10,631. How much ?—£ 7.
 10,632. Who gave it you ?—Kelson.
 10,633. Had you a vote in 1847 ?—Yes, I think I had.
 10,634. You know it, do you not ?—Yes.
 10,635. And you voted ?—Yes.
 10,636. Who did you vote for ?—I cannot say ; not rightly now.
 10,637. Did you vote for the blue side then ?—Yes, certainly.
 10,638. Did you have any money for voting for the Blues ?—I think there was a little money ; I do not know how much. About a pound, I think.
 10,639. You had a pound for your vote in 1847 ?—Yes.
 10,640. Did you have any money for your sons ?—Yes, I received a little.
 10,641. What did you get for your sons ?—About the same as myself.
 10,642. Did you have it, or did they ?—I received it myself, and gave it to them.
 10,643. You have a son called James ?—Edward.
 10,644. Then who is James Jeanes ?—That is my other son.
 10,645. Did you have any money for both those sons ?—Yes.
 10,646. For their votes ?—Yes.
 10,647. Did you have money for the vote of James Jeanes at the last election ?—No.
 10,648. In 1852 ?—No.
 10,649. At what election did you have it ?—Do you mean this last election ?
 10,650. Yes ?—No ; he did not have any then.
 10,651. Did you have any in 1847 for him ?—No.
 10,652. When did you have it ? You told me you had money for your sons, and you gave it to them ?—Yes. I cannot recollect what date of the year it was, or who put up at that time, but I received the money from George Cooper.
 10,653. That is in 1847 ?—I think it was. I do not recollect the time ; I did not keep it in my head. I received the money from George Cooper the last time that Clinton put forward for member of Parliament. We always put it into his hands to do what he pleased with the party.
 10,654. Is your son here ?—Yes.

James Jeanes.

JAMES JEANES sworn, and examined.

- 10,655. Had you a vote last year ?—Yes.
 10,656. Which side did you vote for ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,657. Did you have any money ?—Yes.
 10,658. How much ?—£ 7.
 10,659. Who gave it you ?—James Kelson.
 10,660. Had you a vote in 1847 ?—Yes.
 10,661. Did you get any money for that vote ?—A pound, I think.
 10,662. Which side did you vote then ?—Blue.
 10,663. Who gave you that money ?—George Cooper gave me the money.

EDWARD JEANES sworn, and examined.

Edward Jeanes.

24th June 1853.

- 10,664. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 10,665. Had you a vote last year?—Yes.
 10,666. Which side did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,667. Did you have any money for your vote then?—Yes.
 10,668. How much?—£7.
 10,669. Who gave it you?—James Kelson.
 10,670. Were you a freeman in 1847?—Yes.
 10,671. Did you vote then?—Yes.
 10,672. Which side did you vote for then?—Blue side.
 10,673. Did you have any money for that vote?—Yes.
 10,674. How much?—I do not know how much it was; I cannot say now.
 10,675. Was it the same as your brother; a pound?—Yes.
 10,676. Who gave it you?—George Cooper.

THOMAS BROWN called; did not answer.

JOHN WOOD sworn, and examined.

*John Wood
(Painter).*

- 10,677. Had you a vote at the last election?—Yes.
 10,678. What as; freeman or householder?—Freeman.
 10,679. Who did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,680. Did you receive any money for that vote?—Yes.
 10,681. How much?—£5.
 10,682. Who gave it you?—James Kelson.
 10,683. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.
 10,684. Who did you vote for?—Clinton and Vance.
 10,685. Did you have any money for that?—Yes.
 10,686. How much?—£6.
 10,687. Who gave you that?—Henry Allwright.

SAMUEL JAMES POND sworn, and examined.

S. James Pond.

- 10,688. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 10,689. Had you a vote at the last election?—Yes.
 10,690. Who did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,691. Did you have any money for that vote?—Yes.
 10,692. How much?—£5.
 10,693. Who gave it you?—Kelson.
 10,694. Had you a vote in 1847?—No.

HENRY JAMES PAGE sworn, and examined.

Henry J. Page.

- 10,695. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A householder.
 10,696. Had you a vote in 1852, at the last election?—Yes.
 10,697. Who did you vote for?—Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville.
 10,698. Did you receive any money for your vote?—None whatever.
 10,699. Had you a vote 1847?—I had.
 10,700. Who did you vote for then?—Clinton and Vance.
 10,701. Did you receive any money for your vote?—I did.
 10,702. How much did you receive?—£6.
 10,703. Who gave it to you?—Kelson.
 10,704. Have you heard it stated that you received more?—Yes; 10*l*. I have seen it in print.
 10,705. Is that true?—It is an untruth, Sir. I came here with the full determination to tell you all I know. I had but 6*l*. from Kelson.
 10,706. I am requested to ask you, did you tell Kelson that you were promised 8*l*. by the Blues?—Never.
 10,707. And that you would not vote red unless you had 10*l*.—No.
 10,708. That you deny?—I strictly deny it.
 10,709. You only had 6*l*.?—I only had 6*l*.
 10,710. What money was it?—In gold.
 10,711. Six sovereigns?—Yes. Either sovereigns or half sovereigns; they might have been half sovereigns.
 10,712. I suppose there was nobody by?—No.
 10,713. Where was it done?—In my house.
 10,714. Was it paid on the day of the election?—I believe so; on the very day.
 10,715. There was some difficulty in getting you to vote then?—No.
 10,716. I am requested to ask you whether it was not so; that you refrained from voting till the money was got?—No; it was not in that manner.

T t

Henry J. Page.
24th June 1853.

10,717. How was it?—Kelson asked me whether I was particular which way I voted. My answer was, "No, I am not particular." He said, "If you vote for Clinton and Vance you will do me a vast amount of service; you will do me good service;" or words to that effect. Mr. Kelson, I must give him that credit, never offered me money. I was young in business at the time, and I did make the remark to him, "There seems to be an overflow of money about; if there is any to spare surely there may be some for me." Kelson went away, and came back, and I accepted the 6*l.*, which I received from James Kelson, now sitting there, and I voted for Vance and Clinton.

10,718. That is the truth?—That is the truth. If I had 10*l.*, I am brought here to say the truth, and I might as well say 10*l.* as 6*l.* It is not worth my while to say 6*l.* if I had 10*l.*

10,719. You say you were young in business in 1847?—Yes.

10,720. Were you in better circumstances in 1852 than you were in 1847?—Yes; so much so that I feel sorry for what I did in 1847, and would not do so if it had been offered to me in 1852 or 1853.

Minter Austen.

MINTER AUSTEN sworn, and examined.

10,721. Are you a freeman?—I am.

10,722. Had you a vote last year?—I had.

10,723. Which side did you vote for?—The Tories.

10,724. Did you have any money for your vote?—I did.

10,725. How much?—£4.

10,726. Who gave it you?—Kelson.

10,727. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.

10,728. Which side did you vote for?—For the Tories.

10,729. Had you any money then?—Yes.

10,730. How much?—£6.

10,731. Who gave it you?—Allwright.

Thomas Boorman,
sen.

THOMAS BOORMAN senior sworn, and examined.

10,732. Are you a freeman?—Yes.

10,733. Had you a vote in 1852?—Yes.

10,734. Which side did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.

10,735. Had you any money for voting that way?—Yes.

10,736. How much?—£5.

10,737. Who gave it you?—Kelson.

10,738. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.

10,739. Which side did you vote then?—Clinton and Vance.

10,740. Had you any money for that?—My expenses paid for coming over from the country.

10,741. What money did you have?—A pound. I came 12 miles.

10,742. Who gave you that?—Kelson.

Thomas Taylor
(of Griffin Lane,
Ostler).

THOMAS TAYLOR sworn, and examined.

10,743. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A freeman.

10,744. Had you a vote last year?—Yes.

10,745. Which side did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.

10,746. Did you have any money for voting?—Yes. I was upon the messengers' list for 15 days, and I received 4*l.* 10*s.* altogether.

10,747. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.

10,748. Which side did you vote then?—On the blue side then.

10,749. Had you any money for voting?—No.

10,750. What do you mean by the messengers' list? What were you doing; running of messages all the 15 days?—Yes; I was in attendance.

10,751. The whole of those 15 days?—Yes.

10,752. What are you by trade?—I am an ostler. I had nothing to do at that time, and I agreed to accept it.

10,753. Had this 4*l.* 10*s.* nothing to do with your vote?—It was altogether.

10,754. It was not for your vote alone?—No.

10,755. How came you to vote for the red side this time when you voted blue before?—I did so, I believe. They offered me the service, and I took the opportunity.

10,756. Was the offer of the service, "If you will come and be our messenger, and vote for us, you shall have so much?"—Yes; and I took the first opportunity, as I had nothing else to do.

10,757. Was it understood between you that you were to vote for the red party?—What do you mean?

10,758. Did you perfectly well understand that if you took that appointment you were to give your vote for the red party?—No, I did not understand anything about it.

10,759. Do you think you could have voted safely for the other side?—I could vote which way I liked.

10,760. Do you think the red party would have paid the 4*l.* 10*s.* if you had voted for the Blues?—No, they would not, if I had voted on the other side.

10,761. Who offered you the messenger's place?—Mr. Kelson.

10,762. What did he say to you?—He offered to put me upon the list, and I was to have 4*s.* a day during the election.

10,763. It was fifteen days before the election?—It was fifteen days; and they gave me 30*s.* afterwards.

10,764. What were you doing during those fifteen days?—If anything was wanted I attended to it.

10,765. Was any other person employed besides you?—The same as I was?

10,766. Yes; that is, doing nothing?—Not doing much.

THOMAS BEST sworn, and examined.

Thomas Taylor.

24th June 1853.

Thomas Best.

10,767. Are you a freeman?—Yes.

10,768. Had you a vote last year?—Yes.

10,769. Which side did you vote for?—Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Gipps.

10,770. Did you have any money for your vote?—I had a sovereign, six days after; Kelson met me.

10,771. Whom did you have it from?—Kelson.

10,772. What was that sovereign for?—He made me a present of it.

10,773. For doing what?—Nothing at all; he gave it me six days after the election was over.

10,774. Do you think that had nothing to do with it?—Not at all. I told him that I had promised my vote.

10,775. Did he ever make you a present of a sovereign before or since?—No.

10,776. Has any body else ever given you a sovereign?—No.

10,777. Do not you think that your vote had something to do with it?—It was after the election was over; he offered it me, and I took it.

10,778. Had he talked to you about the election?—He had.

10,779. About voting?—Yes.

10,780. Did he say he was going to give you anything for your vote?—No, he did not.

10,781. What did he say?—He asked me which way I was going to vote, I told him I did not exactly know then. Afterwards I promised my vote, and I said I had promised. He said he could not do anything for me, and I told him I did not expect that he could.

10,782. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.

10,783. Which side did you vote then?—For the blue party.

10,784. Did you get any money from them?—I got a colour ticket.

10,785. How much did you get for that?—£1, I think it was.

10,786. A four days' colour ticket, was it not?—I forget now.

10,787. Then you had two colour tickets?—Yes.

10,788. Who did you give your tickets to?—I had them myself.

10,789. You kept them yourself?—I always thought it was my right; it was to pay me for my time.

10,790. How came you not to get a colour ticket from Kelson?—I did not ask him.

10,791. Do you think that this pound that you had was instead of the colour ticket?—I do not know.

[The Chief Commissioner stated, the Commissioners did not wish any man should be convicted before them of bribery without a full opportunity of being heard; they were summoned to appear so that they might be heard, and if they did not come when their names were called, what was stated against them should be taken as proved.]

GEORGE WILSON called; did not answer.

GEORGE ELLIS called; did not answer.

THOMAS WILKINSON sworn, and examined.

T. Wilkinson.

10,792. Are you a freeman?—No.

10,793. A householder?—Yes.

10,794. Had you a vote last year?—I had.

10,795. And who did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.

10,796. Did you receive any money for that?—I did.

10,797. How much?—£7.

10,798. Who gave it you?—Kelson.

10,799. Had you a vote in 1847?—No.

George Austen.

24th June 1853.

GEORGE AUSTEN sworn, and examined.

- 10,800. Had you a vote last year?—Yes.
 10,801. Who did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,802. Had you any money?—Yes.
 10,803. How much?—£4.
 10,804. Who gave it you?—Kelson.
 10,805. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.
 10,806. Who did you vote for then?—Clinton and Vance.
 10,807. Had you any money for that?—Yes.
 10,808. How much?—£6.
 10,809. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A freeman.

JOHN ALLWRIGHT called; did not answer.

WILLIAM JOSSLYN called; did not answer.

Henry Wood
(Carpenter).

HENRY WOOD sworn, and examined.

- 10,810. You are a freeman?—Yes.
 10,811. Had you vote last year?—Yes.
 10,812. Who did you give it to?—To Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,813. Had you any money for that vote?—No; I did not have any money.
 10,814. Who did you vote for in 1847?—Clinton and Vance.
 10,815. Had you any money for that vote?—Yes.
 10,816. How much?—£5.
 10,817. Who gave you that?—Kelson.
 10,818. Had Bennet anything to say to you about this money in 1847?—No.
 10,819. Nothing?—Nothing.
 10,820. Kelson was the only party that you dealt with?—Yes.

Anthony Bradford.

ANTHONY BRADFORD sworn, and examined.

- 10,821. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 10,822. Had you a vote last year for this city?—Yes.
 10,823. Who did you give your vote to?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,824. Did you have any money?—Yes.
 10,825. How much?—£7.
 10,826. Who gave it you?—Kelson.
 10,827. Had you a vote in 1847?—No; I was not registered.

Joseph Josslyn, jun.

JOSEPH JOSSLYN junior sworn, and examined.

- 10,828. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 10,829. Did you vote last year?—Yes.
 10,830. Which side did you give your vote to?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,831. Did you have any money for that vote?—Yes.
 10,832. How much?—£5.
 10,833. Who from?—From Friend.
 10,834. Had you a vote in 1847?—No.

Joseph Josslyn, sen.

JOSEPH JOSSLYN senior sworn, and examined.

- 10,835. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 10,836. Had you a vote last year?—Yes.
 10,837. Who did you give it to?—Gipps and Johnstone.
 10,838. Had you any money for that vote?—Yes, 5l.
 10,839. Who gave you the 5l.?—Mr. Friend.
 10,840. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.
 10,841. Who did you vote for then?—The blue party.
 10,842. Did you get any money for that vote?—Two colour tickets.
 10,843. Who gave them you?—I had them from the committee.
 10,844. What were they worth to you?—£1.
 10,845. Have you voted at many other elections besides these?—Yes.
 10,846. Did you ever vote without receiving money?—Never without receiving the colour-men's tickets. Hall-men's places there used to be at one time, by the blue party and the red, to keep them back. They were all up there (*pointing to the staircase in the hall*); the polling-place was up there; and the strongest force used to keep the staircase. That was originally. I never voted in my life without I had something, either colour tickets or money.
 10,847. Did you generally get those from Mr. Friend?—No; from the committee. We were always paid by the committee at that time.

THOMAS JOSSLYN sworn, and examined.

*Thomas Josslyn.*24th June 1853

- 10,848. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 10,849. Had you a vote last year?—Yes.
 10,850. Which side did you vote for?—Clinton and Vance.
 10,851. Last year?—At the last election; I forget the names on the Tory side.
 10,852. The red side?—Yes.
 10,853. Did you have any money for your vote?—£5.
 10,854. Who paid you?—Thomas Friend.
 10,855. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.
 10,856. Which side did you vote for then?—Tories.
 10,857. What did you get for it?—£5.
 10,858. Who paid you that?—Thomas Friend.
 10,859. Had you a vote before that?—Yes.
 10,860. Did you always get money for your vote?—Not the first time.
 10,861. What did you get the first time?—Nothing at all.
 10,862. You also got your money from Friend?—Yes, what I had.
 10,863. Who did you vote for first?—Wilson.
 10,864. Whenever you received money at an election, it was always Friend that paid it?—Yes.
 10,865. In 1841 you voted for Wilson?—Yes.
 10,866. You got no money then?—No.

JOHN JOSSLYN sworn, and examined.

John Josslyn

- 10,867. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 10,868. Had you a vote last year?—Yes.
 10,869. Which side did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,870. Did you have any money for your vote?—Yes.
 10,871. How much?—£5.
 10,872. Who gave it you?—Thomas Friend.
 10,873. Had you a vote in 1847?—No.

EDWARD PEIRCE called; did not answer.

JOHN LASLETT sworn, and examined.

John Laslett.

- 10,874. Are you a freeman?—No.
 10,875. A householder?—Yes.
 10,876. Had you a vote last year?—Yes.
 10,877. Which side did you vote for?—Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly.
 10,878. Did you receive any money for your vote?—No.
 10,879. In 1847, did you vote?—Yes.
 10,880. Which side did you vote for?—Lord Albert Conyngham and Smythe.
 10,881. Did you receive any money for your vote?—No; I never gave a chance for them to offer me any; I always made up my mind never to take a bribe.

EDWARD KNELL called; did not answer.

THOMAS FRIEND recalled, and examined.

Thomas Friend.

- 10,882. Which Knell is it that you mentioned?—A fishmonger.
 10,883. Where does he live?—In Artillery-street.
 10,884. Is his name Edward Knell?—I believe it is.

WILLIAM WAIND sworn, and examined.

William Waind

- 10,885. What are you?—A marine-store dealer.
 10,886. Are you a freeman?—No; I am a householder.
 10,887. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 10,888. For whom did you vote?—For Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,889. Did you receive any money for your vote?—Yes; 3*l.* 10*s.*
 10,890. From whom?—Friend.
 10,891. In 1847, had you a vote?—Yes.
 10,892. For whom did you vote then?—Lord Albert Conyngham.
 10,893. Any body else?—I do not know whether I voted for Smythe. I forget now; it is so long ago.
 10,894. Had you any money then?—Yes.
 10,895. How much?—£3.
 10,896. Who gave it you?—I think Mr. Southee paid me that.
 10,897. Which Southee; Edward Southee?—Yes; Edward Southee.
 10,898. Had you a vote at previous elections?—No.
 10,899. At no other elections except those two?—No.

James Burt, jun.

HENRY RICHARD FRENCH called ; did not answer.

24th June 1853.

JAMES BURT junior sworn, and examined.

- 10,900. What are you ; a freeman ?—Yes.
 10,901. Did you vote at the last election ?—Yes.
 10,902. On which side did you vote ?—Gipps and Johnstone.
 10,903. Did you have any money ?—No.
 10,904. No money at all ?—I received 16s. for being a messenger.
 10,905. Is that all ?—Yes.
 10,906. Who paid you that ?—Taylor.
 10,907. Had you a vote in 1847 ?—No.
 10,908. Was there not a warrant out against you before the election ?—No.
 10,909. Or after the election ?—No.
 10,910. Are you John Twyman Burt ?—No.
 10,911. Have you been summoned ?—Yes.
 10,912. When ?—It is on my summons.
 10,913. Have you a brother of the name of John Twyman Burt ?—Yes.
 10,914. And your father is James Burt the elder ?—Yes.
 10,915. Are they here ?—Not that I know of.
 10,916. Then perhaps you will tell them that they have been summoned, and that they must come ?—Yes.

Albert Prett.

ALBERT PRETT sworn, and examined.

- 10,917. Are you a householder or a freeman ?—A freeman.
 10,918. Did you vote at the last election ?—Yes.
 10,919. Who for ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,920. Did you have any money for your vote ?—Yes.
 10,921. How much ?—£6 10s.
 10,922. Who gave it you ?—Kelson.
 10,923. Had you a vote in 1847 ?—No.

HENRY PITTOCK called ; did not answer.

John Lemar.

JOHN LEMAR sworn, and examined.

- 10,924. Are you a freeman or a householder ?—A freeman.
 10,925. Had you a vote at the last election ?—Yes.
 10,926. Who did you vote for ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,927. Had you any money ?—Yes.
 10,928. How much ?—£5.
 10,929. Who gave you that 5l. ?—Friend.
 10,930. Had you a vote in 1847 ?—No ; I did not vote then.

Edward Peirce.

EDWARD PEIRCE sworn, and examined.

- 10,931. Are you a freeman ?—Yes.
 10,932. Had you a vote at the last election ?—Yes.
 10,933. Did you vote ?—I did.
 10,934. Did you have any money for voting ?—No.
 10,935. You had no money ?—No.
 10,936. Nobody gave you any money at the last election ?—I received some for being a messenger, from Taylor.
 10,937. How much did you get for that ?—12s. 6d.
 10,938. Is that all ?—That is all.
 10,939. In 1847, did you get any money ?—Yes.
 10,940. Did you vote then ?—I did.
 10,941. On which side did you vote ?—Vance and Clinton.
 10,942. How much did you get ?—Four sovereigns.
 10,943. Who gave it you ?—Mr. Friend ; the money was given from him.
 10,944. Who gave it to you ?—It was put upon the table. I could not say who it was.
 10,945. It was put upon the table, and you took it up ?—Yes, I took it up.
 10,946. Did you not receive some money from Taylor for a loan ?—I never received any other money only at this last election. I received 12s. 6d. from Taylor, as I was put down as a messenger.
 10,947. Did you receive some small sum from Taylor, which he told you was a loan ?—I received 5s. from him at one time, and two half-crowns I received also, which made up 12s. 6d. altogether.
 10,948. You never received any more ?—No.
 10,949. Do you remember being in the committee-room a fortnight before the election ?—Yes, I was.

- 10,950. What did you tell the gentlemen there about your vote?—I told them, provided they put me down as a messenger, I should vote for that party.
 10,951. And did they send you to Taylor?—They sent me to Taylor.
 10,952. Did he put you down as a messenger?—He did.
 10,953. Did you ever do any work for it?—I cannot say I did. I was attending. I was in the fish trade.
 10,954. You are a fish dealer?—Yes.
 10,955. Have you not a cousin of the name of Wilson?—Yes.
 10,956. Did you give him any recommendation for a colour ticket?—I did.
 10,957. Why did you do that?—I owed him a trifle of money, and that would settle it.
 10,958. What did he say?—He said he was very agreeable.
 10,959. And he cleared the account with you?—Yes.
 10,960. What was the colour ticket worth; 10s.?—Yes; and I owed him about 6s. 6d.; so that it made all square
 10,961. So that, although you got 12s. 6d. yourself, you got the value of 10s. besides?—I was put down as a messenger.

Edward Peirce.

24th June 1853.

SAMUEL BENJAMIN LEMAR called; did not answer.

JAMES WILLE sworn, and examined.

James Wille.

- 10,962. Are you a householder or a freeman?—A freeman.
 10,963. Had you a vote last year?—Yes.
 10,964. Who did you vote for?—Gipps and Johnstone.
 10,965. Did you have any money for voting?—Yes.
 10,966. How much?—£ 5.
 10,967. Who gave it you?—Thomas Friend.
 10,968. Had you a vote in 1847?—At the election of Clinton and Vance I did not vote.

JOHN HANCOCK called; did not answer.

THOMAS WEED called; did not answer.

JAMES WEED called; did not answer.

JOHN GOODWIN sworn, and examined.

John Goodwin.

- 10,969. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A freeman.
 10,970. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 10,971. Who did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,972. Did you have any money for your vote?—Yes; I had 5l.
 10,973. Who gave it you?—Mr. Vincent.
 10,974. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.
 10,975. Did you vote?—Yes.
 10,976. On which side did you vote?—The red.
 10,977. Had you any money for that vote?—None.

THOMAS FINN called; did not answer.

GEORGE BROADBRIDGE called; did not answer.

HENRY PITTOCK sworn, and examined.

Henry Pittock.

- 10,978. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 10,979. Did you vote at the last election, last year?—Yes.
 10,980. Which side did you vote for?—I voted for Johnstone and Gipps.
 10,981. Did you have any money for voting?—Yes.
 10,982. How much?—£ 4.
 10,983. Who gave it you?—Friend.
 10,984. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.
 10,985. Which side did you vote then?—Conyngham and Smythe
 10,986. Did you have any money for that vote?—Yes.
 10,987. How much?—£ 5.
 10,988. Who gave you that?—Mr. Goodwin.
 10,989. Have you had a vote here many years?—Yes; 26 years.
 10,990. Did you ever vote without receiving any money?—Oh yes.
 10,991. How often?—I do not know. Three or four times.
 10,992. When was the first election that you received money?—In 1847.
 10,993. Did you give any money to any person for Goodwin in 1847? Did you receive any money from Goodwin to give to a man of the name of Barber?—No; I fetched him to him.
 10,994. Was that on the polling day?—On the polling morning.
 10,995. Did you give Barber any money?—I did not.
 10,996. Did you see any money given to him?—He went in-doors.
 10,997. Did you poll Barber?—Yes.
 10,998. Was that after he had gone in-doors, and had seen Goodwin?—Yes.
 10,999. Did you hear from Barber whether he received any money for his votes? No; I do not know whether he did.

GEORGE WOOLLETT called ; did not answer.

George Ells
(of Ivy Lane).
24th June 1853.

GEORGE ELLS sworn, and examined.

- 11,000. Are you a freeman ?—Yes.
11,001. Had you a vote last year ?—Yes.
11,002. Which side did you vote for ?—Gipps and Johnstone.
11,003. Did you have any money for your vote ?—Yes.
11,004. How much ?—£4 10s.
11,005. Who gave it you ?—John Vincent.
11,006. Had you a vote in 1847 ?—No.
11,007. Are you sure it was 4*l.* 10s. ?—Yes.

THOMAS JAMES called ; did not answer.
JAMES WOOLLETT called ; did not answer.

Thomas Taylor
(Turnkey).

THOMAS TAYLOR recalled, and examined.

- 11,008. You gave us in some names when you were here last week ; have you any names to add to them now ?—I do not think I can recollect any more. I have been endeavouring to do so, but I really cannot think of any. I am afraid of putting down any that really are not in my head.
11,009. Have you added any names to your list ?—Yes ; I have added some eight or nine. I do not exactly recollect.
11,010. Oakenfull ?—Yes.
11,011. Richard Cox ?—Yes.
11,012. Edward Horton ?—Yes.
11,013. Joseph Worthy ?—Yes.
11,014. William Carter ?—William P. Carter.
11,015. George Johnson ?—Yes.
11,016. Charles H. Brown ?—Yes.
11,017. Edward Street ?—Yes.
11,018. John Holtum ?—Yes.
11,019. Those are names of messengers ?—They are the names of messengers. I had nothing whatever to do with the colours.
11,020. Had you anything to do with the employment of Mr. Filmer for the purpose of getting up the Hardres voters ?—Nothing whatever.
11,021. Were you aware at the time that he was employed ?—No, I was not.

John T. Burt.

JOHN TWYMAN BURT sworn, and examined.

- 11,022. Did you vote at the last election ?—Yes.
11,023. Who did you vote for ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
11,024. Did you take any money for your vote ?—No.
11,025. Did you get any assistance for your vote ?—I never got any money at all.
11,026. Did you get any assistance from your difficulty ?—I do not know. I never received any money myself.
11,027. Was anything paid by you ?—I believe there was.
11,028. How much ?—I cannot say how much there was paid.
11,029. If you will tell me how much it will save my asking you what it was about ?—I cannot tell how much my father paid ; he paid the expenses ; what there was to pay.
11,030. Does he know ?—Most likely he does.
11,031. You have not troubled yourself about it ?—No.
11,032. And the arrears have been paid for you ?—Yes ; they were paid, all but a trifle.
11,033. And that was paid for your vote ?—At leastways I think so.
11,034. You do not know how much it was ?—No ; I do not know. I never saw the money.
11,035. You knew where it came from ?—No, I did not.
11,036. Was it your father that took it ?—Yes ; my father took it.

James Burt, sen.

JAMES BURT senior sworn, and examined.

- 11,037. You had no vote, I believe, at the last election ?—I had not.
11,038. Do you remember seeing anybody about your son's business ?—I did.
11,039. Who did you see ?—Thomas Cozens.
11,040. Was he a voter ?—Yes.
11,041. Who did he vote for ?—For Gipps.
11,042. Did you get any money from him ?—I did.
11,043. How much ?—£7.
11,044. What did you do with it ?—The first thing I went and paid the man in the New Road.
11,045. Did you pay it for your son ?—Yes.
11,046. How much altogether did you pay for your son ? Did you pay the whole of it ?—I paid the whole amount that was demanded.

- 11,047. Did you pay the whole of the 7*l*. ?—No, I did not.
 11,048. Very nearly all ?—Very nearly all.
 11,049. And was there any understanding about your son's vote ?—No ; not to my knowledge.
 11,050. Was it not given you to get your son out of his difficulties ?—Yes ; but my son voted before I received the money a good bit.
 11,051. It was promised you before you received it ?—That is true.
 11,052. Was the promise made on condition of your son giving his vote ?—I do not know that I can say that.
 11,053. Have you any doubt about it ?—I have no doubt at all.
 11,054. It would not have been given to your son if he had voted the other way ?—No.
 11,055. It was 7*l*. ?—Yes.
 11,056. And you got it from Cozens ?—Yes.
 11,057. Who did Cozens get it from ?—I cannot say.
 11,058. Was Cozens upon the committee of Gipps and Johnstone ?—I cannot say whether he was or not. He paid me that money in his own counting-house.
 11,059. He did not tell you where he got it from ?—No.
 11,060. What is his Christian name ?—Thomas.
 11,061. Did you communicate this promise to your son ?—No.
 11,062. Did you never tell your son you had a promise to get him out of his difficulties ?—I did not.
 11,063. That you swear ?—I can swear it.
 11,064. When was it that you let your son know it ?—Three weeks before the time of the election ; at the time that I was inquiring for the money.
 11,065. Then you did let your son know that you had the promise before the election ?—At least I hardly got the promise. He did not let me know above three days before the last Canterbury election.
 11,066. You knew it before the election ?—Yes.
 11,067. Did you get the money before the election or after ?—No ; not till after he had voted. He voted at nine in the morning, and I got it in the afternoon.
 11,068. He perfectly well knew that you had the promise ?—Yes.
 11,069. Which Cozens was it that gave you the money ?—Thomas Cozens, son to Thomas Finch Cozens.
 11,070. Do you know what his other name is ?—Thomas Cozens. I do not know any other.
 11,071. Do you know where he lives ?—Yes ; in the parish of St. Paul.
 11,072. In Love Lane ?—No ; opposite St. Paul's church.
 11,073. In Love Lane, in the parish of St. Paul. Is the Thomas Cozens who gave you the money the son of Thomas Finch Cozens ?—Yes, that is true.
 11,074. And he lives in St. Paul's ?—Yes ; opposite the church.

James Burt, senr.

24th June 1853.

JOHN TWYMAN BURT recalled, and examined.

John T. Burt.

- 11,075. You have heard your father say that he told you that he had the promise of this money to get you out of your difficulty, before you voted ?—Yes. My father wrote to me, to let me know that I could get it, by paying 3*s*. a week instead of 4*s*. for two bastard children.
 11,076. Was anything said about your vote ?—Not in the letter.
 11,077. But afterwards ?—Yes.
 11,078. Did that promise induce you to vote ?—I am sure that it did.

CHARLES BOREE sworn, and examined.

Charles Boree.

- 11,079. Are you a freeman ?—Yes.
 11,080. Did you vote at the last election ?—No.
 11,081. Did you vote at the election in 1847 ?—Yes.
 11,082. Which side did you for ?—Lord Albert Conyngham and Smythe.
 11,083. Did you have any money for your vote ?—Yes.
 11,084. How much ?—£2.
 11,085. Who gave it you ?—Robert Cullen gave me a pound, and Mr. Rutter gave me a pound.
 11,086. Why did you not vote at the last election ?—Because I was struck off the list.
 11,087. You had no vote ?—I had no vote.

Charles Lee.

24th June 1853.

CHARLES LEE sworn, and examined.

- 11,088. Do you live at Ramsgate?—Yes.
 11,089. Had you a vote for Canterbury?—I had.
 11,090. Last year?—No.
 11,091. In 1847, had you a vote for Canterbury?—Yes.
 11,092. For who did you vote then?—In 1847, I cannot call to memory who.
 11,093. The candidates were Lord Thomas Clinton and Mr. Vance on the red side, and Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe on the other. For whom did you vote in 1847? Was it the Reds or the Blues?—What were their names?
 11,094. Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe on the blue side, and Lord Clinton and Mr. Vance on the red side.—I voted for the blue party.
 11,095. Then you voted for Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe?—I expect so.
 11,096. Had you any money for your vote?—No, none at all.
 11,097. Do you know a person of the name of Cobb?—Yes. You say in 1847; was that the election before the last?
 11,098. Yes?—I beg to correct that. I voted for Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe.
 11,099. Had you any money for your vote?—I had no money for my vote; I had it to defray my expenses.
 11,100. How much?—£5.
 11,101. Where were you at the election in 1847?—Where was I living?
 11,102. Yes?—At Ramsgate.
 11,103. And had you 5*l.* for coming from Ramsgate to Canterbury and going back?—I consider for the loss of time. I was two days here, and one day hunting up another person, I being wanted to bring him with me; but I did not stipulate any sum for Mr. Cobb to pay me.
 11,104. When did Cobb pay you the 5*l.*?—After I had given my vote.
 11,105. Did you see Mr. Cobb before you gave your vote?—Yes.
 11,106. What did you say to Cobb before you gave your vote, and what did Cobb say to you?—I do not recollect.
 11,107. Did you not apply for your expenses before you voted?—Yes.
 11,108. Did you apply for 5*l.* before you voted?—I asked him to pay me.
 11,109. Did you ask him to pay you 5*l.*?—No; I did not say anything about it. When Cobb asked me what would satisfy me, I told him 5*l.*
 11,110. This was before you voted. You asked Cobb to pay you your expenses?—Yes.
 11,111. Was that so?—Yes.
 11,112. And he asked you what would satisfy you?—Yes.
 11,113. And you said 5*l.*?—Yes.
 11,114. And then you voted after that?—Yes.
 11,115. And Cobb gave you the 5*l.*?—Yes, that is true; and that was not too much, according to my price, because I have earned 5*l.* in less time than that.
 11,116. What are you?—I am a herald painter. I was obliged to give up my work then. I was obliged to come over; that was of consequence to me, perhaps, more than the 5*l.*
 11,117. Before you gave your vote, did Cobb tell you that he would give you the 5*l.*?—No; he never offered me anything; and I never had a penny till after I voted.
 11,118. But before you voted, you say Cobb asked you whether 5*l.* would satisfy you, and you said yes?—He asked me what would satisfy me, and I said 5*l.*
 11,119. And he said, "You will go and give your vote, and you shall have it"?—Yes.
 11,120. And you went and gave your vote?—Yes.
 11,121. And then Cobb gave you the 5*l.*?—He did.

Joseph Pentecost.

JOSEPH PENTECOST sworn, and examined.

- 11,122. What are you?—A licensed victualler.
 11,123. Are you a freeman?—No; a householder.
 11,124. Had you a vote at the last election?—Yes.
 11,125. Who did you vote for?—Gipps and Johnstone.
 11,126. Did you get any money for your vote?—No.
 11,127. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 11,128. Who did you vote for then?—Smythe and Lord Albert Conyngham.
 11,129. Did you have any money then?—No.
 11,130. Did you not have any money then?—Not for my vote.
 11,131. What for, then?—Three days' work with my horse.
 11,132. How much?—£3 10*s.*
 11,133. Were you at work all the time?—Yes.
 11,134. Did you get any remuneration for your work last year?—One day.
 11,135. How much?—25*s.*
 11,136. For what?—Fetching voters with a horse and waggon.

- 11,187. Did you get money's worth, if you did not get money?—I had 25s. in money. *Joseph Pentecost.*
 11,188. Did you get any colour tickets?—No, none. Mr. Jacobs employed me in 1847.
 11,189. Did he not give you anything for your vote in 1847?—No. *24th June 1853.*

HENRY ROYCE sworn, and examined.

Henry Royce.

- 11,140. What are you?—A shoemaker.
 11,141. Are you a voter?—Yes.
 11,142. A freeman?—Yes.
 11,143. Did you vote at the last election, in 1852?—No.
 11,144. You did not vote at all?—No.
 11,145. Had you a vote then?—Yes.
 11,146. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 11,147. For whom did you vote then?—Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe.
 11,148. Had you any money?—Well, Sir, in answering that question direct, I beg leave to make a remark, in order to give you a direct answer. I went about three days previous to the election, and tendered my vote for Lord Albert Conyngham to the chairman of the committee. I was then asked as to whether I would vote for Mr. Smythe. I gave no answer, and came away; and the day on which the nomination took place, a gentleman sent for me, about four o'clock in the afternoon, to visit him at his house, as he wished to see me.
 11,149. Who was that?—Shall I name him?
 11,150. Yes?—Mr. Cobb; and I waited upon Mr. Cobb upon his summons, wishing to see me, and he expressed a wish for me to vote for Smythe, and he signified that if I did I should have 5*l.*, and I left him.
 11,151. Did you promise to vote for Smythe, then?—I said I would consider of it, and I did.
 11,152. And you afterwards voted?—And on the following morning I voted for Smythe and Lord Albert Conyngham.
 11,153. Did you afterwards receive 5*l.* from Mr. Cobb, after polling?—A person came after me with a paper parcel, and on getting home I found it contained 5*l.*
 11,154. You were not surprised at receiving it?—Not at all.
 11,155. You did not vote at the last election?—No.
 11,156. Did you know Blinks?—Yes.
 11,157. Do you remember having a conversation with Blinks about your vote?—Blinks called upon me one evening, as I was passing by on my road home with some work. He wished me to promise, and I did not; and I passed off home.
 11,158. Did he say anything to you about a list?—He spoke of it.
 11,159. And that was not enough?—I did not intend to join it; I objected.
 11,160. How much did he say he considered your vote worth?—I did not intend to vote at the election, for I had a daughter lying dead, and I did not intend to interfere with election matters, and I expressed myself to that effect to Sir William Somerville.
 11,161. You were canvassed on both sides?—Yes.
 11,162. What are your private opinions?—I voted for Smythe and Lord Albert Conyngham.
 11,163. Which are you?—I vote more blue than red.
 11,164. Blinks wanted you to vote red at that time?—I told him I would not vote, and I did not.
 11,165. You gave him no authority to put your name in a list?—Not in the least.
 11,166. As a matter of fact, you did not vote on either side?—No.

GEORGE W. BEALE called; did not answer.

THOMAS MOUNT called; did not answer.

JAMES BARNET sworn, and examined.

James Barnett.

- 11,167. Are you a voter?—Not now.
 11,168. Were you a voter last time?—No; not at the last election.
 11,169. You were in 1847?—Yes.
 11,170. Which side did you vote in 1847?—For Conyngham and Smythe.
 11,171. Did you have any money for your vote then?—No.
 11,172. Did you give any money to anybody for their vote?—I treated some persons.
 11,173. You did not pay any money for their votes?—It was not considered as that.
 11,174. Tell us what it was?—I spent a matter of 3*l.*, or 4*l.*, or 5*l.* over a party I was with.
 11,175. In doing what?—During the election.
 11,176. In treating?—My instructions were to keep them together, and I did so with this money.
 11,177. Who gave you the instructions?—Dray, Goodwin, Southee, and that party.
 11,178. They were the blue party—I was a Tory; the others blue, I considered.
 11,179. Do you know a man called Jennings?—No, I do not.

James Barnet.

24th June 1853.

- 11,180. In the year 1852, last year, did you give anybody any money?—I had nothing to do with it. Although I pay 57*l.* a year rent, I was off the register.
- 11,181. Did you give any money?—I had nothing whatever to do with it.
- 11,182. Do you live in Sun-street?—Yes.
- 11,183. Do you know a man called Dray?—Yes.
- 11,184. In 1847, did Dray give you any money?—Not a penny.
- 11,185. Did he not give you 7*l.*?—No.
- 11,186. You say you spent 5*l.*; who repaid you that?—I had some money through the hands of Mr. Stredwick.
- 11,187. How much?—£4 or 5*l.*; I could not tell exactly. It was all done in the bustle of the time.
- 11,188. What Stredwick?—Henry Stredwick I took it from.
- 11,189. When did you have that money?—Upon the morning of the election, some of it, and some of it was had previously. It was spent during the election.
- 11,190. Was that the money you had to keep the people in hand with?—It was principally to keep two brothers that I had who were voters.
- 11,191. Your own brothers?—No; neither of them my own brothers; half-brothers.
- 11,192. They were your own half-brothers?—I do not consider a person that I marry the sister of, my own brother.
- 11,193. You mean your brothers-in-law?—That will do, if you please.
- 11,194. Was the money given to you to keep them straight?—Yes.
- 11,195. £4?—I would not swear to the amount; I might have had some few shillings more than that.
- 11,196. It was 4*l.*?—As much as that, I think.
- 11,197. Do you think that you spent 2*l.* upon each of them to keep them straight?—I spent it all, and a deal more with it.
- 11,198. Then they must have taken a monstrous deal of drink to keep them straight?—They had various half-crowns. If I had not now and then dropped them a half-crown or five shillings they would have bolted.
- 11,199. Give me the names of those two half-brothers of yours?—Thomas Stredwick and Thomas Tookey.
- 11,200. How much did you give Tookey?—It is possible he might have had in money 15*s.* or 1*l.*; I could not tell exactly. We were all electioneering together, and we were not very sober.
- 11,201. This was given to them to keep them straight?—My object was to keep them together; and we were prowling about the town previous to voting.
- 11,202. When Tookey wanted to get away, or to slip away, you gave him half-a-crown?—Sometimes 5*s.* We were brothers; we were all about together; and after polling you must not fancy that I left them that morning, because we finished the evening.
- 11,203. There was no more money?—I finished it all, and I spent more with it.

Adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock.

The Hon. J. Paget.

25th June 1853.

NINTH DAY.—Saturday, 25th June 1853.

The Honourable JOHN PAGET sworn, and examined.

- 11,204. We are told that you accompanied Colonel Romilly down here in 1850; is that the fact?—I did.
- 11,205. Were you with him as a personal friend, or professionally?—Solely as a personal friend.
- 11,206. Have you any information to give the Commission with reference to what took place in 1850?—I should be most happy to give the Commission any information in my power, if it can be intimated to me upon what subject I possess any information that is valuable. My only wish is to give every information I can.
- 11,207. Are you aware of the circumstances under which Mr. Vance retired?—I am not aware of any circumstances with regard to Mr. Vance's retirement, as to his own motives for retiring. I am aware of the fact of his retiring, and remember that fact being communicated to Colonel Romilly and myself at the time.
- 11,208. Who communicated it to you?—It was communicated to me by Colonel Romilly himself, I believe. I think that Colonel Romilly,—if I remember what I saw in the papers rightly,—I think that Colonel Romilly gave to the Commissioners an account of the mode in which he received the information at night; and my recollection is perfectly coincident with that. I remember going to bed on the night before the election with a full expectation that we should have a contest on the next day; but in the morning Colonel Romilly told me,—our rooms adjoined, and,—if my recollection is correct, Colonel Romilly came into my room, and said,—there was to be no contest; that Mr. Vance had retired, and that he had received the information in the course of the night. I cannot be very certain; I think he did not tell me till the next morning.
- 11,209. Had you any communication personally with Mr. Vance?—None.
- 11,210. You did not see, then, Mr. Vance?—I think I once saw Mr. Vance upon his canvass; but I do not think I should know Mr. Vance if I met him again.

11,211. Colonel Romilly had some conversation in your presence with reference to the system which had been adopted at previous elections in this city. Did he express a determination not to have recourse to any illegal means, or the distribution of colour tickets, or anything of that kind?—Unquestionably that was the effect. I had many conversations, repeated conversations, with Colonel Romilly upon that subject, and also with other gentlemen. That was the effect of those conversations, unquestionably; his determination to have nothing whatever to do with any practice of that kind that had existed, supposing it to have existed. I have no knowledge of any election, except the 1850 election; and supposing any such practice as the learned Commissioners have alluded to to have existed, I remember most distinctly the determination expressed, not only to myself in private conversation with Colonel Romilly, but also upon other occasions, at which that determination would be most effectually enforced, to have nothing whatever to do with any practice of the kind; that I have a perfect recollection of.

The Hon. J. Paget.

25th June 1853.

Mr. HENRY COARE KINGSFORD recalled, and examined.

*Mr.
H. C. Kingsford.*

11,212. You have had put into your hand a paper consisting of extracts from papers which you handed in; have you read it?—Yes, I have.

11,213. Have you any observations to offer respecting it?—No, not any. The notes in my handwriting were written in the margin in my brief from the information, I think, of Mr. Pout, or some one. I said, "How did the case stand," and he said, so and so; and then I wrote it down.

11,214. At the time you were preparing the defence of the seats?—After the defence of the seats was prepared, I said to Mr. Pout, "What do you think of this man; is it true?" and if he said, "Not true," that it was false, I put "false," or whatever it might be.

11,215. These notes of yours in the margin were furnished to you by other parties?—They are not my own ideas. Oh no. I think Mr. Pout is my informant upon all of them. I said to Mr. Pout, "Here is a statement made by, we will say, William Brown of Barham." I said, "What are the real facts of this case?" and I wrote in the margin, in order that I might know, and my counsel, exactly the state of the case. It was not my own ideas at all.

11,216. It is the result of information furnished you by others?—Exactly. I did not know anything about it myself, and therefore I sent to some one who did know.

11,217. Many of them are perfect strangers to you?—All of them. I should not know one of them if I saw them. I did not like to go up in the dark, and I sent to some one who did know them. I think that you have something to ask me about an account.

11,218. Yes. Just look at that account (*handing an account to the witness*); was that account sent in to you by Mr. Thomas White Collard?—Yes, it was.

11,219. Whose handwriting is it in?—It is not Mr. Collard's handwriting, I think.

11,220. Is it Pout's?—I do not know. In the course of my last examination this account was asked for, and I said it had gone to Mr. Pout, and I supposed it was destroyed with all the others. I went to Mr. Pout, and I asked him whether he could find it, because it would confirm my evidence, and the night before last this was left at my house in this envelope.

11,221. Who left it?—I do not know. It is very likely it is Mr. Pout's handwriting.

11,222. Is it Mr. Pout's handwriting?—I do not know. I should think he is the only party it could come from. I went there for it.

11,223. When you received it your impression was that it did come from Mr. Pout?—From my former application to him, to see if he could find it.

11,224. There were certain accounts destroyed relating to the election of 1852; did you see those accounts?—I do not know; I have never read them; I may have seen some of them.

11,225. Mr. Pout stated that he sent in his accounts to the finance committee, consisting of Mr. Delmar, Dr. Lochee, and Mr. Kingsford; was that yourself?—That was not me; that was my father.

11,226. Did you see those accounts?—I do not think I ever did.

11,227. You knew the circumstance of their having been sent?—Yes; I knew the circumstance, because it was information furnished to me to get up the briefs. I think I knew at the time, or I heard, that they were to have the bills sent to them.

11,228. Did you know of their being destroyed?—No; I never knew anything about that. I think some one said they were destroyed by my orders, but I do not recollect anything about that.

11,229. Mr. Pout said they were destroyed by Mr. Kingsford's directions; was that you or your father?—That is a mistake. I did not. I should have ordered them to be destroyed, very likely.

11,230. I see in one of your papers,—it is either in your handwriting or your father's,—it is stated that Mr. Gipps left 300*l.* with Mr. Pout to be paid to your firm, and that your firm never received it. Have you ascertained how that was?—I have got an impression that 300*l.* was brought to me or my father, and we said, "Do not bring it to us; we have got enough."

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11,231. It is more fully stated in the brief?—If you will allow me to see it. I think it must have been taken to my father, and he must have refused it. I do not recollect exactly. Perhaps the brief might refresh my memory. I think the money he paid us was through the bank. I put in an account which shows it.

11,232. The first I allude to is at folio 11, and the second is folio 12?—That must be the money that went to Mr. Smith, if I recollect right, for the colours.

11,233. At the bottom of folio 11, and the top of folio 12, is what I allude to (*the brief was handed to the witness*)?—This is the money left with Mr. Pout; not with me.

11,234. I say, left with Mr. Pout with directions to be paid to you, and which did not reach you?—No.

11,235. So it is stated under your father's handwriting?—Yes. I gave him these briefs to look at, I recollect, when I was in London, and this is his note. "What is this?" I see those are facts that were found out afterwards, these other monies that were sent, and I put them in my briefs that I might have the whole facts stated.

11,236. What became of that money?—I do not know.

11,237. Did Mr. Pout give any account of it?—Not to me. All I knew of at the time was the 850*l.* which I gave to Pout and Collard, and said they must be applied properly, and I must have an account of it afterwards.

11,238. Except from the brief, we have heard nothing of that 300*l.* paid to Mr. Pout, and not reaching you or your father, by Mr. Gipps, and the circumstances not explained upon the face of the brief?—I suppose Mr. Pout has accounted for it.

11,239. He says no such directions were given to him; that is his account yesterday, that he had no directions to pay it to you or your father?—It seems from this that Mr. Gipps seems to have brought down 300*l.* in a hurry, and he said, "Hand it to Mr. Kingsford," according to his version here. I cannot recollect exactly. I never had it.

11,240. Just look at this account; from whom did you receive it; do you remember that account coming to your hands after the election of 1852?—Yes.

11,241. Did you at the same time receive vouchers for the items in that account?—No, I do not think I did.

11,242. None of those appear to be illegal expenses?—No; and from this account, and another, I made a general account, which I meant to put in in the House of Commons as an account rendered me. I have since heard that this account is not a *bonâ fide* one; I have been told that since.

11,243. Did you receive that account from Doctor Lochee?—I suppose it was put in by Mr. Collard; I do not know who I got it from.

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JOHN VANCE Esq., M.P., sworn, and examined.

11,244. You are the sitting member for the city of Dublin?—I am sitting member for the city of Dublin.

11,245. Did you come forward as a representative for this city more than once?—For the city of Dublin?

11,246. No; the city of Canterbury?—I contested the city of Canterbury in 1847, and I came down here in 1850, but did not go to the poll.

11,247. In 1847, I believe Lord Thomas Clinton was your colleague?—He accompanied me as the other candidate in the Conservative interest at that time.

11,248. Was it a joint interest of you and Lord Thomas Clinton?—Do you mean as to expense?

11,249. Yes?—No; the arrangement that was entered into was this: that Lord Thomas Clinton was to advance 1,000*l.*, and I was to advance to the extent of 2,000*l.*, if so much was required; and under these circumstances, that if only one of us was returned, I was to have the preference.

11,250. That was an unsuccessful contest, I believe, as far as you two gentlemen were concerned?—It was, and faith was kept with me in every respect, for I was placed two upon the poll, at its close, before Lord Thomas Clinton.

11,251. Did you expend the whole of that 2,000*l.* you have alluded to in the election?—Well, I dare say about it.

11,252. Who was the party through whose hands your portion of the money passed?—Well, I really do not know.

11,253. Who was your agent then?—I do not know that I had any agent.

11,254. Where was your money placed?—At this distance of time I have not a perfect recollection through what channels the money went. I know that a portion of it went through Glynn's bank, and a portion of it through Coutts's bank; but I have not a perfect recollection of the circumstances under which the money was paid, or to whom it was paid. I know that, as near as possible, about 2,000*l.* was paid at various intervals at that time for the purposes of this election.

11,255. 2,000 of your monies?—2,000 of my monies.

11,256. Independent of the 1,000*l.* of Lord Thomas Clinton's?—Independent of the 1,000*l.* of Lord Thomas Clinton's.

11,257. You say they passed through Coutts's and Glynn's?—Yes.

11,258. Was the money lodged at any bank at Canterbury, do you know?—I understood it found its way to some bank in Canterbury at the time, but I never inquired particularly how.

11,259. Who had power to draw?—I think it was Mr. Croasdill, the chairman of the committee.

11,260. That was the gentleman who afterwards ran away?—Yes.

11,261. Did you have any accounts of the mode in which that 2,000*l.* was expended?—Never.

11,262. By anybody?—I think once at Mr. Gridley's office I saw some accounts, but I never looked into them, and I knew the money was gone, and I never took the trouble to investigate anything about it.

11,263. We were told yesterday by Mr. Gridley that certain envelopes or letters were sent to him to be forwarded to you, which were supposed to contain the accounts of the election. Is that so?—I never received any accounts of the expenditure of the election for the city of Canterbury in 1847, although it is just possible I may have seen them at Mr. Gridley's office, but I know I did not inspect them.

11,264. You have no means of knowledge how that money was expended?—No, only from report, that a great part of it was taken away by Mr. Croasdill and some other people.

11,265. That would be after the election?—After it was lodged, I suppose. I do not know at what period exactly this defalcation took place. I believe Mr. Croasdill and some other parties had their hands upon the most of it.

11,266. Are we to understand that, according as your recollection serves you, Mr. Croasdill was the person who had the disposal of that money in Canterbury?—As far as my recollection goes, Mr. Croasdill had control over the money.

11,267. And you have no means of knowing how he disposed of that money; with what objects?—I have no means of knowing, only I believe he took a great part to himself.

11,268. Are you aware that any part of it was spent for illegal purposes?—I have no knowledge, but I believe such was the fact.

11,269. Was it never brought to your knowledge while you were here in 1847?—I cannot say that it was.

11,270. Was the whole amount of that 2,000*l.* furnished by you previous to the poll?—Some of it afterwards, I think.

11,271. To what extent, do you remember?—I do not recollect exactly the times or the monies that I paid in.

11,272. Do you think that the greater part of it was supplied by you previous to the poll?—I think perhaps half of it.

11,273. £1,000?—Or more; two thirds, or half.

11,274. Did it strike you that that was a very large sum, in addition to Lord Clinton's 1,000*l.*?—I was quite a novice in electioneering matters at the time, and I had no idea of the extent or of the nature of Canterbury, or what amount of money it would require to contest it; and I did not think it at the time that I made the engagement to come down here a large sum of money at all.

11,275. Who did you have an engagement with?—With Mr. Croasdill.

11,276. Was it in consequence of Mr. Croasdill's statement that such a sum of money would be required that you furnished it?—Yes.

11,277. Without reference to the objects for which the money would be required?—He never told me for what object the money would be required.

11,278. Were you never made acquainted with the fact of colour tickets being demanded and furnished to a large extent?—I never was made acquainted with the fact that colour tickets were demanded. I only knew this, that there was a very great dispute with reference to the property in the colours, Mr. Smythe having claimed them, they having been furnished in a great degree at his expense; and there were some irritating squibs came out at the time. On his part there was a squib, "Who stole the colours?" and on our part there was one, "Who deserted their colours?" The consequence was, that there was a very bad feeling; and there was a rumour that these colours would be rescued on the day of the poll; and I went to the committee, and desired them to furnish twice as many colourmen as they had had before to save those colours. I had no idea what they were paid, or how they were paid, or whether they were paid at all.

11,279. Now, leaving the election of 1847, you came down, in 1850, on the elevation of Lord Albert Conyngham to the peerage, did you not?—I did. Before I leave 1847 I ought to state, that I called the entire meeting together; I read the sections of the Act of Parliament that pointed out the danger and the crime of bribery at elections; and I told them that I would be no party to any money being disposed of for improper purposes; and I warned them upon no account to give money improperly.

11,280. Now, in 1850, you came down, I believe, with an intention of contesting the representation with Colonel Romilly?—I did.

11,281. Who were you in communication with in the city of Canterbury at that time?—Mr. Furley, Mr. Collard, and Mr. Austin, who upon a former occasion were attached to Mr. Smythe's interest, as I understood. They came up to London to seek for a candidate. They went to a great many gentlemen to induce them to come down to Canterbury. I

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think that they spent two or three days in London before they came to me. They came to me at my club at the time, the Wyndham club, and asked me to come down; and said that if I were to come down it should be on perfect purity principles. I said I should come down upon no other; and those were the gentlemen at whose invitation I came down to Canterbury in 1850.

11,282. Was any statement made to you by them, at that time, of the probable expense of that single-handed election?—They might have said it would cost 500*l.*, or 600*l.*, or 700*l.* I think they made some statement to that effect.

11,283. You were prepared to contest it upon that representation of expense?—Yes.

11,284. And you came down accordingly?—I came down accordingly.

11,285. Did you proceed upon a canvass?—I did not canvass anybody that I know of.

11,286. Was any canvass made on your behalf?—I think not.

11,287. Was any money lodged by you at that election?—No.

11,288. Any furnished by you to either of those gentlemen or to any agent?—Ultimately, there was a sum of 65*l.* paid for the expenses, whatever they were, that were incurred during the time I was down here; I think that was the sum; I had a memorandum of it, 65*l.*; it is a very loose memorandum I have. I went to Mr. Brown yesterday, who accompanied me down here, in order to get the particulars of expenditure which Mr. Furley furnished me with. Mr. Furley has the particulars, and can furnish them to this Court.

11,289. Did you pay that to Mr. Furley?—I paid that to Mr. Furley; and Mr. Furley, when he wrote for it, said, as I had retired, it would come with a good grace if I would give something towards the future registration of the city, and he named five guineas. I gave them ten guineas, without having any notion of coming down here again.

11,290. How long were you in the town of Canterbury upon that occasion?—I arrived on Friday night, and I left early on Sunday morning, or late on Saturday night, about 12 or 1 o'clock.

11,291. You say that you had made no canvass?—No.

11,292. And as far as you know there had been no canvass on your behalf?—What I mean is, I did not ask for any votes.

11,293. Had a canvass book been shown to you?—No.

11,294. Had you been made acquainted with the state of the constituency?—There was a rough statement made to me,—I could not rely upon it,—with regard to the state of the constituency, having been considerably deceived before.

11,295. What I want to arrive at is, that you, having arrived on Friday, and left in the middle of the night on Saturday, what induced you so suddenly to quit Canterbury?—A great many reasons. I felt aggrieved, in the first place, that, having in 1847 spent a great deal of money, three weeks canvass, and so much money before, that I had not been the first person invited to stand.

11,296. Who was the first person?—I knew there were several invited.

11,297. By your party?—By those gentlemen who came up to invite me before they came to me.

11,298. Did that knowledge come to you after you had reached Canterbury?—I think from some of them before, and some of them after. I forget their names at this moment, but they were familiar to me at that time. As to men's motives for a particular line of action, they are generally mixed motives, and I had a great many.

11,299. I am bound to put the question to you. It has been stated in this town and in this Court. Were there any pecuniary motives which led you to quit Canterbury?—Yes, there were; to save my own pocket.

11,300. Was any money given to you, or promised to you, to induce you to retire?—Not a farthing from any individual on earth.

11,301. Was there any understanding between you and anybody as to the payment of your expenses, on the condition of your leaving Canterbury?—There was no understanding in the remotest degree.

11,302. Was there any conversation on the subject?—With nobody living.

11,303. Nobody on the opposite side of the question?—Nobody on our side or the opposite side.

11,304. It has been also stated or implied in evidence. I ask you for your own sake this question—you were absent for two hours from the committee on the Saturday, I believe?—Yes; I do not know precisely that it was two hours that I was absent.

11,305. During that period did you see or receive any communication from Lord Albert Conyngham, or anybody connected with his party in this city?—No, I did not; and I will be happy to account for my time in those two hours, if you like.

11,306. With reference to the election of 1847, did any portion of the money which you expended, or was expended for you, come from Major Beresford?—I think afterwards it did. My first impression was, that Lord Thomas Clinton was to pay it himself. I heard afterwards it came from some fund. I do not know that it came from Major Beresford.

11,307. That was the money furnished by Lord Thomas Clinton?—Yes; and we are speaking of the money furnished by Lord Thomas Clinton.

11,308. No. I am speaking of your monies?—I got no contribution from that fund.

11,309. You paid it entirely yourself?—I paid it all myself.

11,310. How much did you pay altogether in 1847?—About 2,000*l*.

11,311. In addition to what Lord Thomas Clinton paid?—In addition to the 1,000*l*. which Lord Thomas Clinton was to contribute.

11,312. You were not a candidate at any previous election?—No, not at any previous election.

11,313. You have only been a candidate twice?—I have only been down in Canterbury in the character of a candidate twice.

11,314. Though you did not canvass in 1850, did you attend a public meeting on the Friday night?—Upon the Saturday night I attended a public meeting.

11,315. On the Saturday night it was a committee meeting?—No public meeting on Saturday night.

11,316. Mr. Furley stated, after you came down on Friday there was a meeting; was that a public meeting or a private meeting?—It was a private meeting at Mr. Collard's house.

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Mr. THOMAS WHITE COLLARD recalled, and examined.

Mr. T. W. Collard.

11,317. Here is an account which has been furnished to us by Mr. Coare Kingsford as having been handed in by you to Messrs. Kingsford of the money expended by you at the election of 1852. Was that a correct account, or was it an account manufactured for the purposes of the election (*the account marked 35 was handed to the witness*)?—This is an account that was amended at the request of Dr. Lochee, to account for the sum of 50*l*. paid by Mr. Kingsford, which sum was to be accounted for in strictly legal expenses. The first in this account, or rather, I should say, the last two items, were actually paid; the others were bills which were delivered to me, and not paid, but which I was held responsible to pay. These bills have never been paid by me. Whether they have been paid by other parties or not I am unable to state. They consist of poll clerks and committee clerks.

11,318. Then it is not a true account; it is a manufactured account?—Yes, exactly.

11,319. For the purpose of having an apparent legality on the face of it?—Before the Parliamentary Inquiry.

11,320. Was that done by the desire of Dr. Lochee, being chairman of the finance committee?—It was.

11,321. Does that account contain true or false entries?—They are all substantially true, every account.

11,322. Have you paid them?—No; I stated I have not paid them.

11,323. Had you made payments which would have represented that 50*l*. which were illegal, and therefore not proper to go into the account?—I had, to a considerably larger amount.

11,324. Have you got a copy of the account which you originally sent in to Dr. Lochee, and which he desired you to alter?—Yes, I have; and this is it.

11,325. You put that copy in?—Yes. (*The same was handed in, and marked No. 36*).

11,326. Let us perfectly understand. It was this account, as prepared by you, in accordance with the directions of Dr. Lochee, the account which you, if called upon before a Committee of the House of Commons inquiring into the legality of the election, were prepared to produce as an account of the expenses disbursed by yourself?—Yes; that is the account.

11,327. For the purpose of throwing dust into the eyes of the Committee?—Yes.

11,328. For the purpose of deceiving them?—Not with that intention.

11,329. What intention was it?—I had the 50*l*. paid to me by Mr. Kingsford, and by his order that 50*l*. was to be expended in strictly legal expenses. When I sent in my account it contained a great many items that were not strictly legal expenses, and Dr. Lochee told me all those charges must be struck out, and that I must be placed in his hands whether I should be paid those sums in future or not, and so it rests.

11,330. Have you been paid?—No, I have not.

11,331. It is still owing you?—Yes, it is.

11,332. Did you inform Dr. Lochee those items that he objected to had been paid for illegal purposes?—They are in the account.

11,333. Henry Ward 30*l*.; it does not appear that is illegal?—It was perfectly well known it was so.

11,334. Did you inform Dr. Lochee it was given for the purpose of bribery?—Not for the purpose of bribery; it was paid for the purpose of election expenses.

11,335. On the face of it, it does not appear to be more illegal than the following items: Thomas Ashenden, 25*l*.?—It was perfectly well known that the 30*l*. was paid for bribery.

11,336. By Dr. Lochee?—No.

11,337. By whom?—By myself.

11,338. To whom was it perfectly well known?—I know I paid the money.

11,339. You say Dr. Lochee desired you to strike out certain entries because they would not bear investigation?—Yes.

11,340. How would Dr. Lochee know that "Henry Ward, 30*l*." would not bear investigation?—He was told by me.

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- 11,341. You told him so?—Yes.
- 11,342. You told him that was an entry you could not bear a cross-examination upon?—Yes, decidedly.
- 11,343. And Dr. Lochee ordered you to alter the account, and strike that item out?—Yes.
- 11,344. And is that the principal item struck out?—Yes.
- 11,345. Fifty pounds and thirty pounds would be eighty pounds?—Yes; that is the principal item
- 11,346. That account stated a balance to you of 31*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*?—Yes. I believe the original account stated something more; but perhaps the same attention which has secured my first account from being burnt, as I was told it was, has also secured my original account. If it is, I should be most happy to correct the one now before you from that document. I have been told more than once that the account before you had been destroyed. I asked if it was to be brought forward, so as to answer any questions that might arise. May I be allowed to ask so far, that the party who produced that account will also produce my original account, the copy of the one I have handed to you.
- 11,347. You have been told they have all been burnt?—Exactly.
- 11,348. Did your account embrace the payments made to Thomas Taylor?—No.
- 11,349. Those are Mr. Pout's?—I think that those charges which are marked in my account as not having been paid by me, the poll clerks, and the committee clerks, have since been paid by Taylor. I think so.
- 11,350. Did Taylor get the money from you?—Not from me.
- 11,351. Do you know if he got it from Mr. Pout?—I do not know.
- 11,352. It was not from you?—It was not from me, decidedly.
- 11,353. You know nothing about the making up of his accounts?—Nothing at all.
- 11,354. You do not know the fact of those accounts being fabricated?—I do not know anything about them.
- 11,355. I see it is a totally different account; it is not only a different sum total, which appears at the end of 50*l.* instead of 81*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, but the items in the account are different?—All the items, except the committee clerks and poll clerks, are struck out of the original account; not one of them appear.
- 11,356. You have in the first account, "Committee-room, during the election, 8*l.* 10*s.*," and that does not appear at all in your second account?—No.
- 11,357. What is then illegal on the face of it, "Committee-room, during the election, 8*l.* 10*s.*?"—I do not know that there is anything. All I know is, the account which is made out to represent the 50*l.* was a statement I was requested to make by Dr. Lochee, as items that could be the more easily answered if inquired into.
- 11,358. It was for the purpose of deceiving?—To that extent.
- 11,359. No doubt of it. You have not made these payments, although they appear in your account?—The 81*l.* I have paid.
- 11,360. The 50*l.* account; you have not made the payments that appear there?—It is stated in the margin if the item marked across is not paid.
- 11,361. If you made the payments in the original account which amounted to 81*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, which appears on the credit side of that account, there must be owing to you considerably more than 31*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*?—No, not if I have not paid the poll clerks. I have not paid the poll clerks, as I before stated. If I had paid the poll clerks, then it would be considerably more.
- 11,362. You put down in this concocted account as payments by yourself payments that have never been made by yourself?—I do.
- 11,363. What were the names of the poll clerks?—They follow in succession:—Pilcher, Cozens, Griffin, and so on.
- 11,364. Who is T. F. Cozens?—He was a poll clerk; a young man living in the town.
- 11,365. Is it the one whose name was mentioned yesterday by the Burts?—I do not know. I was not in Court yesterday.
- 11,366. He was employed by you as poll clerk at the election. Was he employed in any capacity by you before the poll day?—No.
- 11,367. Was he on the committee?—No; he was not on the committee.
- 11,368. Do you remember his getting 7*l.* from you?—No; he never never had 7*l.* from me.
- 11,369. In which district was he; north or south?—He was only employed on the day of the election. I judge from the amount paid to him, 10*s.* 6*d.* He struck off the names in the list.
- 11,370. With which district was he connected; north or south?—He was not connected with me; I never paid him a farthing. If he said I paid him 7*l.* it is a gross mistake.
- 11,371. If he got it it was not from you?—It was not from me.
- 11,372. Whose handwriting is that (*handing a paper to the witness*)?—That is Mr. Pout's.
- 11,373. You say that is in Mr. Pout's handwriting?—Yes, I am persuaded it is.
- 11,374. Mr. Pout told us you were not working together harmoniously at that time?—It may be so.
- 11,375. How had Mr. Pout your account?—I cannot tell.
- 11,376. Through the committee?—I only know that Mr. Pout told me it was destroyed.

11,377. Did you communicate with Mr. Pout during the contest of the election or before the election?—If I did it was very slightly indeed. I think not. Mr. T. W. Collard.

11,378. You were not on the best of terms?—We differed certainly in opinion as to the mode of conducting the election. 25th June 1853.

11,379. Is it true, as stated in the papers of Mr. Kingsford, that the division of Canterbury into two districts was owing to that misunderstanding?—Clearly.

11,380. If that was so, with whom did you communicate?—Dr. Lochee was the chairman.

11,381. Of what committee?—The general committee.

11,382. Do you know anything of the committee of three, called the referees?—Dr. Lochee Mr. William Delmar, and Mr. Henry Kingsford.

11,383. Were they above the general committee or under it?—They were the referees and auditors, in case of difference between the two committees. Those gentlemen were to be referred to to decide anything during the contest.

11,384. Therefore it is not true that they did not meet till after the election was over?—They met as a committee of three. I should not like to say it is untrue. If those gentlemen have stated they did not meet, I would not state they did.

11,385. With whom did you communicate; with Dr. Lochee?—Yes; with Dr. Lochee.

11,386. You did not communicate with Mr. Kingsford senior, or Mr. Delmar?—I do not think Mr. Kingsford senior was upon the committee during the election. Mr. Delmar was.

11,387. Did you consider Dr. Lochee the proper person to apply to in all cases of difficulty and dispute?—Yes.

11,388. His authority was supreme?—Yes.

11,389. In this account of yours which you originally sent in, and which you were ordered to alter, there appears the sum of 30*l.* to Henry Ward?—Yes.

11,390. Is that the sum of 30*l.* you put into the envelope for the purpose of being dropped into Mr. Bligh's window?—Yes.

11,391. Are you still certain that that envelope was an adhesive envelope?—Yes, as far as I can be certain.

11,392. Had you any candle in the room?—I do not think there was.

11,393. No sealing with sealing-wax going on?—I do not think there was. There was no seal in the committee-room. It was the intention this should not be a public transaction, and I do not think I should use my own seal. I should not like to swear that in opposition to any one who was disposed to swear that it was sealed. I think, from the caution I adopted, I should not use my own seal to seal an envelope which I did not intend to be known to come from me.

11,394. What was the distance between the room where you put the notes into the envelope and the room in which you went to see Mr. Ashenden?—Not much farther than from you to me; it was merely across the passage.

11,395. Were they adjoining rooms, or was there a passage?—There was a passage intervening.

11,396. How long were you absent from the room?—I did not go back to the room again. I went from the same room into the committee-room. I sent Ashenden into the small room to Mr. Ward. I did not go back again into that little room. I remained in the committee-room.

11,397. How long was Mr. Ward, to the best of your judgment, left alone in that room?—A very short time; no longer than it would require for Mr. Ashenden to put his papers into a box, lock them up, and take his hat, and go to the room; a short period.

11,398. Three or four minutes?—Certainly not more.

11,399. If I understand you correctly, the first bill you took to Dr. Lochee was 81*l.* and upwards, and that bill contained some items for illegal expenses?—Yes.

11,400. And Dr. Lochee requested you to amend that bill as regarded those items for illegal expenses?—Yes.

11,401. Were any bills afterwards brought to you by anybody, which had not been paid by you, but by some one else?—No.

11,402. In the amended account you have put down some items of bills which you say were not paid by yourself?—Yes.

11,403. From whom did you get those bills?—They were sent in to me. The bills came in from the different parties.

11,404. Had those bills been paid at that time?—No.

11,405. They had not been paid?—They had not.

11,406. And those bills that had been sent in from different parties which had not been bribes to any body you selected them, and inserted them in the amended account which you afterwards sent to Dr. Lochee, so as to make up the 50*l.* you had received from Mr. Kingsford for current legal expenses?—Yes. There are many others besides those named in the account, and all the bills that were brought to my house were forwarded to Dr. Lochee.

11,407. I have a question to ask you about these notes. You stated, on the 21st of May, that you heard Mr. Ward state that one of them was a Bank of England note?—I did hear him say so.

- Mr. T. W. Collard.* 11,408. Do you remember whether he stated the amount of the note, what it was for ?
—No, I think not.
- 25th June 1853. 11,409. Have you made any inquiries into that subject since your examination ?—
Yes ; immediately after the last sitting of the court I inquired at the bank.
- 11,410. Have you ascertained anything on the subject of that extraordinary transaction ?—Yes. I ascertained that, instead of a 10*l.* note and a 5*l.* note being cashed at the bank, upon the evidence by Bligh, that a 20*l.* note was cashed at the bank.
- 11,411. On which day ?—On the 6th of July, the money being paid on the 3d.
- 11,412. Did you ascertain whether it was a Bank of England note or a Canterbury note ?
—No ; I did not inquire.
- 11,413. Did you ascertain anything else ?—No ; I made no further inquiry at the bank beyond that.
- 11,414. Nor anywhere else ?—Nor anywhere else.
- 11,415. You have no further information to give us on that point ?—No ; I really know nothing more. I considered the fact of the 20*l.* note, and not the 10*l.* note and the 5*l.* note, as conclusive that the money was as I represented it to be, and I feel perfectly satisfied it was so.
- 11,416. Did you see James Bligh the same evening that you sent off the notes in the envelope ?—I do not know. He was constantly at the committee.
- 11,417. Do you remember asking Mr. Bligh whether he received that ?—I am certain I never did. I never exchanged a word with Mr. Bligh on that subject from that time to this. I have never asked him a question about it.
- 11,418. You did not satisfy yourself that the notes which you had put into an envelope and left in the charge of Mr. Ward reached their destination ?—I never asked him a question, and never heard a word about, it until the Friday, when I obtained leave from the Commissioner on your left to go to Dover. I never heard of it till I came home that evening.
- 11,419. You never heard that the 30*l.* had reached its destination ?—Never.
- 11,420. And it was not till your return from Dover you heard that the envelope only contained 15*l.* ?—That was the first intimation.
- 11,421. And that led you to go the bank ?—I was examined the next morning, and permission was asked of Mr. Bligh whether he had any objection to the inquiry being made, and he assented to it. When he gave permission, I went and made the inquiry.
- 11,422. You were not present at Mr. Ward's examination yesterday ?—I was not in Court yesterday.
- 11,423. Are you still perfectly satisfied that your recollection is correct that it was 30*l.* Mr. Ward named to you, and not a smaller sum ?—I am perfectly satisfied ; I never had the slightest doubt about it ; nor have I now.
- 11,424. You say Canterbury was divided into two districts for the purpose of the election, over one of which districts Mr. Pout had a kind of control, and yourself over the other ; is that so ?—That is so.
- 11,425. What parishes did your district comprise ?—It comprised all that part of the town that lies to the south of the High Street, including both sides of the High Street ; it contained parts of parishes, in many cases.
- 11,426. You do not know of your own knowledge, or from what you have heard, that many persons residing in that district were bribed for their votes in 1852 ?—Yes, I do ; I believe so.
- 11,427. Do you know who gave the information with respect to those parties residing in your district, as to the probability of their receiving money for their votes ?—I think I may state, from the evidence that has come out now, that it must have been Kelson and Vincent and one or two others.
- 11,428. Had you any communication with Kelson or Vincent ?—Not as to bribery ; none.
- 11,429. Had you any communication with them at the committee-room where you were ?—They were constantly in the committee-room.
- 11,430. What communications had you with them ? What was the nature of the communications you had with them ?—There was no direct communication of any kind. I think I stated before, it was the practice to call over the names of those parties to be canvassed, and when they hold off from day to day it is pretty well understood they want to see one of the agents, and one of them attends.
- 11,431. Did you conceive that Kelson and Vincent went to Mr. Pout for money ?—Yes.
- 11,432. Which was to be paid to the voters who were resident in your district ?—Yes.
- 11,433. You had nothing whatever to do with the distribution of any money for that purpose ?—Nothing whatever. The only money I received was 50*l.*, and I accounted for it in the manner I have stated.
- 11,434. Was not this general committee itself a mere blind to prevent people from tracing what was done ? The body which they called a general committee, was it not a mock body ?—It was a good working committee ; but all the bribery and secret transactions of the election were conducted at Mr. Pout's house.
- 11,435. And was not the real committee work done by the two district committees, north and south ?—No ; they were assisted by the general committee.
- 11,436. When they met in committee, it was either they met in your house or

Mr. Pout's ?—No ; I never had a person in my house. My sectional committee met at the general committee-room. *Mr. W. T. Collard.*

11,437. It was as a sectional committee, and not as a general committee, they did their business ?—I do not think so. There were some 30 persons present. *25th June 1853.*

11,438. Have you any doubt that the general committee was kept up merely as a blind ?—I have no doubt about that for certain purposes.

BENJAMIN MUTTON recalled, and examined.

Benjamin Mutton.

11,439. What do you want to tell us ?—Since I was last examined I have seen Taylor, and he told me it was 6*l.* instead of 5*l.* he had.

11,440. For what ?—That he received for me from Mr. Rutter. I stated in Court last time 5*l.* I stated that I received 5*l.* from Rutter. Since then I have ascertained that it was 6*l.*

GEORGE THATCHER sworn, and examined.

George Thatcher.

11,441. Were you employed at the election in 1847 ?—Being a voter, I attended at the committee-room of Lord Albert Conyngham and the Honourable Mr. Smythe, as a messenger there. I attended for the purpose of rendering any service I could to the committee. That is the way in which I was employed.

11,442. What did you get for your services ?—I was paid only the sum of 1*l.* 5*s.*

11,443. How many days were you employed ?—I was there for three days.

11,444. Did you go and offer yourself, or were you sent for ?—I attended there gratuitously, for the purpose of being a voter, that I should vote in the interest of Lord Albert Conyngham and Smythe.

11,445. You told them so ?—I signified so from the first. I always supported the liberal interest, and did then.

11,446. When was this 1*l.* 5*s.* paid you ?—Some short time after ; no great while.

11,447. Did you know you were to have it when you went and offered your services ?—No, I did not.

11,448. You did not expect it ?—I did not expect it. I did not expect anything of the sort ; but being there I became a messenger. I was a messenger to render any services I could to the committee.

11,449. I suppose it was an agreeable surprise after all ?—Well, I do not know. It was some little expense to me ; I had to go there and back again. I did not get much by it.

11,450. Were you living at Canterbury at the time ?—I had an official residence here. I was temporarily residing with my son at Wye. I had a little residence on the terrace.

JAMES FAGG sworn, and examined.

James Fagg.

11,451. Were you a voter in 1847 ?—Yes.

11,452. A freeman or a householder ?—A householder.

11,453. Who did you vote for ?—Lord Albert Conyngham and Smythe.

11,454. Did you receive any money for your vote ?—Yes.

11,455. How much ?—£5.

11,456. Who paid it you ?—Mr. Jacobs.

11,457. Did you vote in 1852 ?—Yes.

11,458. For whom did you vote ?—Johnstone and Gipps.

11,459. Did you receive any money for your vote then ?—No.

11,460. Are you quite sure ?—I am quite sure.

11,461. Who canvassed you ?—Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Gipps called on me. I did not promise any party. I went up and voted without promising either party.

11,462. What time of the day did you vote in 1852 ?—About one or two o'clock ; I could not say to an hour.

11,463. Perhaps you recollect the person you had some conversation with just before you went up to the poll ?—I went up with a Mr. Bing, a neighbour of mine.

11,464. Is he a voter ?—He is a voter, and we voted together.

11,465. Had you any conversation with him or anybody about any money for your vote ?—Not at all.

11,466. Neither with him or with anybody else ?—No.

11,467. Neither on that day or on any other day ?—No.

11,468. Did you receive any money after the election ?—No.

11,469. From nobody ?—No.

11,470. Did you know at the time the election was going on that the Reds were buying people ?—No ; I took no interest in it at all.

11,471. You never heard anything about it ?—No

11,472. In 1847 you voted for the Blues ?—Yes.

James Fagg.
 25th June 1853.

11,473. How was it you changed your mind, and turned red?—I do not know; people do change their mind. I found the times getting worse in the blue times.

11,474. Had you any reason for changing your mind?—The times were getting worse for me, and I did not know whether it would be better to get the Conservatives in or not.

11,475. Had you no more substantial reason than that?—No.

11,476. You are quite sure?—I am quite sure.

11,477. Did you vote blue before 1847?—Yes, I always voted blue.

11,478. Did you ever get anything before 1847?—No.

Isaac Read.

ISAAC READ sworn, and examined.

11,479. Were you a voter in 1847?—Yes.

11,480. Are you a householder or a freeman?—I am a householder.

11,481. Who did you vote for in 1847?—For Conyngham and Smythe.

11,482. Did you have any money for voting?—Yes.

11,483. How much did you have?—£5.

11,484. Who gave it you?—Mr. Jacobs.

11,485. Did you vote in 1852?—No, I did not.

HENRY HITCHCOCK called; did not answer.

Thomas Sheather.

THOMAS SHEATHER sworn, and examined.

17,486. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.

11,487. Who did you vote for; Conyngham and Smythe?—Yes; Conyngham and Smythe.

11,488. Did you get any money for your vote?—Yes.

11,489. How much?—£5.

11,490. From whom?—From Mr. Jacobs.

Moses Nathan.

MOSES NATHAN sworn, and examined.

11,491. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.

11,492. Who did you vote for?—I voted for Lord Albert Conyngham and the Hon. Mr. Smythe.

11,493. Did you get any money for your vote?—I did.

11,494. How much?—I got 5*l.* by instalments.

11,495. Who gave it you?—Mr. Jacobs, sitting there.

11,496. Did you vote in 1852, last year?—I think I did.

11,497. For whom did you vote?—I forget the candidates at the moment.

11,498. Johnstone and Gipps?—No; I did not vote for them; for the two liberal members.

11,499. For Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly?—Yes.

11,500. Had you any money for your vote?—No, not from any one.

Joseph Sims.

JOSEPH SIMS sworn, and examined.

11,501. Had you a vote at the election of 1847?—Yes.

11,502. Who did you vote for?—For Conyngham and Smythe.

11,503. Did you have any money for your vote?—Yes.

11,504. How much?—£3.

11,505. Who gave it you?—Mr. Jacobs.

HENRY COZENS called; did not answer.

SAMUEL PARREN called; did not answer.

HENRY PARREN called; did not answer.

Edward Lemon.

EDWARD LEMON sworn, and examined.

11,506. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.

11,507. For whom did you vote?—For Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe.

11,508. Did you have any money for voting?—No. If you will allow me to say, I do not want to tell any story. I came here to speak the truth.

11,509. You will not make us believe it a bit the more for saying so?—I mean to say, I should not do anything wrong towards myself. I voted for Smythe and Lord Albert Conyngham. I promised Mr. Smythe, I think in Mr. Holland's shop, that I would vote for him, and I promised Mr. Brent that I would vote for him. After that I never asked for a farthing of money. I defy any man to say so. It was on the day of the nomination.

I had a sister that was unfortunate, and she asked me if I would get her two colour tickets. I said, "I do not know I can do it." I asked Mr. Barnard, and he said, "Ask Mr. Jacobs." I had been dealing with him, and I asked him to ask the gentlemen whether they would give my nephew two tickets. He said, "I think all of them are gone." He said he would mention it, and he did. I said to Mr. Jacobs, "I shall be in in a fortnight or so. You can give me the money, and you can get the colour tickets. You cannot expect that I can come from Boghton without my expenses;" and within a fortnight afterwards I came to Canterbury, and I received, to the best of my knowledge, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* from Mr. Jacobs. I believe now I have told you the truth, and nothing but the truth; and I gave my sister the 2*l.* for my two nephews, and the 12*s.* 6*d.* I kept for myself; and at this last election I might have rode up with the rest of the freemen from Boghton, and been provided with a good dinner, but I refused to come. I came independent. I am independent. I do not care who knows it. I never am biassed by any man; and I might have had it this time, to the best of my knowledge. I never had a single farthing.

11,510. You do not gain much by rambling on in that way. You are not so easily caught as you suppose?—No.

11,511. You say you might have had money this time?—We might have had money, if I made application.

11,512. Who offered you money? You said you might have had money?—I said I might have had, I dare say, if I wanted it.

11,513. Who from?—I might have had money if I had asked for it.

11,514. Who were you to ask for it; the Blue party?—No.

11,515. If you would change your coat, and go to the Red?—No. If I had liked to have done so; but I did not wish to do so.

11,516. Jacobs says he gave you 3*l.* 10*s.*?—To the best of my knowledge, it was 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* I do not mean to say Mr. Jacobs might not have thought he had done so, in electioneering affairs. I never received it.

JACOB JACOBS recalled, and examined.

11,517. Now, Mr. Jacobs, what do you say to this?—He received 3*l.* 10*s.* He might not have received it till after the election. He certainly was very desirous of the money he had nominally for the two colour tickets. The colour tickets were all given away, and he had the money in place of them.

11,518. Was it an understanding between you when you secured his vote, that he was to have the two colour tickets for his vote?—Most clearly and distinctly.

THOMAS MOUNT sworn, and examined.

11,519. Are you a freeman?—Yes, I am.

11,520. Did you vote at the election in 1847?—Yes.

11,521. Who did you vote for?—Conyngham and Smythe.

11,522. Did you have any money for your vote?—£4.

11,523. Who gave it you?—Mr. Cobb gave me 2*l.* at his shop.

11,524. Anybody else?—Mr. Jacobs gave me a colour ticket.

11,525. That made up 4*l.*?—The other 2*l.* I had myself for my own colour tickets.

11,526. Did you vote in 1852?—Yes.

11,527. Did you have any money for your vote at that election?—Yes.

11,528. How much?—17*s.*

11,529. Who gave you that?—Mr. Pout gave me 10*s.* of it.

11,530. That was for your vote?—Yes.

RICHARD SELL sworn, and examined.

11,531. Are you a freeman?—Yes.

11,532. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.

11,533. Who did you vote for?—For Conyngham and Smythe.

11,534. Did you have any money for your vote?—My children had two colourmen's tickets.

11,535. Is that all you had?—Yes.

11,536. Nothing else?—Nothing else.

11,537. Do you remember talking to Mr. Jacobs about the election?—Yes.

11,538. You come from Herne Bay?—No.

11,539. Where from?—From Whitstable.

11,540. Did you make an agreement with Mr. Jacobs that you would not vote unless he promised you a guinea?—No.

11,541. Nothing of the sort?—There was an application made by some friend for me, after I had been laid up for five months, whether they could do anything for me; and young Mr. Jacobs gave me a sovereign, but whether that was upon the intention of the election, or how it came, I do not know.

Edward Lemon.

25th June 1853.

Jacob Jacobs.

Thomas Mount.

Richard Sell.

Richard Sell.

25th June 1853.

- 11,542. Was it at the election time?—It was at the election time.
 11,543. You never have any body give you a sovereign except about those times?—
 No. It was given to me by some friend who had made application through my being laid up, but whether it was upon those terms or not I do not know.
 11,544. You made no bargain for your vote?—No.
 11,545. Nothing of the sort?—Nothing of the sort.
 11,546. In 1852, had you a vote?—Yes.
 11,547. Did you vote?—Yes.
 11,548. Who did you vote for?—For Johnstone and Gipps.
 11,549. Did you have any money then?—Not as much as my day's work.
 11,550. How much did you have?—Not so much as my lost day's work. I was not paid for that.
 11,551. Did not a man named Admans give you something?—No, nothing at all.
 11,552. You say that you did not get a sovereign from Jacobs, or that the sovereign was not for your vote; which did you say?—I say I had a sovereign from young Mr. Jacobs; I do not know whether it was on the terms of my vote, or whether it was by this friend of mine making application during my being laid up; whether he made me a present of it.
 11,553. At all events, it was at the time of the election?—Yes.
 11,554. Did you not get a little more money from him?—No, I had nothing else.
 11,555. Recollect. Did you not get some money for yourself and wife to come into Canterbury?—No.
 11,556. By the railway?—No.
 11,557. Are you sure he did not pay your fare into Canterbury, after giving you the 1*l.*?—I am satisfied I received nothing.
 11,558. Nothing but the 1*l.*?—Nothing but the 1*l.*
 11,559. Do you remember whether it was the day of the election you got the 1*l.*?—It was the day of the election I got the 1*l.*

Jacob Jacobs.

JACOB JACOBS recalled, and examined.

- 11,560. Did you make a bargain with this man Sells for his vote?—One of the Whitstable people told me this man had been laid up very badly, and had been very bad for about five months, and that it would be an act of charity if something beyond the two colour tickets could be got for him. I represented that, and got a sovereign for him, and the same party said he cannot afford to pay for riding, and if you do not give him the 1*s.* 6*d.* perhaps he will go astray. You had better let me have the 1*s.* 6*d.* for him.
 11,561. You had no personal communication with him about that sovereign?—No.
 11,562. Is this the man to whom that entry in your bill about being picked up applies?—Yes, that is the man.

William Digby.

WILLIAM DIGBY sworn, and examined.

- 11,563. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.
 11,564. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 11,565. Who did you vote for?—For Lord Albert Conyngham and Smythe.
 11,566. Did you have any money?—Yes; my travelling expenses from London.
 11,567. What money did you have, first of all?—£4.
 11,568. Did you have anything else?—Two colourmen's tickets for my son.
 11,569. You did not carry the colours?—I had them for my sons.
 11,570. Are they living in Canterbury?—In Whitstable.
 11,571. Did they come up to Canterbury to carry the colours?—Not that I know of.
 11,572. How old are they?—One is about 29 or 30.
 11,573. In business at Whitstable?—Yes; they go on the barges.
 11,574. They are aboard vessels?—They go on vessels.
 11,575. You had the 4*l.* and the two colourmen's tickets?—Yes.
 11,576. How did you come down from London?—I came down from London by the train.
 11,577. £4 was a handsome allowance?—I was forced to employ a man a couple of days when I came down here.
 11,578. What trade are you, Mr. Digby?—Master of Whitstable hoy.
 11,579. You were in London at the time?—I go up and down every week.
 11,580. At the time of the election in 1847 you were in London with your Whitstable hoy?—Yes.
 11,581. And you came down to vote?—Yes.
 11,582. What did you pay the man to take care of your hoy at the time you came down to vote?—15*s.* for two days and a night.
 11,583. Did you make any bargain about your travelling expenses?—No. There was not a word mentioned till I came down here.

11,584. When you came down here, had you any conversation with anybody about your travelling expenses?—Yes; with Mr. Jacobs.

11,585. What was that?—I asked him for them, and he gave them to me.

11,586. Did you tell him you would not vote till you got your travelling expenses?—No; not a word.

11,587. Did you mention any sum?—£4.

11,588. You demanded 4*l.*?—Yes.

11,589. What did he say?—He said, "Very well," and put 4*l.* into my hand.

11,590. Before the election?—Before I voted.

11,591. Would you have voted if you had not received it?—Yes, I think I should; I would not have come down for nothing.

William Digby.

25th June 1853.

JACOB JACOBS recalled, and examined.

11,592. Is that true as represented?—Yes, or nearly so; it is pretty correct. I saw this gentleman at Whitstable a week before the election, and I think on that occasion, to the best of my recollection, he told me that he would be obliged to get a man to go up in his place as he was captain of the vessel; and I think on his mentioning the sum of 4*l.* I told him I thought it was a good deal to ask the committee for for such a purpose. I think he told me that he was obliged to attend his owner down to Colchester, or somewhere in that neighbourhood, to look at a barge he was about to buy, and that he should be obliged when he got down to Canterbury to post up to London and down to Colchester, whereas, if he went with his employer, his expenses would be paid by him.

Jacob Jacobs.

WILLIAM DIGBY recalled, and examined.

11,593. Was the man you left in charge of your hoy a sailor?—No.

William Digby.

ROBERT FRIEND sworn, and examined.

11,594. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.

11,595. Did you vote?—I did.

11,596. Who did you vote for?—Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe.

11,597. Did you have any money?—No.

11,598. No money at all?—No.

11,599. Any colour tickets?—Two for my two sons; they had colourmen's tickets.

11,600. Anything else?—Nothing else. I never had a shilling in my life, and none of them can say I have.

11,601. Did you vote in 1852?—Yes.

11,602. Who did you vote for?—Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville.

11,603. Did you get any money then? No: I never had a shilling in my life, and they cannot say I ever did.

Robert Friend.

JACOB JACOBS recalled, and examined.

11,604. He stands in your list for 2*l.* 4*s.*?—I cannot tell how that is. I only know, if it stands in my list I decidedly paid the money out. I think I handed him that money for a person who had a ticket. I think I stated before that some person would have a band ticket for his grandson.

11,605. That is Edenden?—He received the money for it.

Jacob Jacobs.

ROBERT FRIEND recalled, and examined.

11,606. What do you say to that?—He paid me, and I paid the young man; that is right.

11,607. Did you have the band ticket for yourself?—No; I paid it to Edenden's grandson.

11,608. Did you have any money for coming up?—Not a farthing. I paid my own expenses.

11,609. Did you not have 1*4s.*?—No, not a farthing.

11,610. Will you explain this 2*l.* 4*s.* in any way yourself?—I never had a penny, or a shilling, or a sixpence. I have been a voter for thirty-five years.

11,611. You always had a colour ticket for somebody?—Not always. I have seven or eight for my children. I have been money out of pocket.

11,612. How old were your sons in 1847?—I have one about thirty-four, and I have three over twenty-one or twenty-two.

11,613. You are a sawyer?—Yes.

11,614. Had you 10*s.* at that election for your mate?—I recommended for a colour ticket the man that worked for me.

Robert Friend.

Ethelbt. Eddenden.

ETHELBERT EDDENDEN sworn, and examined.

25th June 1853.

- 11,615. Were you a voter in 1847?—No, I am not a voter at all.
 11,616. Was your grandfather a voter in 1847. Did you receive any money from anybody in 1847?—No.
 11,617. Did you receive a ticket?—No.
 11,618. A colour ticket?—No.
 11,619. A band ticket?—No.

Jacob Jacobs.

JACOB JACOBS recalled, and examined.

- 11,620. Can you explain this about his grandfather?—The grandfather had the money from the last witness for this man. I suppose for this one. I did not see this man on the occasion. I only know this, that I saw the grandmother at the time,—if she was his grandmother,—who said her husband would not vote unless there was a band ticket for the grandson; and on mentioning it to the committee it was impossible so to arrange it, and I was instructed to give him the money.
 11,621. What did you give him?—A guinea.
 11,622. To whom?—It was paid to one of the Whitstable people to give to the grandfather; he was old and infirm.
 11,623. You do not know whether the grandfather got it?—I have no doubt he did; in fact, I saw him shortly after that. I called at the house, and I think they thanked me for it.
 11,624. Did you see the grandfather on the subject of getting the ticket for the grandson?—I did.
 11,625. And the grandfather said he would not vote unless he got it?—The wife took on herself to say so.
 11,626. In his presence?—In his presence.

*Mr. T. Thorpe
De Lasaux.*

MR. THOMAS THORPE DE LASAUX sworn, and examined.

- 11,627. Were you in Canterbury at the election of 1847?—Yes.
 11,628. Did you give anybody any money at that election?—I did.
 11,629. Who was that?—Well, I cannot tell you his name.
 11,630. Was it Dierson?—No, that is not the name. I will tell you what he was and where he lived. He was a baker, and lived in Best Lane, I think. I should know the name if I heard it. I will tell you who I had the money from; I had two sovereigns from Mr. Rutter.
 11,631. Was it Hewson?—Yes, that is it; a baker in Best Lane.
 11,632. What did you give him?—I gave it to his wife, at the request of Mr. Rutter. I know nothing of Hewson, nor did I know whether he had a vote. I knew nothing about him. Mr. Rutter said, "Here is a man that you know and can get." I went and saw the wife. I said, "Has your husband voted?" She said, "No." I put two sovereigns in her hand. "Do you know where he is?" "Out with his bread," she said. "Do you think he would vote?" "Yes, I dare say he would." I said, "There is a new gown for you to get him to vote."
 11,633. You bribed the wife?—Exactly; I bribed the wife.
 11,634. You knew nothing of the man?—I saw him after he came home.
 11,635. Before he voted?—Before he voted.
 11,636. Tell us what passed between you and him.—I do not think a word passed. I said, "Your wife wants to see you."
 11,637. It was perfectly well understood?—No question about that.
 11,638. Was there another man that you operated upon?—No, no other at all at any time. Yes; I beg pardon; there was. I certainly cannot tell you at what election. A person of the name of Pellett, who kept the "Flying Horse." He was anxious to vote for Lushington.
 11,639. That is a long time ago?—I induced him to vote for Mr. Villiers the first day; and I gave him a glass of cherry brandy for doing so; and when he went up to vote for Lushington he was told he could not vote on the second day because he had voted on the first.
 11,640. Had you any money in 1847 from a man called Maurice Saunders?—Not in my life. I never had any money in my life except the two sovereigns from Mr. Rutter; and that was merely by accident, I happened to go into the passage of the committee room.
 11,641. Did you know a man named Dierson, who is since dead?—I do not know anything about the party at all.
 11,642. Do you know a man of the name of Cobb?—I know a Cobb who is now living at Dover, a grocer.
 11,643. Yes, that is the man. Do you remember receiving 10*l.* from him?—No; he has told me: there is no truth in it whatever.

11,644. Tell us his statement?—What he told me was—I do not know at what election—he said he had agreed to bribe or to give a man some money; that he did not like to do it himself, and that he handed me a bag, and I took it to the Prince Albert. I never was in the Prince Albert. Why should I be made a catpaw of Cobb to go and hand money to a man I know nothing about.

11,645. You never received any money I understand, from Cobb or anybody whatever, for the purpose of bribing a voter?—Never in my life. I never received but that two sovereigns in my life.

11,646. You never gave 10*l.* to anybody?—Never.

11,647. Nor did anybody else that you know of?—Never; and the money I received from Mr. Rutter I never put in my pocket, I kept it in my hand.

11,648. Do you belong to the Blues or the Reds?—I belong to the Blues.

11,649. Always?—I once voted for Mr. Lushington in 1818, but I saw my error then, and I have never done it again.

11,650. You know Mr. Rutter?—Very well.

11,651. Did you not go to him in 1847, and tell him that this Hewson could be had for 2*l.*?—No; Mr. Rutter makes a mistake; I did not know Hewson. Mr. Rutter had a list, and he gave me the two sovereigns, and I went down to where I was directed. I never asked him for the money.

11,652. You say Mr. Rutter had a list?—He had a paper or a book.

11,653. Could you undertake to say it was a list?—No; I could not at this time tell what it was. I did not know whether Hewson was a voter or not; I knew nothing about him. I should be sorry to swear in contradiction of what Mr. Rutter says; it is some years ago.

HENRY ADMANS recalled, and examined.

11,654. You told us, on the last occasion when you were here, that you received 67*l.* from Mr. Pout?—I did so.

11,655. That you took 20*l.* for your own services?—Certainly; and not well paid either.

11,656. Then that you charged for bringing up your voters, for their breakfast, dinner, and drink, 6*l.*?—I did so.

11,657. Was that true?—That was true. It has been stated in the papers that I should say, and it has caused a great deal of disturbance in Whitstable, that I put in a bill by which the breakfasts cost 6*l.*, and a man of the name of Goodwin feels himself wonderfully aggrieved; he got me, the next night, almost thrown out of his house. He said, "You say I charged you 6*l.* for the breakfast." Now I never gave any such sort of statement. The sum I have in my pocket. I said, "Here is one thing I gave in," and I shows the paper to him; and he says, "You might it to the gentlemen there, that is one thing, and you show them another, and it is advertised in the Kent Herald that I did charge 6*l.*, and that the expense was 6*l.*" The expense was breakfast, dinner, drink, and colours.

11,658. That is how it appears in the account?—Yes.

11,659. That is true?—That is true. I wanted that corrected, and it is now.

11,660. You promised that you would bring some more names. You said you had only turned your attention to those on your list, and you thought you might find some more. Have you any more?—I have no more at that election.

11,661. When we asked you if you could give the names at any former election, you said you had not thought of them; that you might recollect when you went home?—Yes.

11,662. Have you any more names?—We done business at the last election as we had done before, only not so many in it, not quite so big expense.

11,663. Have you found anything at home that enables you to give us the names of any other voters you bribed?—I never kept anything at home of such business.

11,664. Have you thought of it; have you got any more names?—In the election before?

11,665. Yes; out with it?—It is not quite so fast this time, is it?

11,666. Have you any more names, or not?—On the last election?

11,667. In 1847?—We done business about the same we done this last time.

11,668. The same voters?—Not quite so many in it.

11,669. You did more this time than in 1847?—Yes; I had more men in it.

11,670. Had you any money in 1847?—Yes.

11,671. Who from?—Mr. Smithson.

11,672. How much had you?—That would rather a little puzzle me.

11,673. About how much had you?—I did not make so well as we did this last time. That is the way to come at it. I did not have quite so many men, and I did not make quite so much money.

11,674. How much money did you make for yourself in 1847?—About 15*l.*

11,675. For your own services?—For my own services.

11,676. And vote?—Not for my vote; my services.

11,677. Do you remember the names of the parties you bribed in 1847?—You are speaking in Smithson's time. I am only recalling it; I have not brought it in writing.

*Mr. T. Thorpe
De Lasaux.*

25th June 1853.

Henry Admans.

Henry Admans.

25th June 1853.

11,678. I do not want any writing ; just attend ?—I do not want to tell you one less or one over.

11,679. You see the position in which you are in. You have admitted yourself to have been implicated in bribery, for which you are liable to be proceeded against for very heavy penalties, and your being absolved from those penalties entirely rests with us, and if you do not give your evidence to our satisfaction, you will not be released from them. Can you tell us the names or not ?—Yes, I will tell you the big'uns name at once—Barnes.

11,680. What is his Christian name ?—Thomas Barnes.

11,681. Go on ?—William Friend, Richard Friend, Richard Admans.

11,682. That is your brother, I suppose ?—Quite right, Sir. Gardener ; I think he lived at Swalecliffe at the time.

11,683. Anybody else ?—Well, I do not remember.

11,684. What did you give those men each ?—I agreed with them to vote for 7*l*. and 10*l*. and 3*l*.

11,685. Who had the 10*l*. ?—Barnes.

11,686. Who had the 7*l*. ?—Friend.

11,687. And who had the 3*l*. ?—Gardener. He has always promised his vote. He came in this sort of way. He promised his vote to a broker that lives there by Stubbs. He promised his vote in that sort of way. They say he cannot come the whole hog. This last time the man could have had 7*l*. I could have given him 7*l*. for his vote, but he had promised his vote when he was in the union. When he has promised his vote in that way and he comes to me, I say, "Come in with the lot, and take half the money."

11,688. Had he half the money ?—He had 3*l*.

11,689. Instead of 7*l*. ?—He had not promised Goodwin. When I came in he wanted to go there. I said, "It is all very fine, it is all done ; so-and-so has got the money. If a man likes to promise you, and you receive it for him, it is done ; because the man may go and draw from others, and have more in his pocket than they will hold if he can draw from all hands. You are on my side and you must go and draw with the whole lot."

11,690. Did you give any money to Evans in 1847 ?—I do not know.

11,691. Did you give any money to Watson ?—I do not know him.

11,692. Did you give any money to Somerford ?—I did not give any to Somerford. Somerford was with me in this eating and drinking. He was in all the expense. I did not give him any money or promise him any money.

11,693. Did you give Somerford any money in 1847 ?—I did not ; I did not know him.

11,694. Did you give Sell any money in 1847 ?—I did not.

11,695. The only parties you gave money to in 1847 are the names you give now ; the 10*l*., the 7*l*., and the 3*l*. ?—If I knew another I would tell you ; I assure you I do not know any more ; I do not know another one or I would tell you.

11,696. Did you receive 35*l*. from Mr. Smithson ?—I shall not be able to answer you that.

11,697. Why not ?—It is so long back. I do not keep such things in memory. You may as well ask me who bought a loaf of me a twelvemonth ago as such a thing as this, after I have done this sort of business. I have other business to attend to more than this. I keep nothing in writing ; it is done and gone out of my head what I spent and laid out in messing about. I do not know anything of the sort, and was never expected to keep a memorandum of things like these. If I had known it would have been required I would have kept such a thing.

11,698. You said you made 15*l*. for yourself in 1847 ?—Yes, for my services and vote.

11,699. You gave 10*l*. to Barnes ?—Yes.

11,700. £7 to Friend ?—Yes.

11,701. And 3*l*. to Gardener ?—Yes.

11,702. That makes 20*l*., and your 15*l*. are 35*l*. Did you have any more money than those sums you have told us ?—It was always understood I was to have for doing the business so much money for my services, and anything else ; scraps that came in.

11,703. You were to have brought us here the names of other persons from whom you received money besides Mr. Pout, at the last election, for bribery purposes ; what names have you ?—I have just given you a statement of that.

11,704. You have spoken of the election of 1847, I am asking you the names of persons from whom you received money in 1852 ?—I never received any money, only Mr. Smithson.

11,705. I am not asking you anything about that. At the last examination you promised to bring the names of others. You said, you dare say you could find out the names of other persons besides Mr. Pout, from whom you received money for the purpose of bribery. Now tell me what names you have been able to find out ?—Mr. Pout's was the last time that I received the money.

11,706. From anybody else ?—No. That gentleman there (alluding to the secretary) has got the statement of the money I have received, the very money I received, and what my expenses were, as I said ; not 6*l*. for a breakfast, but the whole expense.

11,707. You never received any money from anybody, except Mr. Pout and Mr. Smithson ?—Never. I never received a shilling from any person whatever.

11,708. Did you not make a bargain with an innkeeper, at the last election, for 1s. 6d. a head for these people? You are on your oath?—Yes, and I can stand it.

Henry Adams.

25th June 1853.

11,709. Did you not make a bargain with an innkeeper? He will be brought before us. Did you not make a bargain?—No.

11,710. Hear my question?—I will attend to you.

11,711. And conduct yourself properly?—So I am. Go on.

11,712. If you conduct yourself in that way you will find yourself in custody.—You do not tell me the way.

11,713. If you do not conduct yourself better you will be committed for contempt of court; we have the power of doing it.—Some lie back. I *aint* the principle nor the sense to keep the system back. You must take me the same as you see me; that is it.

11,714. Did you not make a bargain with the innkeeper in 1852, a man of the name of Goodwin, for 1s. 6d. a head, for the entertainment of those men you brought from Whitstable?—Yes, for breakfast; and I paid him.

11,715. Did you pay him more than 1s. 6d. a head for the breakfast for those men?—How many did he give in?

11,716. Did you pay him more than 1s. 6d. a head for those men that breakfasted at his house? My question is very plain and intelligible.—You will find mine as plain. I will explain it to you. He was to have 1s. 6d. a head for those men. Do you know the amount of his bill?

11,717. Did you pay Goodwin more than 1s. 6d. a head for those men?—I paid him 1s. 6d. I says to him, "Are we going to have our breakfast here?" He says, "What sort of a breakfast do you want?" "Only a common sort of breakfast," I said. "What are you going to get it up at?" I said to him, "I have only so much money in hand." I had only the 6l. to do all the breakfasts, dinners, and drink with.

11,718. You paid him 1s. 6d. each for the breakfasts of those men and no more?—Yes, I did.

11,719. How much?—I paid him more.

11,720. How much more than 1s. 6d. a head did you pay for the breakfasts of these men. You have charged 6l. for the treating of these men?—Yes, I have.

11,721. I ask you, did you pay more than 1s. 6d. a head to Goodwin for those breakfasts for these men?—Yes. I paid 1s. 6d. a head for more than the voters; I paid it for those not voters.

11,722. How much more than 1s. 6d. a head did you pay to Goodwin for those men's breakfasts?—I do not know; I have got his bill. (*The witness produced the same.*)

11,723. Deliver that up?—Goodwin says now, it is run out in different sorts of things. (*The witness handed in the bill.*)

11,724. Now the other one (*referring to another paper the witness had in his hand.*)—You do not want that. That is what I gave in. That is what is put in the newspapers. There is Goodwin's bill.

11,725. Here is Goodwin's bill, which amounts altogether to 1l. 12s. 11d.—Yes.

11,726. You told us you expended upwards of 6l.?—Yes.

11,727. Where did you expend the other money?—We had our dinner at Mr. Vincent's.

11,728. How much did you pay him?—1s. 9d. a head.

11,729. How much altogether?—I did not have any bill of it.

11,730. About how much. Did you pay him more than 1l.?—Yes.

11,731. Did you pay him more than you paid Goodwin?—No; we had breakfast and drink there.

11,732. Did you pay anybody else any money for those men, besides Goodwin and Vincent, whom you brought from Whitstable?—Yes; I paid a shopkeeper for ribbon. They all wanted their colours, and I bought the ribbon.

RICHARD MILLS WILLIAM MAYNE ADMANS called; did not answer.

JOHN GARDNER called; did not answer.

C. T. Evans.

CHARLES THOMAS EVANS sworn, and examined.

11,733. Are you a freeman of Canterbury?—Yes.

11,734. Had you a vote at the last election?—Yes.

11,735. Did you vote?—Yes.

11,736. For whom did you vote?—Johnstone and Gipps.

11,737. Did you have any money for your vote then?—Yes.

11,738. From Admans the baker?—Yes.

11,739. How much?—6l. 10s. He agreed to give me 7l., but he stopped 10s., and gave me 6l. 10s.; 10s. for commission.

WILLIAM WATSON sworn, and examined.

William Watson.

11,740. You are a freeman of Canterbury?—Yes.

11,741. Had you a vote at the last election?—Yes.

11,742. Did you vote?—I did.

William Watson.
 25th June 1853.

- 11,743. For whom did you vote?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 11,744. Did you have any money for your vote?—Yes.
 11,745. How much?—£6 10s.
 11,746. Who gave it you?—Admans.
 11,747. Admans the baker?—It was an understanding that we were to have 7l., but the 10s. was taken off for his trouble.
 11,748. Did you have any money in 1847?—Yes.
 11,749. Who did you vote for in 1847?—I voted for Lord Clinton and Vance.
 11,750. Did you have any money for your vote then?—I had money given me three weeks after the election.
 11,751. Who was it given you by?—By Finch.
 11,752. Who is Finch?—He lives in Wincheap Street, the publican.
 11,753. What was it given to you for, for your vote?—It was a present made to me by the committee.
 11,754. For your vote?—I do not know; I did not know I was going to have this money beforehand. I did know I was going to have the 6l. 10s.
 11,755. There was no previous arrangement or engagement in 1847 about your having any money?—No.
 11,756. How much had you in 1847?—£3.

Thomas Barnes.

THOMAS BARNES sworn, and examined.

- 11,757. Were you a freeman of Canterbury in the last year?—Yes.
 11,758. Did you vote?—Yes.
 11,759. Who did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 11,760. Had you any money for your vote then?—Yes.
 11,761. How much?—I received 9l. 10s.
 11,762. Had you agreed with anybody for a larger sum?—Well, 10l. was to be the sum.
 11,763. Who had you agreed with?—With an agent employed at Whitstable of the name of Admans.
 11,764. Admans the baker?—Yes.
 11,765. You agreed with him to sell your vote for 10l., and he gave you 9l. 10s.?—Yes.
 11,766. How came he to sweat the 10s. out of it?—Well, I do not know; I suppose it was for his services.
 11,767. Did he say so to you?—It was a sort of claim.
 11,768. Did he claim 10s. out of it?—It was stopped.
 11,769. You only got 9l. 10s.?—Yes.
 11,770. Did you vote in 1847?—s.
 11,771. Who did you vote for?—Clinton and Vance.
 11,772. Did you have any money for your vote then?—Yes.
 11,773. How much?—The same sum.
 11,774. £9 10s.?—Yes.
 11,775. Did you get that from Admans?—Yes.
 11,776. Under an agreement?—Yes.

Richard Friend,
 (of Swalecliffe).

RICHARD FRIEND sworn, and examined.

- 11,777. Are you a freeman of Canterbury?—Yes.
 11,778. Had you a vote last year?—Yes.
 11,779. Did you vote?—Yes.
 11,780. Who did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 11,781. Did you receive any money for your vote?—Yes.
 11,782. How much?—£6 10s.
 11,783. Had you arranged to receive a larger sum?—Yes.
 11,784. How much?—7l. I did not receive the money till a few days after.
 11,785. But you arranged it before?—Yes.
 11,786. Who did you arrange it with?—Admans.
 11,787. The baker?—Yes.
 11,788. How came you to have only 6l. 10s.?—He kept 10s. when I received the money.
 11,789. What did he stop it for?—He said to help to bear his expenses.
 11,790. Were you a voter in 1847?—Yes.
 11,791. Who did you vote for then?—Clinton and Vance.
 11,792. Did you receive any money then?—Yes.
 11,793. How much did you have?—5l.
 11,794. Who paid you that?—Admans.
 11,795. For your vote?—Yes.

WILLIAM FRIEND recalled, and examined.

William Friend,
(Eagle Tavern).

25th June 1858.

- 11,796. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 11,797. Had you a vote last year for Canterbury?—Yes.
 11,798. Did you vote?—Yes.
 11,799. Who did you vote for?—At the last election?
 11,800. Yes?—For the Hon. Mr. Smythe.
 11,801. Did you receive any money for your vote?—No.
 11,802. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.
 11,803. Who did you vote for?—Conyngham and Smythe.
 11,804. Did you receive any money then?—Not a farthing.
 11,805. Did you pay any money in the year 1850, for the purposes of the election, to anybody?—No, never, at any election.
 11,806. Did you pay a man named Goodwin any money?—I received, I think, 34*l.* or 35*l.*; it was left at my house by Alderman Brent, and I gave that to him.
 11,807. You did pay it to him?—I did not know what it was for.
 11,808. I asked you if you paid any money in 1850 for the purposes of the election?—It was left at my house, my daughter took it in; she told me it was left by Alderman Brent.
 11,809. You paid it to Goodwin?—Yes.
 11,810. You have always voted on the blue side?—Yes, I have always voted on the blue side; I have never voted otherwise.

Alderman BRENT recalled, and examined.

Alderman Brent.

- 11,811. You have heard what was said by the last witness?—Yes.
 11,812. Did that money come from you?—Yes, it did; I handed in the receipt. It was left at Friend's some days after the election.

JOHN ROALFE junior sworn, and examined.

John Roalfe, jun.

- 11,813. Are you a voter at the Lower Hardres?—Yes.
 11,814. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 11,815. For whom?—Gipps and Johnstone.
 11,816. Did you get anything for your vote?—The money for two colour tickets.
 11,817. How much did you get?—A sovereign.
 11,818. Any refreshment tickets?—No, no refreshment tickets; meat, bread, and refreshments, but no tickets for them.
 11,819. But what value had you?—Mine might come to about 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.*
 11,820. Any groceries?—No.
 11,821. Any groceries from the tradesmen of Lower Hardres?—No.
 11,822. Who did you have the colour tickets from?—Mr. Fulmer gave me the colour tickets.
 11,823. And the meat and bread too?—It was sent up to my house.
 11,824. Had you a vote at the election of 1847?—Yes.
 11,825. Who did you vote for?—I cannot say; it was the red side.
 11,826. Did you get any money for your vote then?—About the same as I had this time.
 11,827. Who did you get it from?—From Mr. Fulmer.
 11,828. Always from Fulmer?—Yes.

JOHN ELDRIDGE sworn, and examined.

John Eldridge.

- 11,829. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 11,830. Who for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 11,831. Did you get anything for your vote?—No.
 11,832. Take care; did you get nothing at all?—No.
 11,833. Did you get any colour tickets?—Yes; 1*l.*
 11,834. Any bread and meat?—Yes.
 11,835. Any groceries?—No, no groceries.
 11,836. Did your wife get any?—No.
 11,837. Was not that given you for your vote?—No; I had none for my vote.
 11,838. Were not the colour tickets given you for your vote?—The pound for the colour tickets.
 11,839. Who did you get them from?—From Mr. Filmer.
 11,840. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.
 11,841. Who did you vote for then?—I forget now. The red party.
 11,842. Did you get anything for your vote then?—Yes; £1.

GEORGE BARBER called; did not answer.

WILLIAM BROWN of Barham called; did not answer.

Edw. Harnden.

25th June 1853.

EDWARD HARNDEN sworn, and examined.

- 11,843. Are you a freeman of this city?—No.
 11,844. Are you a householder?—Yes.
 11,845. Had you a vote at the last election?—Yes.
 11,846. Did you vote?—Yes.
 11,847. Who did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 11,848. Did you receive any money for your vote?—£2 17s. 6d.
 11,849. Who paid it you?—Thomas Munns.
 11,850. Were you a voter in 1847?—Yes.
 11,851. Who did you vote for then?—The red party.
 11,852. Vance and Clinton?—Yes.
 11,853. Did you have any money at that time for your vote?—No.

Richard Cook.

RICHARD COOK sworn, and examined.

- 11,854. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A householder.
 11,855. Had you a vote at the last election?—Yes.
 11,856. Did you vote?—Yes.
 11,857. For whom did you vote?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 11,858. Had you any money for your vote?—Yes.
 11,859. How much?—£1.
 11,860. Who gave it you?—Thomas Munns.

John Jennings.

JOHN JENNINGS sworn, and examined.

- 11,861. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 11,862. Of this city?—Yes.
 11,863. Had you a vote in 1852?—Yes.
 11,864. Did you vote?—Yes; for the Tory party, Gipps and Johnstone.
 11,865. Did you receive any money for your vote?—Yes.
 11,866. How much?—I received 5*l*. I took it in regard to my expenses from London.
 11,867. You came from London?—Yes.
 11,868. How did you come from London, by train?—Yes.
 11,869. Second class?—Yes.
 11,870. How long were you absent?—I was absent three days.
 11,871. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 11,872. Did you receive any money in 1847?—Yes.
 11,873. Who did you vote for then?—Smythe and Conyngham.
 11,874. The blue party then?—Yes.
 11,875. How much did you have?—£3.
 11,876. Who paid it you?—Mr. Goodwin.
 11,877. Was that for your vote?—Yes.
 11,878. Did you not get two colour tickets?—Yes.
 11,879. From whom?—I think I got them from the committee.
 11,880. Who gave you the order for them? Who did you apply to for them? To Mr. Smith?—No; the other party.
 11,881. Did you apply to Dr. Lochee for them?—I applied to the committee. I do not know if he was upon the committee. I think he was.
 11,882. For whom did you apply for the colour tickets. What name did you give?—John Wood.
 11,883. Are you any relation to Henry Jennings?—No.
 11,884. Did you receive the money for the colour tickets yourself?—No.
 11,885. Did not Wood pay over any money to you?—No.
 11,886. Where were you living in 1847?—I think in St. Mildred's.
 11,887. You were in Canterbury in 1847?—Yes.

Thomas Styles, sen.

THOMAS STYLES senior sworn, and examined.

- 11,888. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 11,889. Had you a vote in 1852?—Yes.
 11,890. Have you any sons who are freemen?—None.
 11,891. Have you any relations?—Yes; four brothers, and my brother-in-law, and two nephews.
 11,892. Are they all of the same name as yourself?—No. One is named Crookford; he is the brother-in-law.
 11,893. Is Thomas Styles, junior, your nephew?—Yes.
 11,894. John George Styles, senior; what relation is he?—A brother.
 11,895. Is John George Styles, junior, your nephew?—Yes.

Thomas Styles, sen.

25th June 1853.

- 11,896. Is George Henry Styles your nephew?—No, he is a brother.
 11,897. Is William Styles your nephew?—No, a brother.
 11,898. You have four brothers of the name of Styles?—Yes.
 11,899. And a nephew of the name of Styles?—Two nephews.
 11,900. And Crockford?—Yes.
 11,901. That makes seven?—Yes.
 11,902. And yourself, eight?—Yes.
 11,903. Is there another?—We have no more at present; we had another brother, but he is dead.
 11,904. In 1852, how many were there of the family of the Styles's, including Crockford?—Seven.
 11,905. And yourself?—Six, besides myself.
 11,906. Was there not a Frederick Styles?—There is now; he is one in the four besides myself.
 11,907. You are called Thomas Styles?—Yes.
 11,908. There is a Thomas Styles, the younger?—Yes.
 11,909. That makes two; then John George Styles, the elder, three?—Yes.
 11,910. And John George Styles, the younger, four?—Yes.
 11,911. George Henry Styles, five?—Yes.
 11,912. William Styles, six?—Yes.
 11,913. Frederick Styles, seven?—Yes.
 11,914. And Crockford, eight?—Yes.
 11,915. You said there were seven?—Seven of us of the same name, and Crockford makes eight.
 11,916. In 1852, had they all votes?—I believe they had.
 11,917. As freemen?—Yes.
 11,918. Did you receive any money in 1852 for the vote of yourself and the votes of those names which I have mentioned to you?—Yes.
 11,919. How much did you receive?—£80.
 11,920. Who paid you that 80l.?—Thomas Munns.
 11,921. Who did you and the others vote for?—For Johnstone and Gipps.
 11,922. In 1847, did you and the other Styles's and Crockford, whose names I have mentioned to you, did you all vote in 1847?—Yes.
 11,923. Did you receive money for yourself and the others in 1847?—Yes.
 11,924. What did you receive?—£90.
 11,925. For your votes?—Yes.
 11,926. Who did you receive that from?—Thomas Munns.
 11,927. How came you to have 90l.?—Because we had another then.
 11,928. Who was the other?—Edmund Styles.
 11,929. Is he dead?—Yes.
 11,930. Did you also receive money in 1841 for yourself and the lot?—No.
 11,931. Did you ever receive any money at any other election for yourself and the others?—No.
 11,932. Did any of the others ever receive any money for yourself and the others?—I think they did.
 11,933. Who was that?—I think it was George Henry.
 11,934. That is your brother?—Yes.
 11,935. What do you think he received?—I cannot recollect, it is so long ago.
 11,936. Is he here?—I believe he is.
 11,937. That is all you know about it, I suppose?—Yes.

GEORGE HENRY STYLES sworn, and examined.

G. H. Styles.

- 11,938. You are a brother of Thomas Styles?—Yes.
 11,939. Have you heard what Thomas Styles has told us about the 1847 and 1852 elections?—Yes.
 11,940. Is that all correct?—Yes.
 11,941. Did you have your share?—Yes.
 11,942. At any other election before 1847, did you receive the money, or any money?—I do not recollect.
 11,943. Were they the only two elections at which you had money for your vote?—I cannot recollect what elections there would be before.
 11,944. In 1841 did you receive 100l. when Smythe and Wilson stood?—No; that was my brother.
 11,945. Which brother?—Thomas.
 11,946. Was there 100l. received for the Styles's family at that election?—I cannot say. I did not receive it myself.
 11,947. What did you have yourself?—At Smythe's election?
 11,948. Yes.—I had 12l.
 11,949. That was given to each of the family?—Yes.

Z z

G. H. Styles.
 25th June 1853.

- 11,950. How many were there then who had votes?—Nine, I think.
 11,951. Who had that 108l.?—We had to divide it.
 11,952. Who had it to divide among you?—My brother, Thomas.

Thomas Styles.

THOMAS STYLES recalled, and examined.

- 11,953. Your brother says, that in 1841 you had this money?—I did not, I assure you.
 11,954. Who had it then?—I believe he is forgetful; he is off his head at times. He is the man that did have it.
 11,955. It was divided between you?—We had 10l. and two colour tickets; and those were paid a month, or six weeks, or two months after the election. I never did draw the money.
 11,956. Who did you vote for at that election, all of you?—Smythe.
 11,957. Do you remember the general election in 1841, when Hodges put up, the same year that you had this large sum?—Yes; I recollect it.
 11,958. Did you have any money at that election?—I believe there was.
 11,959. What did you divide at that election?—I did not take any money at that election.
 11,960. You knew what was divided?—I think 10l. apiece.
 11,961. That is another 100l.; which side did you vote for then?—I think it was Smythe and Bradshaw.

George Jennings.

GEORGE JENNINGS sworn, and examined.

- 11,962. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 11,963. Had you a vote at the last election?—No.
 11,964. Had you a vote at the election in 1847?—Yes.
 11,965. Who did you vote for then?—Conyngham and Smythe.
 11,966. Did you get anything for your vote?—Yes.
 11,967. How much?—£3.
 11,968. Who did you get it from?—I got it from Goodwin.

William Wilding.

WILLIAM WILDING sworn, and examined.

- 11,969. Had you a vote at the last election?—Yes.
 11,970. Who did you vote for?—In favour of the Red.
 11,971. Did you get anything for your vote?—Not anything.
 11,972. Are you a freeman?—No, a householder.
 11,973. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 11,974. Who did you vote for?—In favour of the Blues.
 11,975. Did you get anything for your vote?—Yes.
 11,976. How much?—£3.
 11,977. Who from?—From Edward Southee.

PEARSON DRAY called; did not answer.

Henry Stredwick.

HENRY STREDWICK sworn, and examined.

- 11,978. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 11,979. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 11,980. Who did you vote for?—The two Tories.
 11,981. Did you get anything for your vote?—No.
 11,982. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 11,983. Who for?—Conyngham and Smythe.
 11,984. Did you get anything for your vote then?—£6.
 11,985. Who gave it you?—Pearson Dray gave it me.

William Gold.

WILLIAM GOLD sworn, and examined.

- 11,986. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 11,987. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 11,988. Who did you for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 11,989. Did you get anything for your vote?—Nothing at all.
 11,990. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 11,991. Who did you vote for?—Conyngham and Smythe.
 11,992. Did you get anything for your vote then?—Yes.
 11,993. How much?—£3.
 11,994. Who did you get it from?—Goodwin.

JOHN COVELL called; did not answer.

WILLIAM ATTWOOD sworn, and examined.

William Attwood.

25th June 1853.

- 11,995. Are you a freeman?—By purchase.
 11,996. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 11,997. Who did you vote for?—I voted for Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville.
 11,998. Did you get anything for your vote?—No.
 11,999. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 12,000. Who did you for?—I voted for Conyngham and Smythe.
 12,001. Did you get anything for your vote?—After the election I had a present made to me of 3*l*.
 12,002. Through whom?—By Goodwin.
 12,003. Was that for your vote?—I applied for colourmen's tickets, and they could not give me any, and they could not put me upon a job, and in consequence of that they gave it me afterwards.
 12,004. For your vote?—Instead of employing me.
 12,005. You voted for them?—I voted for them.

WILLIAM COCKETT sworn, and examined.

William Cockett.

- 12,006. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 12,007. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 12,008. Who did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 12,009. Did you get anything for your vote?—No.
 12,010. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 12,011. Who did you vote for?—Smythe and Conyngham.
 12,012. Did you get anything for your vote then?—Yes.
 12,013. How much?—£3.
 12,014. Who from?—Goodwin.

WILLIAM PARNUM called ; did not answer

WILLIAM AUSTEN sworn, and examined.

William Austen
(Castle Street).

- 12,015. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 12,016. Had you a vote at the last election?—Yes.
 12,017. Who did you vote for?—For the Blues.
 12,018. Did you get anything for your vote?—No.
 12,019. Who did you vote for in 1847?—Conyngham and Smythe.
 12,020. How much did you get?—£3.
 12,021. Who gave it you?—Goodwin.
 12,022. Had you a colour ticket in 1852, last year?—No.
 12,023. Did you vote in 1841?—Yes.
 12,024. Who for ; for Smythe?—Yes.
 12,025. At the single-handed contest?—Yes.
 12,026. Had you 3*l*. then for your vote?—I had more.
 12,027. You had 10*l*. then?—Yes.
 12,028. Who gave it you?—I cannot say who gave it me.
 12,029. At the general election in 1841, did you vote again when Bradshaw and Smythe stood on one side, and Hodges and Lord Albert Conyngham on the other ; did you vote then?—I did.
 12,030. Who did you vote for ; Bradshaw and Smythe?—I did.
 12,031. Did you receive 3*l*. for your vote?—No.
 12,032. How much?—Nothing.
 12,033. Nothing at all?—No.

EDWARD RATCLIFF sworn and examined.

Edward Ratcliff.

- 12,034. Are you a freeman?—No.
 12,035. A householder?—Yes.
 12,036. Did you vote at the last election?—I did.
 12,037. Who did you vote for?—Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly.
 12,038. Did you get anything for your vote?—No.
 12,039. Do you know anything of Jennings Underdown?—No.
 12,040. Did you vote in 1847?—I did.
 12,041. Who did you vote for?—Conyngham and Smythe.
 12,042. Did you get anything for your vote?—£3. for my expenses ; I came over from Sheerness, and there were my expenses.
 12,043. Who did you get it from?—From Jennings Southree.
 12,044. Is that Jennings Underdown Southree?—I do not know if it is, I am sure.
 12,045. You got 3*l*. from him?—Yes.
 12,046. For your expenses?—Yes. I am a newsman, and I go to Sheerness every week.

- Edward Ratcliff.*
 25th June 1853.
- 12,047. Did you live there?—Yes. I had to come over from Sheerness, and likewise leave a good part of my business unattended to.
 12,048. It was for one day?—Yes.
 12,049. How did you get here from Sheerness?—Went up.
 12,050. Came round by boat to Herne Bay?—No; I came home in my own waggon.
 12,051. You were one day absent?—I went on the Thursday, and I returned on the Friday morning.
 12,052. What is your usual day for going?—Thursday, and return on Friday.
 12,053. You would not have voted without the 3*l*.?—I should not have come home without the 3*l*.
 12,054. You would not have voted?—No; I should not.
 12,055. How much did you receive then?—I received 1*l*. on the Thursday morning, 1*l*. a few days afterwards, and 1*l*. upon the 24th of May last.
 12,056. £1 upon the 24th of May last?—Yes; upon the 24th of May last.
 12,057. That is since we have been sitting?—Yes.
 12,058. Who gave you that?—Jennings Southee. He gave me the whole.
 12,059. How came he to give you the whole?—He came down to my house and said, "Ratcliffe, what did I agree to give you for your services in 1847?" I said, "You agreed to give me 3*l*;" and I said, "you have only given me 2*l*. I told you then that you would owe me the 1*l*. till you paid me." He says, "Come down to my place to-morrow, and I will pay you."
 12,060. If you were not to have had the 3*l*. you would not have voted?—I would not.

JENNINGS UNDERDOWN SOUTHEE called; did not answer.

E. Bailey, sen.

EDWARD BAILEY senior sworn, and examined.

- 12,061. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A freeman.
 12,062. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 12,063. Who did you vote for?—Gipps.
 12,064. Did you get anything for your vote?—No.
 12,065. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 12,066. Who did you vote for then?—For Smythe; the blue party.
 12,067. Did you get anything for your vote then?—I had 6*l*.
 12,068. For your own vote?—No; 3*l*. for my son, and 3*l*. for myself.
 12,069. Did you pay it over to your son, that 3*l*.?—Yes; I paid it over to him; 3*l*. to John Bailey.
 12,070. And you voted for Smythe?—Yes.

John Bailey.

JOHN BAILEY sworn, and examined.

- 12,071. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A freeman.
 12,072. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 12,073. Who for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 12,074. Did you get any money for your vote?—No.
 12,075. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 12,076. Who did you vote for?—Smythe and Conyngham.
 12,077. Did you get anything for your vote then?—For Smythe and Conyngham I did; 3*l*.
 12,078. Through whom did you receive it?—My father.
 12,079. Had you a colour ticket in 1852; last year?—No.

EDWARD HAYWARD called; did not answer.

Thomas Linton.

THOMAS LINTON sworn, and examined.

- 12,080. Are you a householder or a freeman?—I am a freeman.
 12,081. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 12,082. Who did you vote for?—Smythe.
 12,083. Did you get anything for your vote?—No.
 12,084. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 12,085. Who for?—Smythe and Conyngham.
 12,086. Did you get anything for your vote then?—No.
 12,087. Did you get nothing from your father?—No.
 12,088. Nor from any relation?—No.
 12,089. Is your name Thomas or John?—Thomas.
 12,090. What relation are you to John?—Brother.
 12,091. Has he paid you no money?—No.
 12,092. Has he since the election?—No.
 12,093. Did you owe him any money before the election?—No.
 12,094. Did he tell you that he had received any money for you?—No.
 12,095. Did he receive any money for you?—No.

CHARLES GOODWIN recalled, and examined.

Charles Goodwin.

25th June 1853.

12,096. You hear what this witness says?—Yes.

12,097. What is the truth?—He told me himself he received 6*l.* That he had some clothes, and that his brother was to keep the whole amount. Mr. William Friend will be here directly, and will speak to it. He told me himself that he had received 6*l.*

12,098. What has he to do with it?—It was at his house.

THOMAS LINTON recalled, and examined.

Thomas Linton.

12,099. Do you remember a conversation between yourself and Goodwin, in which you told him that your brother had received the 6*l.*?—My brother told me he had received 6*l.*

12,100. What did you mean by saying your brother told you he never received any money?—That was after the election.

12,101. I asked you, did your brother ever tell you that he had received any money for you, and you said, "No."—Not for me.

12,102. What did your brother tell you?—That he received 6*l.*

12,103. And you had no curiosity to ask who it was for?—No.

12,104. Did he say it was for himself?—No.

CHARLES GOODWIN recalled, and examined.

Charles Goodwin.

12,105. What do you say to it?—He told me that he allowed his brother to keep the 6*l.*, because he owed him some clothes.

12,106. Did he tell you his brother stated the 6*l.* that he had received was for himself?—He said that it was; but at the same time he told me that he told his brother he should keep the whole of it. I know very well I should not have gone to canvass the brother without the consent of this man.

THOMAS LINTON recalled, and examined.

Thomas Linton.

12,107. Did you tell Goodwin, what he has just stated, that you told your brother he might keep the whole of it, as you owed for clothes?—He owed a bill for clothes.

12,108. As your brother owed for clothes, did you tell him he might keep it all himself?—No; he said it was given to him.

12,109. Did you tell him he might keep it all for himself?—He did not offer me any.

12,110. Did you tell your brother or Goodwin that you had told your brother that he might keep the whole 6*l.* for himself?—No.

12,111. You did not?—He said that he had been buying some clothes.

12,112. I asked you what you told Goodwin?—Goodwin met me; he gave me a glass or two of wine the other night. He said, "You had better say that you received 3*l.* out of the 6*l.*" And I says, "I shall speak the truth." Goodwin can state that.

JOHN LINTON sworn, and examined.

John Linton.

12,113. Are you a freeman or a householder?—I am a freeman.

12,114. Who did you vote for at the last election?—I voted for Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville.

12,115. Did you get anything for your vote?—No.

12,116. Who did you vote for in 1847?—Smythe. I do not know if I voted for Conyngham or not.

12,117. Did you get anything for your vote then?—Yes.

12,118. How much?—£6.

12,119. Was that all for yourself?—Yes.

12,120. Who did you get it from?—From Goodwin.

12,121. Did he tell you it was all for yourself?—He did not tell me it was not for myself.

12,122. Did he tell you any part of it was for your brother?—No, he did not.

12,123. What trade are you?—A turner.

12,124. What trade is your brother?—He is a turner and chairmaker.

12,125. Is your brother the master?—Yes.

12,126. Are you the journeyman?—Yes.

12,127. You work for your brother?—Yes.

12,128. Did your brother tell you that you might keep the 6*l.* all to yourself?—No; he did not tell me anything, that I know of.

12,129. At no time?—No.

Edward Hayward.

25th June 1853.

EDWARD HAYWARD sworn, and examined.

- 12,130. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A freeman.
 12,131. You voted, I believe, at the last election?—Yes.
 12,132. Who for?—Colonel Romilly and Somerville.
 12,133. Did you get anything for your vote?—No.
 12,134. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 12,135. Who did you vote for?—Smythe and Conyngham.
 12,136. Did you get anything for your vote?—Yes.
 12,137. How much?—£3.
 12,138. Who from?—Goodwin.
 12,139. Did anybody get any portion of that?—No.
 12,140. Were you offered a bribe by anybody in 1852, at this last election?—No.
 12,141. Not by anybody?—No.
 12,142. Do you know a man named Blinks?—No.
 12,143. Had you no conversation with anybody at this last election about having a share of a bribe?—No.

Mrs. Hawkes.

MRS. HAWKES sworn, and examined.

- 12,144. I believe you are the widow of the late James Hawkes?—Yes.
 12,145. Was he a freeman or a householder in this city?—He was a freeman.
 12,146. Was he dead before the last election?—Yes.
 12,147. Did he vote in 1847?—He did.
 12,148. Who did he vote for?—For Conyngham and Smythe.
 12,149. Did he get anything for his vote, do you know?—I do not know.
 12,150. Did he ever tell you that he had?—No.

Pearson Dray.

PEARSON DRAY sworn, and examined.

- 12,151. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 12,152. Who did you vote for?—The Tory party.
 12,153. Did you get anything for your vote?—No.
 12,154. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 12,155. Who did you vote for?—Conyngham and Smythe.
 12,156. Did you get anything for your vote?—No.
 12,157. Did you give anybody anything?—Yes.
 12,158. Who did you bribe?—Tookey, Thomas Stredwick, and Henry Stredwick.
 12,159. Tookey is in America?—Yes.
 12,160. Is he your brother-in-law?—Yes.
 12,161. Henry Stredwick?—He is a brother-in-law.
 12,162. Thomas Stredwick is dead?—Yes.
 12,163. And a Mr. Barnet?—Yes.
 12,164. Anybody else?—No.
 12,165. Do you know a person of the name of Burt?—I know two or three Burtas.
 12,166. James Burt?—Yes; father and son.
 12,167. Did you see them at the last election?—I never saw them about electioneering business at all. I live close by them.
 12,168. Did you see old Burt about his son?—No.
 12,169. Do you know a person of the name of Cozens?—A builder.
 12,170. I think his name is Thomas Finch Cozens?—Yes. I know him very well.
 12,171. You do know him?—Yes.
 12,172. The young one?—Yes.
 12,173. Did you see him at the last election?—No; not about any electioneering matters at all.
 12,174. Did you see him about Burt?—No.
 12,175. You had no conversation with him with reference to Burt's vote?—No.
 12,176. Is there another person of the name of Dray?—Yes; Dray the baker.

*William Smith
(Watchmaker).*

WILLIAM SMITH sworn, and examined.

- 12,177. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A householder.
 12,178. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 12,179. Who did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 12,180. Did you get anything for your vote?—No.
 12,181. Did you vote in 1847?—I did.
 12,182. Who did you vote for?—Smythe and Conyngham.
 12,183. Did you get anything for your vote then?—Yes.

- 12,184. How much?—£3.
 12,185. Who paid it you?—Goodwin.
 12,186. Were you a 10*l.* householder in 1847?—I was.
 12,187. Are you a watchmaker by trade?—Yes.
 12,188. Were you then in 1847?—Yes.

William Smith.

25th June 1853.

WILLIAM COGGER junior sworn, and examined.

Wm. Cogger, jun.

- 12,189. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 12,190. Who did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 12,191. Did you have any money for your vote?—No.
 12,192. Did you receive any money from anybody during that election?—Yes.
 12,193. From whom?—From Mr. Bligh.
 12,194. What money?—£7.
 12,195. What was that for?—To pay Ebenezer Masters.
 12,196. Did you pay Ebenezer Masters 7*l.*?—Yes.
 12,197. What was that for?—For his vote.
 12,198. You had no money yourself?—No.
 12,199. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.
 12,200. For whom did you vote?—Clinton and Vance.
 12,201. Had you any money for your vote then?—No.

EBENEZER MASTERS called; did not answer.

THOMAS MARSH sworn, and examined.

Thomas Marsh.

- 12,202. What are you?—I am a licensed victualler.
 12,203. Are you a 10*l.* householder?—Yes.
 12,204. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 12,205. For whom did you vote?—For Johnstone and Gipps.
 12,206. Did you have any money for your vote?—No.
 12,207. Did you receive any money at the last election from anybody?—Yes; I did.
 12,208. From whom?—From Mr. Bligh. It came from Cogger.
 12,209. How much did you receive from him?—£13.
 12,210. What did you do with that 13*l.*?—I paid Mr. Sayer 5*l.*; Bean 4*l.*; and the other I considered was a part of an outstanding debt.
 12,211. The other 4*l.* you kept for yourself?—Yes. It was a debt proved in this court. I had an order for it.
 12,212. A debt from whom?—At Clinton's election in 1847.
 12,213. Had you any conversation with Bligh about your vote?—He called upon me.
 12,214. And what did he say when he told you he would send you some money?—He asked me whether I had any one round my neighbourhood that had not promised their votes.
 12,215. What did you say?—I told him I would inquire; and a few days before the election—a few days after—he called. I told him of those people, and he told me what I should give them.
 12,216. That was what he was told?—Yes.
 12,217. You told him of Sayer and Bean?—Yes.
 12,218. Did you tell him that Sayer would take 5*l.* for his vote, and Bean would take 5*l.* for his vote?—Yes.
 12,219. Did you say anything to him about your own vote?—My vote was given a month previously to that; and I made a remark at that time that there was something due to me at a former election; and he said he would do what he could in the way of recovering it for me.
 12,220. Did you tell him what it was?—I told him 2*l.* or better.
 12,221. What did he say?—He said he would see if he could not recover it for me. He said, "If there is anything above that, you can use it in the way you think proper." If I received anything above it, I might make use of it in any way I thought proper in the way of refreshments and expenses. I said I had given my vote three weeks ago; and I said, "If there is anything that comes in that way, I shall not receive it for my vote;" and he said it should not be done in that way.
 12,222. But you did receive it?—I did receive it.
 12,223. You received 4*l.* when a little above 2*l.* was due to you?—It might be 2*l.*, or 2*l.* 10*s.*
 12,224. And the rest of the 4*l.* you pocketed yourself?—The rest I kept. I had little expenses, and I gave refreshments to a few of the neighbours; it was not for my vote. I gave my vote a month before, as I had always done.
 12,225. To whom had you promised your vote?—To Johnstone and Gipps.
 12,226. Who did you vote for in 1847?—For Vance and Clinton.
 12,227. Had you any money for your vote then?—No.

Thomas Marsh.

25th June 1853.

12,228. Did you ever receive any money for your vote at any previous election?—No. I voted twice before that, and I never had a farthing. As I am here now, I may tell you, that in 1847 I was called upon by Mr. Smithson, after giving my vote, to go to a house, and take two men up to poll; and after that I took them to Bennett's.

12,229. What year was that in?—That was in 1847.

12,230. Who told you to take them to Bennett's?—Smithson asked me after I had polled. He said he saw those men; he had promised them something. Would I poll them, and take them to Bennett's?

12,231. Did you poll those men?—Yes. I saw them there.

12,232. What were their names?—Their names were Barton, father and son. They are not in the poll book. I do not think they are there.

12,233. Are they in Canterbury now?—I do not think they are. I took them to Bennett's, and saw them paid. I got the money into my hands, and paid it into theirs.

12,234. You received the money from Bennett?—Yes.

12,235. How much was it?—£5 each.

12,236. Do you know of any other transaction of that kind?—No.

11,237. Were those Barton's freemen?—Yes.

12,238. Both of them?—Yes.

Ebenezer Masters.

EBENEZER MASTERS sworn, and examined.

12,239. What trade are you?—I am a weaver by trade.

12,240. Are you a freeman?—No.

12,241. A 10l. householder?—Yes.

12,242. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.

12,243. For whom did you vote?—Johnstone and Gipps.

12,244. Did you receive any money for your vote?—Not for voting. I deny that.

12,245. Did you receive any money from Cogger?—Yes.

12,246. How much?—£7.

12,247. What was that for?—Not for voting. I made up my mind to vote with them long before that.

12,248. Tell me what that 7l. was for?—It was a gift I believe, because I had let them into the secret that I intended to vote?

12,249. Is it an ordinary thing for persons to come and give you 7l.?—No. I had made up my mind not to tell anybody who I would vote for.

12,250. I suppose Cogger knew that pretty well?—He did not know it.

12,251. Did you not make up your mind not to vote till you received what you considered a proper consideration?—No.

12,252. Had you not made up your mind not to vote until you had?—No; I had not.

12,253. Listen to my question—unless you had a consideration for it?—No; I had not. I had made up my mind to vote for them long before I had a solicitation.

12,254. Did Cogger, when he paid you the 7l., say anything to you about your vote?—No.

12,255. Not a word?—No.

12,256. What did he say?—Nothing at all.

12,257. He came to you and said, "Masters, here is 7l. for you?"—No.

12,258. How did he do it, then?—He put it into my hand.

12,259. Did he say nothing?—No.

12,260. He put the 7l. into your hand?—Yes.

12,261. Did you look at it?—No; I put it into my pocket.

12,262. What was it in, sovereigns?—It was in a paper, in an envelope.

12,263. Had you not the curiosity to look into the paper?—No.

12,264. What did you do with the paper?—I kept it some time in my pocket, and then took it out.

12,265. How long was it you had it in your pocket without the curiosity to look at it?—Six hours.

12,266. What did you think it was when he put it into your hands?—I knew that before.

12,267. He told you it was 7l.?—He did not tell me anything about it.

12,268. How did you know it was 7l. before you opened it?—I did not know.

12,269. Could you see through the paper?—No.

12,270. How did you know it was 7l.; you put it into your pocket and kept it six hours, and kept your curiosity in restraint for six hours, and then took it out of your pocket and looked at it?—I did not know the exact amount.

12,271. How much did you think it was?—I never thought anything about it. I had promised my vote.

12,272. You had some notion about what it was?—Yes.

12,273. How much did you think it was; about 7l.?—I could not tell; not till I looked at it.

12,274. You just now told me that you had some notion of the amount it was before you looked at it; you told me so just now?—Yes.

*Ebenezer Masters.*25th June 1853.

- 12,275. What did you think it was?—I expected.
 12,276. How much did you expect it was?—£7.
 12,277. How was it you expected it was 7*l.*?—What reason had I?
 12,278. Yes; what reason had you to expect it was 7*l.*?—Because Cogger asked me how much. He said I must name a sum. I said, anything they liked. It was known who I intended to vote for. I had made up my mind.
 12,279. It was for your telling them who you would vote for?—Yes.
 12,280. You would not tell him who you were going to vote for until you got the money?—I was bothered all the time of the election. At last I did tell Cogger. He said if I told him that I was going to vote for them, he would do something for me; that was the English of it; but I had made up my mind all along.
 12,281. You did tell him, when he said if you would tell him who you were going to vote for he would do something for you?—Yes.
 12,282. In consequence of that, you did tell him who you were going to vote for?—Yes.
 12,283. And did he not tell you that he would give you 7*l.*?—He said he would see what he could do.
 12,284. Did he not tell you he would give you 7*l.* if you would tell him who you were going to vote for?—He said he would see what he could do.
 12,285. Did he not tell you, if you would tell him who you were going to vote for?—Not then. He said he wanted to know.
 12,286. And he gave you the 7*l.* for telling him who you were going to vote for?—Yes.
 12,287. That is another form of being bribed. If you had told him that you were going to vote for Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly, do you think he would have given you the 7*l.* for that piece of information?—I should not have told him that.
 12,288. If you had, you would still have got the 7*l.*, you think?—No; he did not ask me for them.
 12,289. Did you keep the money in your pocket till after you had voted?—I did not have it till some days after the election.
 12,290. How did you vote in 1847?—I was at Dover then. I was not a voter for Canterbury.
 12,291. You did not vote for Canterbury then?—No.

WILLIAM SAYER called; did not answer.

EDWARD JEFFERY AUSTEN sworn, and examined.*Edward Jeffery
Austen.*

- 12,292. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 12,293. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 12,294. For whom did you vote?—Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville.
 12,295. Had you any money for your vote?—Not a farthing.
 12,296. In 1847 had you a vote?—Yes.
 12,297. Who did you vote for; which side?—The blue side.
 12,298. For Lord Albert Conyngham and Smythe?—Yes.
 12,299. Had you any money for your vote then?—Not a farthing.
 12,300. Did you receive any money during that election?—Not a farthing.
 12,301. After that election?—Not a farthing.
 12,302. Do you know a gentleman of the name of Rutter?—Yes.
 12,303. Did you receive 2*l.* from him?—Not a farthing.
 12,304. Had you any colour tickets?—No.
 12,305. Are you quite sure?—Yes.
 12,306. Did you receive 1*l.* from Mr. Rutter?—No.
 12,307. Have you a brother a voter?—Yes.
 12,308. Did he vote in 1847?—Yes.
 12,309. Did Mr. Rutter give you a pound to give to your brother?—No.
 12,310. You are quite sure you did not receive, in 1847, from Mr. Rutter or from any other person, a pound for yourself?—I am quite sure I did not.
 12,311. Are you quite sure you did not receive, in 1847, from Mr. Rutter or any other person, 1*l.* for your brother?—I am quite sure.
 12,312. You are quite sure that you never received any money from anybody either for yourself or anybody else?—No.
 12,313. Is your brother William here?—No, not that I know of.
 12,314. Were you offered any money at the last election?—Yes.
 12,315. Who by?—Mr. Vincent.
 12,316. How much were you offered?—£5.
 12,317. Were you offered 5*l.* by Vincent to vote for the Tories?—Yes.
 12,318. And you declined to take it?—Yes.
 12,319. And you voted for Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly?—Yes.

WILLIAM AUSTEN (of St. Stephen's) called; did not answer.

JAMES BEAN called; did not answer.

Stephen Wilson.

25th June 1855;

STEPHEN WILSON sworn, and examined.

- 12,320. Are you a voter?—No, not now.
 12,321. Were you a voter at the last election?—No.
 12,322. Were you a voter in 1847?—Yes.
 12,323. For whom did you vote then?—For Mr. Smythe.
 12,324. And Lord Albert Conyngham?—No.
 12,325. Only for Smythe?—Only for Smythe.
 12,326. Were you a freeman or a householder?—A householder.
 12,327. In Canterbury?—Yes.
 12,328. Had you any money for your vote?—No.
 12,329. Were you employed at the last election for anybody?—No.
 12,330. By Mr. Bligh?—No.
 12,331. Did you take any voter up to the poll for Mr. Bligh?—Not for Mr. Bligh.
 12,332. For whom?—I was a colourman at the last election.
 12,333. On which side?—For Johnstone and Gipps.
 12,334. Did you take any persons up to vote at the last election?—Yes.
 12,335. Who were they?—Three of the Whites.
 12,336. Did you take up Sayer and Bean?—No.
 12,337. Do you know a man of the name of John Keel?—I might know him; not by name.
 12,338. He lives in Northgate Street?—No, I do not know him.
 12,339. Did Doctor Lochee give you any instructions to call upon anybody living there at the last election?—No; only as I was receiving a colourman's ticket I acted by taking them to the poll.
 12,340. Were you appointed to see any voters?—No, I was not.

James Seath.

WILLIAM PACKMAN called; did not answer.

JAMES SEATH sworn, and examined.

- 12,341. Do you live at Stelling Minnis?—Yes.
 12,342. How far is that from Canterbury?—Seven miles.
 12,343. Did you vote in 1847?—I did.
 12,344. For whom did you vote?—Lord Albert Conyngham and Smythe.
 12,345. Had you any money for voting?—No.
 12,346. Did you receive a pound from anybody at that election?—After the election was over, for my carriage. I was very ill. I was taken out of bed, and they were obliged to provide a carriage for me to lay on, and I asked Mr. Pilcher afterwards for a sovereign to bear the expense.
 12,347. You were ill in bed, and you were obliged to have a carriage to take you to Canterbury and back, to vote, and you asked for a sovereign for your expenses?—Yes.
 12,348. There was no bargain between you for your vote?—Not a bit.

Henry Parren.

HENRY PARREN sworn, and examined.

- 12,349. Do you live at Whitstable?—In Northgate Street.
 12,350. Had you a vote at the last election?—Yes.
 12,351. For whom did you vote?—For Sir William Somerville.
 12,352. And Colonel Romilly?—And Colonel Romilly.
 12,353. Had you any money for your vote?—No.
 12,354. In 1847 had you a vote?—Yes.
 12,355. For whom did you vote?—For Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe.
 12,356. Had you any money for your vote then?—No. I received 7*l.* from Mr. Jacobs about eight or ten days after the election. After the election had commenced, Mr. Jacobs, my employer, asked me which way my brother and myself were going to vote. I told him blue. I then told Mr. Jacobs of a circumstance which had occurred at Henniker Wilson's election; of an order being sent to my sister and aunt for twelve dozen bows to be made up for the colourmen. Some time after the election they sent in their bill, and received no money. They wrote to Henniker Wilson, and the answer came back, not to my sister, but to William Davey in Guildhall Street, saying that he could not assist them in any way, as he had left the money with his committee, and it was they who had kept it. Soon after that occurrence, to the best of my sister's and aunt's recollection, he brought them up 2*l.* as part of the debt. In 1847, when I was at Mr. Jacobs's, I mentioned the circumstance to him, as he was interceding. He told me he would see if anything could be done on it, and about eight or nine days after that he gave me 7*l.*; 3*l.* 10*s.* to take to my aunt, and 3*l.* 10*s.* to take to my sister, if they would accept of it, and consider themselves as paid. I took the money home, and I gave 3*l.* 10*s.* to my aunt, and 3*l.* 10*s.* my brother gave to my sister.
 12,357. Had you any part of it?—No, not a farthing.

12,358. Did you receive any money from your sister or aunt?—I received a pound from my aunt, and my brother a pound from my sister.

Henry Parren.

12,359. Was the agreement between you and your sister, that if you could get this money you should have a pound?—No; it was never mentioned.

25th June 1853.

12,360. How long after you paid your sister this 3*l.* 10*s.* was it you received a pound from her?—It might be a week.

12,361. How much was your sister's demand on Mr. Henniker Wilson's committee? At the first?

12,362. At the first?—The order was for twelve dozen bows, and they were to receive 2*s.* a dozen for making them. The parties were to have found the ribbons themselves; but they found them.

12,363. What was the amount?—The whole amount was 16*l.* 16*s.* My aunt's account was the same. During the time they were making up the bows another order was sent to my aunt, with some ribbon to convert into three dozen bows, which made my aunt's account 7*l.* 2*s.*

12,364. There was 16*l.* 16*s.* your sister's bill, and your aunt's account 7*l.* 2*s.*?—Exactly.

12,365. They received 2*l.* from Davey?—To the best of their recollection, it was not more than that.

12,366. So that 19*l.* 18*s.* was due; 14*l.* 16*s.* to your sister, and 5*l.* 2*s.* to your aunt?—Exactly. My aunt had the same sum sent to her as my sister.

12,367. You voted at the last election, I understand, for Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly?—Yes.

12,368. They were of the same politics as Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe?—Yes.

12,369. They were the liberal party?—Yes.

12,370. Did you vote in 1847?—No. I was not a voter then.

12,371. Are those the only two times you voted?—Yes.

12,372. On both those occasions you voted for the Blues?—For the Blues.

12,373. Did you make this representation to Mr. Jacobs about the money being due?—I did; and I told Mr. Jacobs they had received something as an acknowledgment of the debt.

12,374. Before this conversation with Mr. Jacobs, had you promised your vote?—I had not promised it. I had not seen any one. I had not been canvassed.

12,375. Had you made up your mind not to vote unless your sister and aunt were paid?—No. We made up our minds to vote blue, and I told Mr. Jacobs so.

12,376. What are you?—I am shopman to Mr. Jacobs; Mr. Nathan Jacobs. I was shopman to Mr. Jacob Jacobs.

12,377. You are prepared to swear that in 1847 the money which you received, as you say, on account of your aunt and sister, was not received or considered by you at all as a consideration for your vote?—No, it was not. I mentioned to Mr. Jacobs that I would vote if I was asked. I then asked him to intercede, and get this money, which my sister and aunt were robbed of.

SAMUEL PARREN sworn, and examined.

Samuel Parren.

12,378. Had you a vote in 1852?—Yes.

12,379. Did you vote?—Yes.

12,380. For whom did you vote?—Johnstone and Gipps.

12,381. Had you any money for your vote?—No.

12,382. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.

12,383. For whom did you vote?—Lord Albert Conyngham.

12,384. And Smythe?—No.

12,385. Only Lord Albert Conyngham?—Yes.

12,386. Did you have any money for your vote then?—No.

12,387. Did you receive 3*l.* 10*s.* from anybody?—I did, from my brother, to give to my sister, for some ribbons made up at Henniker Wilson's election.

12,388. Had you any conversation with your sister about this money?—Not at all.

12,389. Were you surprised when he gave you this 3*l.* 10*s.* to give to your sister?—I was surprised when I had it brought to me, about ten days after the election, to see it come. It had been a long while coming.

12,390. You were surprised to see it come ten days after the election, because it had been a long while coming. Did you know that it was to come?—No; I did not know that it was to come. The bill was acknowledged by William Davey's bringing the 2*l.*

12,391. When did you first hear of these bills being due to your sister or aunt? Had you ever heard anything about it before the election of 1847?—I recollect very well advancing my sister 1*l.* 18*s.* for the ribbons, to make up the bows for Henniker Wilson's election.

12,392. In 1841?—Yes.

12,393. You advanced her money?—I did.

12,394. Did you pay that money over to your sister?—I paid her the whole of it.

12,395. Did you receive any back?—I did.

*Samuel Parren.*25th June 1853.

12,396. What for?—She said, “I will give you 1*l.* 18*s.*” I said, “I shall be satisfied with 1*l.*”

12,397. The pound she gave back to you was in repayment of the money that you had advanced to her in 1841?—That is so.

12,398. I put the same question to you as I put to your brother. Will you undertake to swear that that 3*l.* 10*s.* which you received from your brother was not given, and that you did not receive it, in consideration of a promise you had given of your vote.?—No, I promised no one; I will take my oath of it.

12,399. Had that 3*l.* 10*s.* anything to do with your vote?—Not at all.

12,400. Did you know before you voted that you were to receive the 3*l.* 10*s.* for your sister?—I did not.

12,401. Before you voted you did not know about any money?—I did not.

12,402. Had you any expectation of receiving any money before you voted?—No, I had not.

12,403. How did you vote last time?—Johnstone and Gipps.

12,404. That is red?—Yes.

12,405. Did you complain that you were obliged to vote red?—No; I was not obliged to vote red.

12,406. You did not complain to the blue party that you had been obliged to vote red by your master?—No, not at all.

12,407. How came you to change your party?—I voted for the men; not for the colours.

12,408. Had you any personal objection to Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly?—I preferred the other two.

Henry Cozens.

HENRY COZENS sworn, and examined.

12,409. Are you a voter?—Yes.

12,410. A freeman?—Yes; a freeman.

12,411. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.

12,412. For whom did you vote?—For the blue party.

12,413. Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly?—Yes.

12,414. Did you have any money for your vote?—No.

12,415. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.

12,416. For whom did you vote?—Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe.

12,417. Had you any money for your vote then?—No.

12,418. What are you?—A carpenter and grocer.

12,419. Did you receive any money from Mr. Jacobs about the time of 1847?—At that time I was engaged upon a job of work in the country, 10 miles from Canterbury. Feeling an interest in the election, I came in. I made application to some of the parties upon the blue side, in a straightforward way, with a view to get my expenses paid. First of all I saw a man named Cooper, and he said he had no doubt my expenses would be paid. He directed me to one or two parties. I called upon Mr. Pilcher, an active agent among the Blues. He said he did not know who had the defraying of the expenses incurred. He had no doubt that the money would be paid.

12,420. Was this before or after the election?—Before the election.

12,421. What claim did you make on Mr. Pilcher?—I merely wanted my expenses.

12,422. You had to come 10 miles and to go back 10 miles?—Yes.

12,423. And did you receive from Mr. Jacobs a guinea?—No.

12,424. Did you receive any money from anybody for your expenses?—Yes. Mr. Pilcher told me if I made application to Mr. Jacobs my expenses would be paid. I went to Mr. Jacobs. He was not at home, and I saw one of the sons.

12,425. Did you receive any money for your expenses?—Yes.

12,426. From whom?—From the son, I believe.

12,427. How much did you receive?—A pound.

12,428. That was for your travelling expenses?—I considered that was to pay my expenses.

12,429. Have you voted at any other election?—No.

12,430. 1841?—I do not know if I voted in 1841.

12,431. Which side have you always voted?—I have always voted on the blue side.

James Bean.

JAMES BEAN sworn, and examined.

12,432. Are you a freeman?—Yes.

12,433. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.

12,434. For whom?—Johnstone and Gipps.

12,435. Did you receive any money for your vote?—I did.

12,436. How much?—£4.

12,437. From whom did you receive it?—Marsh.

12,438. Thomas Marsh?—Yes.

- 12,439. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes, I did.
 12,440. For whom did you vote?—I voted for Smythe.
 12,441. And Lord Albert Conyngham?—No, for Smythe.
 12,442. Had you any money for your vote then?—I had.
 12,443. How much?—£3.
 12,444. Who gave it you?—Goodwin.
 12,445. Did you vote in 1841.?—No; I was not registered.
 12,446. Have you voted before these elections?—I have.
 12,447. Several times?—I have voted before.
 12,448. Did you receive any money then?—No.
 12,449. Are those the only two elections at which you received money for your vote?—Those two elections; from Goodwin and Marsh.

*James Bean.*25th June 1853.

JONATHAN JOHN RUTTER recalled, and examined.*Jonathan John
Rutter.*

- 12,450. I see Austen appears in your list, J. and W., brothers, 2l.?—Yes, I know it does.
 12,451. Do you know what that 2l. was for?—No, I do not. I think I stated to the Commissioners before, that I could not recollect who came to me.
 12,452. You stated there was a voucher, but you did not know anything about it?—Yes. I must tell you, gentlemen, there is one has been found out since that, who has said he had not any money.
 12,453. Who is that?—I think you will hear. That will come before you.
 12,454. Your impression is that Austen is a mistake?—I really do not know. I know nothing about it. Somebody must have come to me for the money. I said that to you at the time of my examination.
 12,455. Do you mean James Field?—I would rather not mention anybody. Let it come before you in the proper way.

JOHN CHERRISON sworn, and examined.*John Cherrison.*

- 12,456. Are you a freeman or a householder?—I am a freeman.
 12,457. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 12,458. For whom did you vote?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 12,459. Did you get anything for your vote?—No.
 12,460. No promise?—No.
 12,461. Did you see Blinks?—No.
 12,462. Did you see Mr. Holland?—No.
 12,463. Did you see Mr. Pout?—No.
 12,464. Who did you vote for in 1847?—Conyngham and Smythe.
 12,465. Do you know a man named Maurice Saunders?—Yes.
 12,466. Had you any money for your vote in 1847?—No.
 12,467. Had you any money from Maurice Saunders?—No, I had not.
 12,468. Had your wife?—I have not got one.
 12,469. Had your family?—I think my mother had a pound for colour tickets.
 12,470. Was that from Saunders?—I think it was.
 12,471. Had your mother, or any of your friends, any colour tickets at the last election?—Yes; I got two for my father-in-law and brother.
 12,472. How much were they?—1l. the two.
 12,473. 1l. in 1852, and 1l. in 1847?—I did not have it in 1852. I never had that.

GEORGE BARBER sworn, and examined.*George Barber.*

- 12,474. Are you a freeman or a householder?—I am a freeman.
 12,475. Who did you vote for at the last election?—No one.
 12,476. You did not?—No.
 12,477. Did you see a man of the name of Blinks?—No; I do not know him.
 12,478. Did you see Mr. Holland about the time of the election?—No. I know him very well.
 12,479. Did you see Mr. Pout?—No.
 12,480. Was nothing said to you about your vote in 1852?—Not in the least, only by the candidates; and I told them I should not vote for either. I gave such unpleasantness in 1847, that I said I would not vote any more.
 12,481. Who did you give unpleasantness to in 1847?—To my customers. I had customers on both sides.
 12,482. Who did you vote for in 1847?—Upon the red side.
 12,483. Do you know a man of the name of Watts?—Yes.
 12,484. Do you know Mr. Pilcher?—Yes.

George Barber.
25th June 1853.

- 12,485. The Marchioness of Conyngham's agent?—Yes.
12,486. You voted red in 1847?—Yes, I did.
12,487. Did you get any money for your vote in 1847?—Not for my vote.
12,488. What then?—I got a pound for the expenses of the previous election.
12,489. From whom did you get that?—From Mr. Watts, by the commission of Mr. Pilcher.
12,490. Did you get anything from Mr. Pilcher?—Not a single farthing.
12,491. You only got a pound from Watts?—I only got a pound from Watts.
12,492. Did you not get altogether 2*l.*?—No.
12,493. Are you sure?—Yes.
12,494. You are quite certain?—Yes.
12,495. Did you get a pound from nobody else?—No.
12,496. Is Watts a Blue?—Watts is a Blue.
12,497. He voted blue?—I do not know.
12,498. You got the pound from him, by the direction of Mr. Pilcher, and then voted red?—Yes; that is right.
12,499. When you received that pound, was anything said about your vote?—Not in the least. Mr. Pilcher asked me, first, whether I would vote for my Lord Albert Conyngham, and I said no. I said that I had not received a pound for the last election, and he ordered Watts to pay me; and he never asked me for my vote afterwards.

Mr. John Pout.

Mr. JOHN POUT recalled, and examined.

- 12,500. Have you and Mr. Taylor been looking over the accounts mentioned yesterday, or have you been trying to make up as well as you can an account similar to that which you sent in to Mr. Delmar, Mr. Kingsford, and Dr. Lochee?—Yes.
12,501. Can you give me, to the best of your recollection, the items of that account?—Yes (*the account was handed in, and marked*).
12,502. I see by this you paid 450*l.* to Dr. Lochee; what for?—I believe it was for colours.
12,503. You afterwards paid him another 25*l.*; what was that for?—I do not know what that was for; I do not know. I think he gave you an account of it yesterday.
12,504. Here is an item of 30*l.* for Mr. Walker's preliminary expenses?—Those are the expenses guaranteed to Mr. Walker and myself, and three or four others, who went to town. We met at Mr. Kingsford's office. Mr. Walker paid all the expenses, and that was to be the first to be paid out of the election fund.
12,505. Those expenses incurred by you and Mr. Walker, or any other gentleman, with reference to the election, in going up to town to get a candidate?—Precisely. There was a committee met at Mr. Kingsford's; Mr. William Delmar and myself and Mr. Walker. Mr. Delmar became ill, and he declined going.
12,506. Here is one item, "Mr. Taylor, the clerk," that is the assistant turnkey, 40*l.* and 190*l.*; I think you have accounted for that?—The 40*l.* was what the salary was allowed at by the doctor; the other sum was what we paid in bills.
12,507. We have that in evidence. Now here is "Mr. King, during canvass, 10*l.*"?—I have put them in round numbers; the odd shillings I could not tell. That is what he paid during his canvass through the country.
12,508. Is that the gentleman who was examined here?—Yes.
12,509. Do you know what that was for?—It was for expenses during the canvass; luncheons and so forth. He went canvassing over at Charlton and different other places.
12,510. "Reader, 15*l.*," what is that for?—I suppose for his salary.
12,511. Was he a clerk?—Accompanying the canvassers. He went round to show where the voters lived.
12,512. "Oakenfull, 20*l.*," that you have accounted for?—Yes.
12,513. What is this 4*l.* 10*s.*?—That was given to the widow. He died, and the widow was in great distress. Taylor paid 3*l.* first, and I paid 1*l.* 10*s.* afterwards.
12,514. To the widow?—Yes.
12,515. Did she claim that amount as due to her husband?—Yes.
12,516. "Vincent, 15*l.*," that was his salary; that was accounted for.
12,517. You account here for Vincent, 60*l.*, and you gave him 15*l.* besides?—Yes.
12,518. "Pamplet, 5*l.*," what is that for?—During the canvass.
12,519. Was he a canvassing clerk?—No.
12,520. Was he a voter?—Yes. Part of it was his expenses. He came in from the country; he and his son. The money was paid him after he had voted; two or three days after the election. It was him and his son.
12,521. It is handsome pay, you know?—I do not know. It is coming from the country, a master tradesman.
12,522. What is Pamplet?—A butcher and grazier.
12,523. Where does he live?—At Old Wye Lees at Chilham.
12,524. Had Pamplet the management of the voters all round there?—Yes; at Chilham.
12,525. He would be out of pocket?—Yes, if he had not made a charge of that sort.
12,526. Here is, "Band, 90*l.*" and "Refreshments, Kelso, for the roughs;" that we have

had accounted for. Here is another gentleman in the same employment, Chipperfield. Is that for the roughs?—He was assistant to the roughs. I do not know exactly what he was.

Mr. John Pout.
25th June 1853.

12,527. Sharpe, two bills, 8*l.* 10*s.*?—For papering the committee-room down on the parade, and the 2*l.* something was for papering Mr. Ward's room, which the committee destroyed. The two bills came to that sum. It was 6*l.* odd he charged for Mr. Curtis's house.

12,528. Have you seen a bill that Mr. Collard sent in, of 81*l.*?—No.

12,529. Here is Packman, 3*l.* 10*s.*; what is that for?—Colour poles.

12,530. Not for his vote?—No.

12,531. Colours, what is that for?—Bearers and flags.

12,532. Out-dwellers, 10*l.*?—That is the expenses of out-dwellers.

12,533. Registration account, 35*l.*?—That is the registration account which they allowed.

12,534. Then, Clarke; what is that for?—I think it is for some of the voters. They generally had a treat up there. He is the landlord of the Ship.

12,535. Golden, 7*l.* 10*s.*; what is that for?—That is a bill for bows omitted in Taylor's account for making cockades.

12,536. Kelson, 170*l.*?—Those items you had all before.

12,537. 5*l.*, Benjamin Johnson?—I do not know what for. He called on me, and said he was out of pocket.

12,538. What is Johnson?—A miller.

12,539. Was it not for Busher's expenses?—I do not know. I would not answer as to that.

12,540. Thomas F. Cozens; 7*l.* 10*s.*—That was for a man of the name of Burt.

12,541. The son of the old gentleman examined here yesterday?—I do not know. I was not here.

12,542. Did you give the 7*l.* 10*s.* to Cozens?—Yes, I did.

12,543. What did he represent to you it was for?—He represented that this man wanted to come and vote, but he could not get him here without paying some account that was due to the magistrates for a bastard.

12,544. Arising from a bastardy affair?—I do not know what it was exactly. It was something of that sort.

12,545. Was he in prison?—No; I do not think he was in prison. I think they fetched him from some place. I do not know the circumstances at all.

12,546. I see the whole of this amounts to 1,624*l.* 10*s.*?—Yes; that is as near as we can make it. We had four hours last night and five hours this morning, and I think that is as near as the thing can be brought. It was a similar account that I stated yesterday was presented to the finance committee.

12,547. You are quite sure that the names, "confidential, No. 1, Kelson, Admans, Vincent," and so on, (that is about the form in which those names appear in the accounts,) were sent to Dr. Lochee, Mr. Kingsford, and Mr. Delmar?—I was going to explain that. I saw Mr. Kingsford. He perfectly recollects the word was confidential. He thinks it was all in one sum; he does not think it was all in detail. Mr. Taylor states, in making out the first account they were all put down in that way. In the second account, to go to Dr. Lochee, the numbers were put, but not the names; and the remark was made at the bottom of the account, "the names will be furnished when required." I think Mr. Taylor will answer that question.

12,548. There was put confidential a sum amounting to upwards of 500*l.*?—Mr. Kingsford thinks a little more. I think we really paid more. The parties say they have not had more, and I am bound to believe them.

12,549. Is it Thomas Taylor you speak of?—Yes, Thomas Taylor.

12,550. And in the same bill there is 450*l.* paid to Dr. Lochee?—Yes.

12,551. The meaning of that term confidential is very obvious?—Yes.

12,552. We have that in evidence. Did you send in an account to Mr. Kingsford two or three days ago?—Yes.

12,553. Where did you get that from?—From Mr. Core Kingsford.

12,554. You received it from Mr. Core Kingsford?—I received it with a letter from another party that wrote to me. I think it is stated in the evidence of the Parliamentary Committee that Allen Engeham claimed 200*l.* or 300*l.* for services, and Mr. Kingsford sent me that letter, being a curiosity, to read, and this account was with it. He asked me whether I had got it, and I said I did not know; but I found it afterwards, and sent them both back to him. It was no account of mine; it was never in my hands.

12,555. It does not appear in your handwriting?—He makes it enter into my hands through Mr. Core Kingsford's sending me in that way the letter of Allen Engeham, which letter must have been with his accounts, and put together, and sent down to me; that is how I came by it. And Mr. Kingsford said to me about three or four days ago, "Have you got it?" I said, "I do not think I have;" but I found that letter, and transmitted it to him.

12,556. What did you do with the balance, between 1,624*l.* and 1,700*l.*?—There were some small bills. We could not make it up nearer. There were a great many little things that could not be made out.

Mr. John Pout.

25th June 1853.

12,557. The 1,624*l.* is as near as you can approach from your recollection?—Quite as much as we can recollect. We endeavoured to recollect, as near as any one could be expected to get at it from memory. I assure you all these things are destroyed.

12,558. Did you say you were four hours last night and five hours this morning getting it up?—In making it out. I was recollecting, at times, different things that occurred to me; what payments had been made; and when Mr. Taylor came down this morning we went through it again, and he spoke of several things that were omitted. He said, "Some that you have charged are charged in my account. My account would have been nearer to the sum." He said, "Those things are in my account which I have delivered in, and cannot be charged twice." That is how it is.

1,559. Do you remember whether, in the account you sent in to those gentlemen, there appeared there the number of the voters,—not the names of the voters,—as they stand or stood on the register?—No.

12,560. In the poll book?—No; nothing but No. 1. so much money, but no name at all.

12,561. Are you quite sure, Mr. Pout, that you received no account from Mr. Collard?—No; no account.

12,562. There was an account produced to-day by Mr. Collard, with a marginal observation, which he states to be in your handwriting?—That may be. He never sent any to me. It might have been a bill given to me by Mr. Kingsford at the time I was in town, and I might have made observations upon it. I do not recollect having it from him.

12,563. You mean to deny that you received it from him directly?—I never received anything from Mr. Collard.

12,564. It might have come to Mr. Taylor?—It might have come to Mr. Taylor.

12,565. It appears that Mr. Collard misunderstood my question?—I understand Mr. Collard thinks I kept that account to send in. I do not know anything about the account. I did not know of any such account.

12,566. I believe you stated that Thomas Taylor had had from time to time cash transactions with you?—Yes.

12,567. Do you remember any question of account occurring after the election between Thomas Taylor and Mr. Kingsford, by which it appeared that Taylor expended of his own money 25*l.* 10*s.*, or any sum which he had not been repaid?—No; I do not recollect anything of that kind.

12,568. I will put it to you more distinctly. Do you remember it being suggested to you, or by you, that Thomas Taylor should be paid exactly that sum, and that it should go into account?—Not to my recollection.

12,569. You were not consulted by Mr. Kingsford about it?—I do not recollect it.

12,570. Nor by his clerk?—Not by his clerk; decidedly not. The only thing about Taylor's sum was the question about his salary. The question was asked whether they thought he was deserving of that sum, and I said very much so.

12,571. It will refresh your memory,—I will ask you, about the time Thomas Taylor was preparing himself to be examined before the House of Commons, do you recollect it being suggested to you or to him that the payment should be made to him with a view to his evidence, in order that it might go into account?—No, I do not recollect it.

12,572. Do you know John Hatton?—Yes.

12,573. Did he receive any money from you during the last election?—No.

12,574. You paid him nothing?—No.

12,575. Did he give you any account?—No.

12,576. Did you pay any money on any representation he made?—No.

12,577. Was he employed by your committee?—Not that I am aware of.

12,578. Was he in your district?—No.

12,579. He belonged to the other?—Yes.

12,580. Do you know a man of the name of Hadley?—I know several Hadleys.

12,581-2. William Hadley, Duck Lane?—I know several Hadleys; not anything as to them that I could speak of, only as mechanics. I know them about the town.

12,583. Do you know anything of his receiving a bribe?—No.

12,584. Do you know Mrs. Irons?—No; I never saw her, to my knowledge.

12,585. You have not been consulted on any case in which Mrs. Irons was employed to bribe a voter or voters?—I do not know anything of that case.

12,586. Have you got the book we asked you for?—Yes (*the witness handed in a book*).

12,587. Do you know the name of Harvey?—Of Lower Hardres?

12,588. Yes?—No, I do not know him; not to say to know him. I believe there are two brothers.

12,589. Had he anything to do with bringing up the voters from Lower Hardres?—I believe he had.

12,590. What had he to do?—I think Taylor settled that; it was a charge by a Mr. Harvey.

12,591. Did you give no information to Mr. Kingsford that Harvey of Lower Hardres brought up the Lower Hardres voters?—That must be Taylor.

12,592. Would you swear it?—I would not swear it. I do not think I know him; not sufficient to speak to.

12,593. Can you give me the names of any voters he brought up?—No, I have had nothing to do with him.

12,594. Have you been able, since the last occasion we were at Canterbury, to recollect the case of Stringer?—He was a schoolfellow of mine, and I knew him living in the town.

12,595. Did you give any information to Mr. Kingsford as to the person from whom Stringer was alleged to have received money or money's worth?—No. I only know at a former election he came in with a farmer out of that neighbourhood.

12,596. What election was that?—I think that was in 1847.

12,597. What did he get?—I heard one or two examined while I was here of the Hardres voters. They brought in an account of 4*l.* or 5*l.* for mutton and beef and groceries and things that he had given to the men.

12,598. Who was it from?—From Mr. Filmer.

12,599. At the last election of 1852 did you not tell Mr. Kingsford that Mr. Filmer had not supplied Stringer, but somebody else had?—I do not think I mentioned Filmer's name.

12,600. Cannot you yet recollect anything about the Josslyns?—I told you before I never knew anything about them.

12,601. I see this book you have given in contains a copy of the poll book of the general election of 1841?—Yes.

12,602. Then it goes to the copy of the poll book of the general election of 1849?—Yes; whatever the date is at the top.

12,603. Does it stop there?—No, I think it goes to 1851; I think there is 1851 in it, the last year. It is only a registration account.

12,604. The 1851 is a copy of the register?—So they are all; they are all copies of the poll-books, of how they voted; and the parties are put upon the register supposed likely to vote, so as to make up a calculation.

12,605. In the register of 1851 you copy the names of the persons on the register of 1850, and you set against their names the way in which they voted at the previous election, when Clinton and Vance and Conyngham and Smythe stood. Is that so?—That is so.

12,606. There is a column headed "Q." What is that for; query?—No; qualification.

12,607. It means householder?—Yes.

12,608. There are red ticks against some of their names; what does that indicate?—Only ticking off from the poll book. I think you will find all through a great many of them are pencil marks, they are not particularly red marks.

12,609. What is the meaning of "W." which heads a column?—That is for ward. They were to make it into different wards, what ward they belonged to in the city; but we never carried that out. Am I to have that book back again?

12,610. Yes.—It is only a book of reference.

THOMAS ADMANS sworn, and examined.

Thomas Admans.

12,611. Are you a householder or a freeman?—I am a freeman.

12,612. Had you a vote at the last election?—Yes.

12,613. Who did you vote for?—Colonel Romilly and Somerville.

12,614. Did you receive any money for your vote?—No.

12,615. Had you a vote at the election of 1847?—Yes.

12,616. Who did you vote for then?—For Smythe and Conyngham.

12,617. Did you receive any money?—Yes.

12,618. How much?—£1; the price of two colourmen's tickets.

12,619. Is that all?—That is all.

12,620. Did a man named Davey give you any money?—He gave me 1*l.*

12,621. What for?—Two colourmen's tickets.

12,622. Nothing else?—No.

12,623. Did he not give you 3*l.*?—No.

12,624. He did not?—He did not.

12,625. A pound for the colourmen's tickets is all you received at that election?—It was.

12,626. Were you ever bribed before?—No.

12,627. Did you receive any money for your vote in 1841?—No.

12,628. From Engeham?—No.

12,629. You are Thomas Admans?—Yes.

GEORGE DAVEY recalled, and examined.

George Davey.

12,630. Did you give the last witness 3*l.*?—es, I believe I did. All that I can tell is, that I put it down on the paper at the time

Thomas Admans.

THOMAS ADMANS recalled, and examined.

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- 12,631. What do you say to that?—I can get proof I only received 1*l*. George White was present when he gave me the 1*l*.
12,632. Is he here?—I do not know.

George Davey.

GEORGE DAVEY recalled, and examined.

- 12,633. Have you any further explanation to give?—What I gave him I put down on the paper, I suppose, at the time. I can only go by the paper.

Thomas Admans.

THOMAS ADMANS recalled, and examined.

- 12,634. Is George White here?—I declare I only received the price of two colour tickets; that is all I ever received in my life.

*Thomas White,
(Baker).*

THOMAS WHITE sworn, and examined.

- 12,635. You are a baker?—Yes.
12,636. You live in St. Gregory's?—Yes.

George Davey.

GEORGE DAVEY recalled, and examined.

- 2,637. Is this the man in your list?—Yes, it is.

*Thomas White.
(Baker).*

THOMAS WHITE recalled, and examined.

- 12, 38. Are you a freeman or a householder?—I am a freeman.
12,639. Had you a vote in 1847?—I had.
12,640. Who did you vote for?—I voted blue.
12,641. Did you have any money for your vote?—Yes.
12,642. How much?—£5.
12,643. Who from?—From Mr. Davey.
12,644. No more?—No.
12,645. Was it not 6*l*.?—No.
12,646. Only 5*l*.?—Yes; 5*l*.

George Davey.

GEORGE DAVEY recalled, and examined.

- 12,647. You have charged 6*l*. in your account for this man?—I believe it is right.

*Thomas White,
(Baker).*

THOMAS WHITE recalled, and examined.

- 12,648. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
12,649. Who did you vote for?—I voted blue.
12,650. Had you any money for your vote then?—No.
12,651. Are you a brother of John White?—I am. That is the only money I ever had.
12,652. Which?—The 5*l*. in 1847.
12,653. You are not one of those bribed in 1852?—No; I know nothing at all about it.

THOMAS WHITE of Northgate, shoemaker, called; did not answer.

*John White,
(late of Waltham,
labourer).*

JOHN WHITE sworn, and examined.

- 12,654. Are you the brother of the last witness?—Yes.
12,655. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
12,656. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
12,657. Which side did you vote for?—Blue.
12,658. Did you have any money for your vote?—Yes.
12,659. How much?—£5.
12,660. Who from?—From Davey,

GEORGE DAVEY recalled, and examined.

12,661. You charge 6*l.* for this man ?—I believe the paper is right.

George Davey.

25th June 1853.

JOHN WHITE recalled, and examined.

12,662. Did you vote at the last election ?—Yes.

12,663. Who did you vote for ?—Blue.

12,664. Did you have any money ?—No.

12,665. How was the money paid to you in 1847 ?—Davey paid me at his house in the butter market.

12,666. You say you got no money in 1852 ?—At this last election ?

12,667. Yes ?—No ; I never had a farthing, not so much as a pint of beer.

12,668. You had no money ?—No money at all.

*John White,
of (Waltham).*

CHARLES WHITE, cork-cutter, called ; did not answer.

EDWARD BAILEY junior sworn, and examined.

E. Bailey junior.

12,669. You live in London now ?—Yes.

12,670. Were you in Canterbury at the election of 1847 ?—Yes.

12,671. Were you active at that election ?—Yes.

12,672. Did you bring a person of the name of Wood from Maidstone ?—Yes ; I went there to fetch him.

12,673. Did you fetch him to vote for the red party ?—Yes.

12,674. Did you give him any money ?—Yes.

12,675. How much ?—A sovereign.

12,676. Was that for his vote ?—No.

12,677. What for ?—For his time and expenses.

12,678. Did you give him any more money ?—No.

12,679. Did you promise him any more ?—I told him he might get more, but I did not give him any more.

12,680. You gave him a sovereign, and you told him he might get more ?—Yes.

12,681. Was that before he gave his vote ?—Before he left Maidstone.

12,682. Did he tell you he would not vote unless he was paid ?—Yes.

12,683. Wood said that ?—Yes.

12,684. Does he live in Canterbury now ?—No.

12,685. Did you bring any other person from Maidstone to vote ?—No.

12,686. No person besides Wood ?—No.

12,687. Did you go to any other place for voters at the election of 1847 for the red party ?—No.

12,688. Is he the only voter you had anything do with at the election of 1847 ?—I do not recollect having anything to do with any one else ; I was about asking people, nothing else.

12,689. Did you not fetch any other person besides Wood from Maidstone ?—No.

12,690. Were there not more voters than Wood brought from Maidstone at the election of 1847 ?—No.

12,691. Had Wood left Canterbury ?—He was living at Maidstone.

12,692. Is he living at Maidstone now ?—I believe he is.

12,693. Can you remember the names of any other persons you brought to vote for the Reds ?—No, I do not recollect.

12,694. Did you pay any other person for their travelling expenses in 1847 ?—No.

12,695. Did you give any other person besides Wood money at the election of 1847 ?—I do not recollect.

12,696. Do you think you did ?—I might have spent a few shillings with different parties.

12,697. In treating them ?—In treating them.

12,698. You did not give any person besides Wood any money for travelling expenses in 1847 ?—No.

12,699. Were you a voter in 1847 ?—Yes.

12,700. Did you vote for the Reds ?—Yes.

12,701. Did you receive any money yourself ?—No, only my expenses and time.

12,702. What were your expenses ?—3*l.*

12,703. Was that merely to go to Maidstone and back ?—Going there and coming back again ; the loss of time ; four journeys I had.

12,704. Did it take a day ?—I was going there and back four or five days.

12,705. After one voter ?—I was living in Maidstone at the time, and I came up here.

12,706. You were living in Maidstone, and you came from Maidstone to Canterbury with Wood ?—No ; I was working near Tunbridge Wells at the time. I came from there to Canterbury, and then I was engaged to go after Wood at Maidstone, and I went and saw him, and brought him here in a horse and gig late at night, in the middle of the night, and I paid all the expenses.

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- 12,707. You paid for the horse and gig yourself?—Yes.
 12,708. And you repaid yourself out of the 3*l*. you received?—No; I had some money besides the 3*l*. The 3*l*. was given me for my trouble.
 12,709. What money had you besides the 3*l*.?—I had a sovereign given to me.
 12,710. What for?—To go to Maidstone with.
 12,711. You had 3*l*. for your trouble?—Yes.
 12,712. Were you promised the 3*l*. before you voted?—No, it was after I made out the account.
 12,713. You made out the account after the election?—Yes.
 12,714. And you received 3*l*. and a sovereign?—Yes.
 12,715. And that was not for your vote?—No.
 12,716. Were you here in 1852?—No, I was not.

Charles White.
 Cork-cutter.

CHARLES WHITE sworn, and examined.

- 12,717. Are you a freeman of this city?—Yes.
 12,718. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 12,719. Which side did you vote for?—The blue side.
 12,720. Did you have any money for your vote?—Yes.
 12,721. How much?—£6.
 12,722. Who gave it you?—Mr. Davey.
 12,723. Do you live at Ashford?—No.
 12,724. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 12,725. For whom?—The blue party.
 12,726. Did you get any money then?—No.

JAMES PHILPOTT sworn, and examined.

James Philpott.

- 12,727. Are you a freeman of this city?—Yes.
 12,728. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 12,729. Which side did you vote for?—The blue side.
 12,730. Did you receive any money for your vote?—I had 4*l*. from Thomas Miller Beer.
 12,731. Had you any colour tickets besides?—That I will not be positive of. I think I did recommend some one; I think so.
 12,732. You had 4*l*. and you had some tickets?—That is all I received.
 12,733. Did you vote last year?—Yes.
 12,734. For which side did you vote?—The blue side. I had done so between forty and fifty years.
 12,735. Did you have any money last year?—No; never but 1847, nor should not then if it had not been given to me.

James Wood,
 of Maidstone,
 Carpenter.

JAMES WOOD sworn, and examined.

- 12,736. Are you a freeman of this city?—Yes.
 12,737. In 1847 were you at Maidstone?—I was.
 12,738. Did a man called Edward Bailey bring you over here from Maidstone?—Yes.
 12,739. Did he give you a pound to pay your expenses before you left?—He gave me a pound.
 12,740. To pay your expenses before you left; is that true?—That is true.
 12,741. Did Edward Bailey represent that you were to come over and vote for the Red side?—He asked me which side I intended to vote for, and I said, "You know which way I have always gone;" and he said, "Yes; that is sufficient—that is enough."
 12,742. On which side was that?—The Tory side I have always voted.
 12,743. When you got over, and had been brought over by Edward Bailey, and had your expenses paid, did anybody give you anything for voting on the Blue side?—I had my expenses paid.
 12,744. You had your expenses already?—I paid part at Faversham.
 12,745. Did you get any money on the other side?—Yes.
 12,746. How much?—3*l*.
 12,747. Did you then vote for the other side, the Blue side?—Yes.
 12,748. You were going to say you returned some money to Bailey; what did you return him?—I think I paid for some drink he treated the coachman with at Faversham. He had spent all his money.
 12,749. You call that returning. What did you pay?—I think it was 5*s*.
 12,750. Did you partake of the drink yourself?—No.
 12,751. You could have a good deal of drink for 5*s*. for the coachman?—It was brandy.
 12,752. Five shillings for brandy is a bottle?—There was not only me, there was another person we picked up at Sittingbourne of the name of Parker.

- 12,753. But still it is a bottle of brandy ?—Yes.
 12,754. Was a bottle drank ?—Perhaps half a pint at a time.
 12,755. Do you mean to represent that between Maidstone and here you paid for a bottle of brandy ?—Yes.
 12,756. Did you tell Mr. Bailey when you had done so you were to be relieved, and at liberty to vote for the blue side ?—No.
 12,757. Do you mean to represent that those 3*l.* you got from the blue side was only for your expenses ?—That is all.
 12,758. Do you mean to represent that your vote was not included in the 3*l.* ? What do you suppose we think of it ?—You think it was, no doubt.
 12,759. Do not you think so ?—I might not have voted if I had not had it.
 12,760. You always voted for the Reds before ?—Yes ; but I changed my principles.
 12,761. Do not you suppose that that 3*l.* induced you to vote for the Blues ?—I should not have voted if I had not had it.
 12,762. You did not vote in 1852 ?—No.

James Wood.

25th June 1853.

JAMES GRUBY sworn, and examined.

James Gruby.

- 12,763. Are you a freeman of this city ?—Yes.
 12,764. In 1847 did you vote ?—Yes.
 12,765. Who did you vote for ?—The Blues.
 12,766. Had you any money from any one ?—No.
 12,767. Did Maurice Saunders give you 10*l.* ?—I beg your pardon, I thought you asked me the question whether I had any money for my son.
 12,768. I asked you if you had any money ?—Yes.
 12,769. How much ?—£10.
 12,770. Who from ?—From Saunders.
 12,771. What for ?—To pay to two freemen after they had voted.
 12,772. To pay them for what ; for voting ?—For voting I expect.
 12,773. Who were those two freemen ?—Roberts and Gruby.
 12,774. That is your own son, is it not ?—Yes.
 12,775. Is that your son, John Lavender Gruby ?—Yes.
 12,776. Did you pay them the 5*l.* a piece ?—Yes.
 12,777. What did you have for yourself ?—Nothing at all.
 12,778. Were you a messenger ?—Yes.
 12,779. What did they pay you for being a messenger ?—I think it was 1*l.* 4*s.* or 1*l.* 5*s.*, I am not certain which.
 12,780. What did you do for that ?—I attended at the committee.
 12,781. Were you in attendance ?—Yes ; all the time for several days.
 12,782. Is your son here, do you know ?—I do not know.
 12,783. Did you vote at the last election ?—Yes.
 12,784. For whom did you vote ?—For the blue party.
 12,785. Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly ?—Yes.
 12,786. Did you receive any money then ?—No.

JOHN LAVENDER GRUBY called ; did not answer.

JOHN HENRY ROBERTS sworn, and examined.

John H. Roberts.

- 12,787. Are you a freeman ?—No, a householder.
 12,788. Did you vote in 1847 ?—Yes.
 12,789. For the Blues ?—Yes.
 12,790. Did James Gruby pay you 5*l.* for your vote ?—Yes.
 12,791. Did you vote last time in 1852 ?—No.

JAMES BUSHHER sworn, and examined.

James Bushher.

- 12,792. Are you a freeman ?—Yes.
 12,793. Did you vote in 1847 ?—Yes.
 12,794. Do you know a Mr. Lepine ?—Yes.
 12,795. Mr. Alderman Brent ?—Yes.
 12,796. Who did you vote for ?—For Conyngham and Smythe.
 12,797. Did you get any money for your vote ?—£4.
 12,798. From whom ?—John Andrews.
 12,799. He paid it you ?—Yes.
 12,800. Did you get anything more at that election ?—No.
 12,801. You did not vote at the last election in 1852 ?—No.
 12,802. Did you get anything for not voting ?—Yes.
 12,803. How much ?—I had it at several different times ; I do not know how much rightly ; I might perhaps have as much as 3*l.*
 12,804. Altogether ?—Yes.
 12,805. Who paid you that ?—Mr. Johnson.

James Busher.

25th June 1853.

- 12,806. Benjamin Johnson the miller?—Yes.
- 12,807. You were residing with Benjamin Johnson, I think, before the election?—I was, about the election time.
- 12,808. For a week before; nearly a week?—Yes.
- 12,809. Did he tell you to go into his premises?—No, I went of my own accord.
- 12,810. How long were you there before you got his permission to remain?—It might be a couple of days.
- 12,811. Who fed you?—The waggoner.
- 12,812. That man's name is Bean?—Yes.
- 12,813. Did he tell you he had Mr. Johnson's directions?—No; he did not say anything about that.
- 12,814. When did you see Mr. Johnson?—I think on the Tuesday morning.
- 12,815. When was the election?—On the Thursday.
- 12,816. What did Johnson say to you upon the Thursday when you saw him; did he tell you you might stop?—Yes, he told me I might stop.
- 12,817. Did he pay you any money then?—He gave me a shilling or two for allowance then.
- 12,818. What was said about your vote?—There was a dispute between him and Alderman Brent, and he said I had no occasion to go unless I liked, and that if I did, would I go and vote for the blue party.
- 12,819. Mr. Johnson is a Red, is he not?—Yes.
- 12,820. Did you agree to vote for the blue party?—No; I did not vote at all.
- 12,821. On the day of the election where were you?—Riding about in the miller's waggon.
- 12,822. Did you go out of town that day?—I was about town that day in time to vote if I had had a mind.
- 12,823. You did not intend to vote?—No.
- 12,824. Did you not go out of town that day, so that you might not be asked about your vote?—No.
- 12,825. Did Mr. Johnson persuade you to go out of town?—No.
- 12,826. After that you remained upon his premises for some days?—Two or three days after that.
- 12,827. When was the last payment made to you?—I could not say.
- 12,828. Just after the election?—I had it at many different times; a few shillings at a time.
- 12,829. You say altogether he gave you 3*l.* as a reward for your not voting for the Blues?—I was going to vote Tory. There was a dispute between Alderman Brent and him. Alderman Brent found fault with my being down there, because Alderman Brent wanted me to vote blue, and Mr. Johnson red.
- 12,830. I thought you said he advised you to vote blue?—So he did; because there was a dispute.
- 12,831. Had he paid you any money when he advised you to vote blue?—Yes.
- 12,832. The greater part was not paid till after the voting time?—Yes.
- 12,833. It was understood that it was a recompence to you for not voting for the Blues; is that it?—I looked upon it, that it was for me to vote for the Tories.
- 12,834. It was after the voting time that the money was paid to you?—I had some at different times. I had some before.
- 12,835. I mean the money paid after the voting was over. Was that a reward to you for not having voted blue?—Yes, I should think it was.
- 12,836. There is no doubt about it?—There is no doubt about it.
- 12,837. Did you get any money from anybody else at that election?—I think he sent me on Saturday evening, and I got a shilling from James Kelson.
- 12,838. Only a shilling?—Only a shilling.
- 12,839. Did you get anything better than a shilling; a colour ticket? No.
- 12,840. A pound or two?—No.
- 12,841. From nobody else?—From nobody else,
- 12,842. Have you voted at any election before 1847?—No. I was always taken away by the Blues.
- 12,843. Is it true that you have the reputation of being carried off at every election?—That has been the case.
- 12,844. How did they carry you off; by force?—Yes.
- 12,845. Did they make you drunk first?—Yes.
- 12,846. Do I understand that it is only the blues who do this?—It is only the blues. They did it in 1841.
- 12,847. You meant to vote red?—I meant to vote red all the way through.
- 12,848. They did not carry you off in 1847; you voted then?—They thought they had better have my vote that to pay to get me away.
- 12,849. Then in 1852 it was the reds carried you off. It was Mr. Johnson?—No; they did not carry me off. I stopped there.
- 12,850. I suppose when they carried you off they gave you plenty to eat and drink?—They gave me some money to get some allowance with, going about with the waggoner.
- 12,851. When the blues carried you off, did they give you plenty to eat and drink?—They gave me plenty of rum; they pretty nigh killed a fellow.

GEORGE WILKINSON sworn, and examined.

*George Wilkinson.*25th June 1853.

- 12,852. Are you a freeman of this city?—Yes.
 12,853. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 12,854. Who did you vote for; for which party?—Mr. Smith got me to vote.
 12,855. Which party did you vote for?—The red party.
 12,856. Did you have any money for voting?—£ 3.
 12,857. Who paid you the 3*l*.?—Mr. Smith.
 12,858. You are sure that you voted red?—There was neither red nor blue, I think, then among them; it was a mixed party.
 12,859. You voted for Mr. Smythe?—Did he put up?
 12,860. Did you vote for Mr. Smythe in 1847?—If he put up I voted for him.
 12,861. And Lord Albert Conyngham?—Yes, those were the two.
 12,862. That was the blue. Did you vote at the last election?—No, not at all.
 12,863. Have you voted at other elections?—No, not these three or four elections I have not.
 12,864. Did you vote in 1841?—I do not think I did.
 12,865. Did you ever receive any money on other occasions for voting?—No.

JAMES BUSER recalled, and examined.

James Buser.

- 12,866. What was the dispute about with Alderman Brent?—Simply that Mr. Johnson had got me locked up at his place because I should not have my liberty to vote which way I liked.
 12,867. You had not promised Alderman Brent?—No.
 12,868. It was no question about promise?—No.

THOMAS TAYLOR junior sworn, and examined.

*T. Taylor, junior,
of Abbotts Place,
Shoemaker.*

- 12,869. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 12,870. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 12,870 *a*. Which side did you vote for?—Smythe and Conyngham.
 12,871. Did you receive any money for your vote then?—Yes.
 12,872. How much?—£ 6.
 12,873. Who gave it you?—Mr. Ward and Mr. Mutton came down to my house and asked if I would vote for that party, and I said I would not vote till I was paid for it; and Mr. Ward told me it would be all right, and I voted.
 12,874. Which Mr. Ward?—Mr. Henry Ward. I waited three weeks for the money, and I went to my brother-in-law, Mr. Mutton, and asked him if I was to have my money, and he said he would see into it, and he got it.
 12,875. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 12,876. For whom?—For Gipps and Johnstone.
 12,877. Did you have any money then?—Yes.
 12,878. How much?—£ 4 10*s*.
 12,879. Who did you receive that from?—I do not know who I received it from; it was a person in disguise I had it from.
 12,880. Perhaps you can tell us some other person who received any money from this person in disguise?—No, I cannot.
 12,881. Where did you receive this 4*l*. 10*s*.?—At my house.
 12,882. What o'clock of the day?—It was about half past eleven.
 12,883. At night?—No, in the morning.
 12,884. Did the man come into your house?—No.
 12,885. Where was he?—In front of the door.
 12,886. How was he disguised?—He had a Tam o'Shanter on and a wig, a great coat, and umbrella.
 12,887. You could see his face?—No, I could not. I could just see his mouth, and that was all.
 12,888. What was it covered with?—I do not know.
 12,889. Have you any doubt who it was?—I do not know.
 12,890. Did you not suspect?—I did not. I could not tell if you laid me down 1,000*l*.
 12,891. You have never heard?—No.
 12,892. You have never formed a suspicion?—No.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON recalled, and examined.

Benjamin Johnson.

- 12,893. You were examined here upon a former occasion, and you stated distinctly and positively that you had nothing to do with James Buser's staying away from the poll at the last election?—I did.
 12,894. You stated, also, that you were not a party to his being hid in your house or premises?—I did; it is true.

Benjamin Johnson.

25th June 1853.

12,895. You stated that you paid him no money except just out of charity, a few shillings, infinitely short of what you would have paid him if he had been at work upon your premises?—About 30s., I stated.

12,896. You stated 1*l.* or 2*l.*?—I think I stated 30s.

12,897. I think you stated that you gave him a penny's worth of bread?—A loaf and 6*d.*, and some meat.

12,898. Were you present here just now when he was examined?—No; I have not been here to-day.

12,899. He states that he received altogether 3*l.*, and it was given him by you, first of all, to move him to vote for the Tories; and that when it was found more prudent not to do that, owing to a quarrel between you and Alderman Brent, then it was paid him as a consideration for his not having voted at all?—I never paid him 3*l.*

12,900. The money you paid him was paid him in that way. Is it true or not?—It is not true.

12,901. Do I understand you as saying you adhere to everything that you stated on the subject at the last examination?—What I stated upon the last examination was the truth; I wish to come and state the truth.

12,902. Have you never given a different account of this transaction since the election to anybody?—A different account?

12,903. Yes.—I do not know what you mean.

12,904. Have you never told a different story about the circumstances under which Busher was upon your premises from what you gave us here upon your last examination?—Not to my knowledge. I made a statement before Mr. Scoones.

12,905. Just read that statement; read it aloud (*handing the brief marked A. to the witness*)?—Perhaps I cannot; I am not a good scholar.

12,906. Go on; read it out loud?—"I know James Busher, a voter, and have done so for a length of time. He has sometimes worked for me, and has been frequently on my premises. I believe that two or three nights before the election Busher was turned out of his lodgings, and he came to my premises without my knowledge, and slept in one of my lodges two or three weeks before the election, and for a week or two afterwards, or thereabouts. I first knew of it a night or two before the election, when my man told me that he (Busher) had been in a state of drunkenness. Busher asked me if I had any objection to his remaining there till after the election was over, as otherwise he was afraid he might be carried away as he had been before. I gave consent. Busher went on the day of election out of town with my waggon. He was then sober and free as any man. I exercised no control over him whatever. He did not vote, I believe. He helped about my premises for more than a week, and I paid him 6*s.* for his labour.

12,907. Now, I asked you this question: "When was the election?—I do not know. I do not trouble myself about elections; very little." "He came on the Sunday night; how long was that before the election day?—The election was the following Friday." "He then went and voted?—Not to my knowledge." "Did he stay away?—He did not stay away." "Continued after that time staying with you?—Nearly three weeks." "At last you got rid of him?—Yes, and very glad; he was quite a nuisance." "Why did you submit to his being there so long?—I do not know why I did."—He had no lodging to go to.

12,908. "I do not know why I did," is your statement. You state now that this representation you made to Mr. Kingsford is the truth, and here you state distinctly that it was that he might avoid voting, which was the very question I put to you?—I never expected to see him there the morning of the election.

12,909. You have now stated about 30s., and he stated you paid him about 3*l.*; and he has further stated that that was a reward for his not voting for the Blues?—He has stated very wrong.

12,910. You deny that?—I do.

12,911. Do you still say that this money you paid him was paid out of your own pocket?—It was.

12,912. Then you are 30s. out of pocket by him?—Nearly that. He did a little work, so that I am not quite. I am a little out of pocket; but I trouble myself very little about elections.

12,913. Then I understand the case is now, that you did keep Busher after you knew of his being there, and sent him out of town on the day of the election in order to prevent his going wrong, and voting with the Blues?—I met him in the morning and told him, "Go and vote which way you please." I said, "Alderman Brent has accused me of keeping you a prisoner. I said you were not." I said, "Busher is sound and sober, and he may go and vote which way he pleases," and I told him those words.

12,914. Was not that after you had had a dispute with Alderman Brent, in which he found fault with you for having kept this man upon your premises against his will?—We were not 300 yards apart when this was all talked over.

12,915. Did you not ask him first of all to vote for the Tories?—No, I did not.

12,916. Did you not encourage him to do so?—No; because I did not expect to find him upon the premises.

12,917. Was it or not after you had had this dispute with Alderman Brent, of which I spoke, that you thought it best to advise Busher to go and vote for the Blues?—I told him to vote which way he liked. *Benjamin Johnson.*

25th June 1853.

12,918. In consequence of the dispute with Alderman Brent?—No, not in consequence of any dispute.

12,919. You had a dispute?—I had no dispute particularly; he said I had him a prisoner, and I told him he was no prisoner of mine.

12,920. Did Mr. Pout give you any money?—£5.

12,921. What was that for?—That was for Roberts, Coombs, and Keel; I gave that in my last evidence; I do not want to come here to speak a falsehood.

Alderman BRENT recalled, and examined.

Alderman Brent.

12,922. You have heard the statement about the alleged imprisonment of Busher: can you throw any light upon it?—I can state, in the first instance, that I had no dispute with Johnson; that I met him upon the morning of the election, and I said jocosely, "You can now liberate your prisoner." I did not know the man was upon the premises till the morning before, and I never mentioned to Mr. Johnson a word about it. It was a mere joke in passing him upon the road. I said, "You can liberate your prisoner now, of course." It was merely my inference that he was there.

JAMES HOLLAND recalled, and examined.

James Holland

12,923. Did you receive 6*l.* 10*s.* from Mr. Pout?—Yes.

12,924. What was it for?—I stated before, 4*l.* 10*s.* for Thomas Taylor, and 2*l.* for John Lewin; I stated that before.

12,925. Did you give the 4*l.* 10*s.* to Thomas Taylor yourself?—No, I sent it down.

12,926. Who did you give the 4*l.* 10*s.* to?—Charles Kelson.

12,927. Do you mean the person who has been examined?—No, not James, his brother.

12,928. Did you see him with a wig?—No, I did not see him, but he told me such was the case. I do not know that it was a wig; it was a fur cap.

12,929. Have you anything more to state that you have not stated in your former examination?—No, not that I am aware of—not anything. Anything you please to ask me, I will answer to the best I know. I have no further information to give you.

JOHN COLLAR sworn, and examined.

John Collar.

12,930. Are you a butcher?—I should like you to let my evidence stand over till Monday.

12,931. Why?—I can give you better evidence on Monday.

12,932. What is the reason?—I will go on if you like.

12,933. Yes. Are you a butcher?—Yes.

12,934. Are you a freeman?—No.

12,935. A householder?—Yes.

12,936. Did you vote at the election of 1847?—Yes.

12,937. Which side did you vote for?—For the red.

12,938. Did you have any money?—Really I do not know whether it was 1847, or when it was; I did have some.

12,939. What makes you doubt about the year?—I did not keep any account of it.

12,940. Did you have money more than once?—No; only once.

12,941. Assume for the present it is 1847, who gave you the money?—Mr. Pout.

12,942. What did he give you?—£25.

12,943. Was that for your vote?—No.

12,944. What was it for?—For my services.

12,945. What services did you render?—I did not have all the money for myself.

12,946. What services did you render?—Like others I suppose anything they asked me to do.

12,947. That is like some one doing nothing, and another one helping him. What did you do?—I did not have all the money myself.

12,948. Tell us what you did except gave your vote for it?—I went to different places when they told me.

12,949. How many places?—I could not say.

12,950. Be honest and say, did you do anything for the 25*l.*?—Not a great deal.

12,951. How much did you have for yourself?—£5.

12,952. What did you do with the other 20*l.*?—Field had the other 20*l.*

12,953. Who is Field?—A butcher in Northgate. He and I were in business together.

12,954. Did you give it to Field yourself?—Yes.

12,955. What did you give it to Field for?—For his services.

*John Collar.*25th June 1853.

12,956. For helping you?—No, I was to help him; but I had all the work to do.

12,957. What did Field do for it?—It was like mine.

12,958. Did Field give his vote for the same party?—I do not know whether he did or not. I think he voted one and one that time. He was to have 20*l.* from the blues he told me. I was on the red side at that time, and I said you might as well vote on our side; very likely I can get you 20*l.*, and he had the 20*l.*12,959. He had 20*l.* from the blues, and 20*l.* from the reds?—No; he said he could have 20*l.*, and I said you might as well vote on our side.12,960. And you got him 20*l.*?—I got him 20*l.*

12,961. Is he here?—He is in the market; that is why I said it had better be on Monday. We should both be here. I know Field is in the market, and he is busy.

12,962. Cannot you tell us what election this was?—I cannot, not if you were to give me the world.

12,963. Was it the last year?—No; it was either 1841 or 1847.

12,964. Which do you think it was?—I could not tell. I did not go to make any inquiries. I will let you know on Monday if I come here. I will endeavour to find out. I was not prepared to answer the question.

12,965. If I tell you the names of the candidates will that help you?—I do not think it will.

12,966. What do you expect will help you?—Only by getting a poll book and seeing when I did vote. You can soon see.

12,967. Did you shift about your colours or not? We will see how you voted. Where do you live; in Radigunds Street?—Yes.

12,968. In 1847 you voted for Clinton and Vance—red?—This must have been in 1841 when this occurred. I think so. I do not know when the election was.

12,969. You say you voted red?—I do not think this occurred in 1847.

12,970. You do not think it did?—That is why I said I was not prepared to answer the question.

12,971. What is the Christian name of Field?—James Field.

12,972. Are you sure it is not John Field, in Northgate?—No; that was his uncle.

12,973. Is it the Field who has been examined here?—Yes.

12,974. What makes you think that you will give better evidence on Monday?—I can then tell you when this occurred. I think it was before 1847. I do not think it was Vance's election.

12,975. You will do your best to inform yourself in the meantime?—Yes; that is why I said let it be till Monday.

JAMES FIELD recalled, and examined.*James Field.*12,976. Mr. Collar says he gave you 20*l.* for your vote at the election, is that true?—It was 15*l.* He had me up, and sold me like a slave.12,977. He sweated the other 5*l.*?—I do not know what he did with the other 5*l.* I was a slave under him at the time. I am ashamed to own it, how he was behaving to me.12,978. When was it he sold you like a slave for 15*l.*?—Was there an election in 1835?

12,979. There might have been.—I do not know.

12,980. Was it 1847?—No.

12,981. 1841?—No. When I answer no, I think it was the time Bradshaw put up.

12,982. That was 1841?—It may be 1841; I would not say it is not.

12,983. It is true he did give you 15*l.* for your vote in 1841?—I owed him money. He had the money; I had no account of it.

12,984. You struck off the score?—No, an outset.

12,985. You set it off?—An outset.

12,986. Passed it off as the account?—Yes.

12,987. That was in 1841?—That was the time.

12,988. How came you to tell us on Thursday the 19th of May that you had no money in 1841 from anybody?—In 1841?

12,989. You stated you then voted for Bradshaw?—It might be further back than that. I do not know, I am sure. My recollection is very bad of the dates of years.

12,990. It might have been perfectly true you had no money, because it was set off in the account?—I did not mean for that election. I thought you were examining me the last two elections.

12,991. That is so, and what Collar says is true?—Not the 20*l.*12,992. The 15*l.*?—Yes.

12,993. What did you get in 1852?—Nothing.

12,994. You are sure of that?—Quite.

12,995. Any set off in money then?—No.

12,996. You are not aware of any debt in 1852 that was paid before the election for your vote?—No.

RICHARD NYE called; did not answer.

THOMAS BOORMAN junior called; did not answer.

WILLIAM STAINES PALMER sworn, and examined.

W. S. Palmer.

25th June 1853.

- 12,997. Are you a freeman of this city?—Yes.
 12,998. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes, I did.
 12,999. Did you on that occasion vote on the blue side?—No, I voted for Smythe and Conyngham that year.
 13,000. Did you have any money for your vote?—No.
 13,001. Did you have any money at all?—Yes, I had.
 13,002. How much?—I cannot say; 1*l.* at one time and 1*l.* at another. I cannot say when.
 13,003. Did you have more than 1*l.* at one time and 1*l.* at another?—I never had but 1*l.* at a time; that was for going out and spending the evening, smoking my pipe with a friend; no otherwise.
 13,004. Who paid you the 1*l.*?—William Sharp.
 13,005. Did he pay you the other 1*l.*?—He paid me 1*l.* at a time. I do not call it paying; he gave it me to spend among my friends. I remember going out one morning before twelve o'clock, when I spent 8*s.* or 9*s.* among one and the other.
 13,006. How had you voted at the previous elections?—I always voted on the Tory side. When Gipps once put up, I think I voted for him. No, I do not mean Gipps.
 13,007. Did you vote at the last election for Johnstone and Gipps?—Yes, I did.
 13,008. Did you have any money for your vote?—No.
 13,009. Did you have any money at all?—Yes.
 13,010. What had you at the last election?—I think Mr. Sharp gave me a sovereign to spend.
 13,011. Before you voted?—Nothing about my vote.
 13,012. Was that to go and smoke your pipe?—Yes.
 13,013. Was that before the election was over, before the polling day?—Yes; I think it was a day before the polling day. I forget now the exact day.
 13,014. Had you 1*l.* after the election?—I do not know; not this last election. I do not know that I had.
 13,015. Had you generally 1*l.* before the election, and 1*l.* after?—No. Sometimes the election has been two or three weeks in hand, and I have had 3*l.* or 4*l.* I have had 1*l.* a week.
 13,016. If the election has lasted three or four weeks you have had several pounds for smoking your pipe?—Yes; I never kept any account of it.
 13,017. In 1841 had you 1*l.* for smoking your pipe?—Yes.
 13,018. How many shillings have you had after the election?—I do not know I had a shilling.
 13,019. Do you think you had 10*s.*?—No.
 13,020. Nothing less than a sovereign?—That is what I generally had. I have often wanted it, but I could not get it.

CHARLES KELSON sworn, and examined.

Charles Kelson.

- 13,021. Are you a voter?—Yes.
 13,022. Which are you, a freeman or a householder?—A freeman.
 13,023. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 13,024. Which side did you vote for?—For Johnstone and Gipps.
 13,025. Did you have any money?—No, not a blessed halfpenny.
 13,026. Did you have any money for other purposes than your vote?—I do not know.
 13,027. Yes, you do. Did anybody give you any money?—I never saw any money.
 13,028. Did you touch it?—Nor yet touch it.
 13,029. Did you have any?—I might have had some in a parcel.
 13,030. Did you have a parcel of money?—I had a parcel I supposed contained money.
 13,031. You had no doubt about it?—I had no doubt.
 13,032. Who gave it you?—Nobody gave it me.
 13,033. Where did you get it from?—I took it off a table.
 13,034. On whose table was it?—Mr. Holland's.
 13,035. The tailor?—Yes.
 13,036. Was Holland in the room?—No; I do not think he was.
 13,037. Did he tell you to come and take it?—No, he did not.
 13,038. Did Mrs. Holland?—No.
 13,039. How came you to go to his house and take it off the table?—I was at his house.
 13,040. How came you to take the parcel off the table?—My brother asked me.
 13,041. In the house?—I do not know whether he was or not. I do not recollect.
 13,042. Did Mr. Holland know anything about it?—I suppose he did.
 13,043. What were you to do with that parcel?—I was to take it to Thomas Taylor.
 13,044. Did you take it to his house?—Yes. I took it as far as the front door.
 13,045. How were you dressed?—I cannot recollect precisely. I never had such clothes on before.

Charles Kelson.

25th June 1853.

- 13,046. Who dressed you ; the tailor ?—No ; I dressed myself.
 13,047. Where were you dressed ?—At my brother's.
 13,048. Who found the clothes ?—I took them off the table.
 13,049. Off the tailor's table ?—Yes.
 13,050. Cannot you tell us what the clothes were ?—I really cannot nicely. It was something of a curious sort of a pair of trowsers, a glazed coat, and fur cap. Something of that description.
 13,051. Any wig ?—I do not think there was any wig.
 13,052. Did you wrap your face up in a handkerchief ?—Yes.
 13,053. What was left that they could see ?—I cannot say. I could not see what was left ; there was not much.
 13,054. Did you go and give this parcel to Taylor at his front door ?—Close aside his front door.
 13,055. You gave it to him ?—I gave it him.
 13,056. Did you tell Holland you had given it him ?—I do not think I did.
 13,057. Is that all you had to do in the transaction ?—Yes.
 13,058. Had you no money for yourself ?—No, none.
 13,059. Did you vote in 1847 ?—No. The first time I voted was at the last election.
 13,060. Did you pay any other visits of this kind to any other houses ?—I do not recollect that I did.
 13,061. It is not so long ago ; did you go to any other houses besides Taylor's ?—No, I did not.
 13,062. Did you see any other voters besides Taylor ?—I saw a good many voters.
 13,063. When you had this disguise on ?—Yes. I saw one, a very warm Blue ; he says, " You seem to be a gentleman finely done up, will you allow me to assist you."
 13,064. Did you give him any money ?—Oh no, I did not.
 13,065. Did you give any money to any other party ?—No, I did not.
 13,066. Did you give any parcel to anybody but this man Taylor ?—No.
 13,067. At the last election ?—No ; no one.
 13,068. Do you know of any other person employed like yourself in the same way, in disguise ?—No, I do not.
 13,069. Who told you to take the money to Taylor ?—My brother.
 13,070. At Mr. Holland's ?—Yes.
 13,071. How many times did you put on the disguise during the election ?—Only that time.
 13,072. Are you quite sure ?—I am quite sure.
 13,073. How long were you in it ?—It might be an hour, not more.
 13,074. What time of the day ?—To the best of my belief, 11 or 12 o'clock.
 13,075. At night ?—No ; in the morning. Taylor was not at home when I first called at his house, and I took a little walk.

James Holland.

JAMES HOLLAND recalled, and examined.

13,076. This is a very ludicrous incident to you, no doubt. I just now asked you a question whether you could give any further information in addition to what you have already given, and you said you could not. It appears to me, you have not given us any information but what goes to confirm others. I believe you have had a great deal more to do with the matter than you choose to state—I speak entirely for myself. I wish you to consider it as a warning, and I advise you, between this and Monday next, to consider what other things have taken place. You have not told us a word of this in your answers to me just now, when I asked you that question ?—I told you all this before.

Adjourned till Monday 10 o'clock.

TENTH DAY.—27th June 1853.

HENRY WARD recalled, and examined.

*Henry Ward.*27th June 1853.

13,077. We have received a letter from you, in which you express a desire to be examined with regard to a witness whose testimony you think important, and that we should examine him?—I do.

13,078. Who is it?—A man of the name of Hills. I have been informed that he is in possession of some information that will throw some light on a mysterious transaction between Mr. Collard and Mr. Bligh. I do not know the nature of the correspondence. I abstained from hearing what he knew.

13,079. Who is he?—Hills. A man engaged by the Commissioners. I purposely abstained from hearing anything he had to say.

13,080. Have you seen him?—I cannot say I have not seen him. I had heard a report about Canterbury of something he was aware of respecting the election; and I said I should make further inquiries. I did not know them, but I heard in the evening such reports were in existence; some reports respecting something he knew, but the nature of it I could not say. I was told it was something that would throw light on some of the parties who received the money, or had the money.

13,081. Who told you of the reports?—I heard it from several parties.

13,082. Can you mention one?—My reporter told me that he had heard it; that Hills had some information to give. He had heard it currently reported about the town.

13,083. That he had some information to give?—That he had some information to give.

13,084. You do not know what?—I do not.

MAURICE SAUNDERS recalled, and examined.

Maurice Saunders.

13,085. You have been examined before?—I have.

13,086. You have stated that at the election of 1847 you were a canvassing clerk in the interest of the Honourable Mr. Smythe, and that you paid large sums of money to certain voters, for their votes at that election?—Yes.

13,087. You were employed as a committee clerk?—I was a canvassing clerk.

13,088. Did you, in any of the instances in which you paid money to them, make any bargain with the voters to whom you paid money for their votes?—None whatever; with the exception of James Wood, who came from Maidstone, who had 3*l.*, which I considered was for his travelling expenses and loss of time. At the time that money was given to him I was not aware that he had had 1*l.* from Bailey.

13,089. That was James Wood, who was examined here on Saturday?—On Saturday.

13,090. Were any of the voters you paid money to paid before the election, with the exception of Wood?—Yes; the morning of the election. I cannot say what the men had before or after that. I knew nothing of the bargain or contract that was made with the men. They were sent to me to give them the money, and the money was sent to me to give to them.

13,091. Was a person of the name of Cullen employed at that election?—Yes.

13,092. Did you not know that he was a person intrusted with a sum of money for the purpose of bribing voters?—I had always understood so.

13,093. Did you know whether some of the voters you paid came to the committee after the election, and represented that they had been promised certain sums of money by Cullen, and had not been paid by him?—I have always understood so. I had nothing to do with the committee.

13,094. You cannot speak at that time from your own knowledge?—Not of my own knowledge, I cannot.

13,095. Were the payments you made to these voters made after the election, and by the direction of some members of the committee?—By the direction of members of the committee; but as to the four or five men I mentioned on the day of the election, I cannot say whether they had voted or not before they were paid.

13,096. Do you know Phillpott?—Yes.

13,097. And Wood was paid 3*l.*?—For travelling expenses.

13,098. And Edward Beer; did you pay him anything?—£5.

13,099. Was that before or after the election?—The day of the election. Whether he had voted or not I cannot say. He was sent to me for the money.

13,100. Did you make any bargain with him for his vote?—None whatever; nor with either of them.

13,101. In these transactions you acted under the directions of the committee?—Under the directions of the committee.

13,102. As the clerk of the committee?—The canvassing clerk. I was not a committee clerk.

SAMUEL HILLS sworn, and examined.

Samuel Hills.

27th June 1853.

13,103. Are you a voter for Canterbury?—No.

13,104. You are an inhabitant of Canterbury?—Yes.

13,105. Mr. Ward has told us that you have some information to give with reference to a sum of money received by Mr. Bligh; can you tell us anything about it?—On the Tuesday after you left here on the Saturday there was a paragraph in Mr. Ward's paper, stating that a note had been traced to Mr. Bligh. I, having been employed by the Commissioners, called upon Mr. Bligh, and asked him if he had anything to explain upon it. Mr. Bligh said, "When I went to the bank this morning, and found that I had changed a 20*l.* note, you might have knocked me down with a feather; it came into my head in a moment." Mr. Pilcher said, "Hold your tongue; do not say another word about it to them, and be advised by your friends, and give such information as they shall advise you."

13,106. Is that all?—On the Saturday after the 8th of June,—I do not know what day it was exactly,—I called on Mr. Bligh again. He then said that he had found out he had received this note from Mr. Pout for work that he had done for him. He said that week he had taken between 60*l.* and 70*l.* for rents of his own and other people's; but amongst them he said there were none so high as 20*l.* I said, "20*l.* notes do not lay about quite so thick as blackberries; and the probability is, this case was got up to meet the "evidence of the Whites that was given in London before the House of Commons." He says, "That was so arranged."

13,107. You say these were the words used, "the evidence of the Whites"?—The evidence of the Whites before the House of Commons.

13,108. The evidence of the Whites given in London?—Yes. He says, "That was so arranged."

13,109. You say the evidence, that was so arranged?—Those were the words.

13,110. To meet the evidence of the Whites in London?—Those were the words he used.

13,111. Did you understand him to mean, the arrangement was made, with respect to the evidence which was given by the Whites before the Parliamentary Committee in defence of the sitting member, to meet the evidence which the Whites should give against the sitting member, when they were called before the Parliamentary Committee?—Yes; my impression was that. I do not mean to say that it was my impression, when Bligh came here, to represent the case, but that it was arranged by them for the petition.

13,112. The Parliamentary Committee?—Yes.

13,113. What did he say was arranged?—That evidence should be given; at least I suggested it to him. I said, "No doubt, Mr. Bligh. I do not mean to say that you went in and perjured yourself there, but that you went in and told, in all probability, the fact; and you cannot be so blind and so ignorant as to suppose people will believe that you never had any more than 15*l.*, when they know what an active agent you have always been, not only at this election, but at others; and the probability is you have confounded one sum with another; that you received, perhaps 15*l.* at one time, 20*l.* at another, perhaps 50*l.* at another, and perhaps 100*l.* at another." Those were the words I said to him. He said, now he had done with it. Very little passed; and he said he thought that was the 20*l.* mentioned when he first came.

13,114. He said what?—That that 20*l.* note was the one he received from Mr. Collard; that was on the second interview; but on the first interview my impression was, if you had been sitting there, and had called him, he would have admitted the same as he did to me.

13,115. He did not acknowledge anything to you; only said that you might have knocked him down with a feather when he discovered that had changed a 20*l.* note. I can easily understand that?—My impression was, that he considered that was the 20*l.* note at the time; it has turned out that it was not.

13,116. It has proved not to be?—Certainly. That is all I can say to it.

13,117. You are aware he stated that he had changed no 20*l.* note that day?—Yes.

13,118. Therefore the expression, "You might have knocked me down with a feather," might have had reference to that statement?—Might have referred to that statement.

John Covell.

JOHN COVELL sworn, and examined.

13,119. Are you a freeman of this city?—Yes.

13,120. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.

13,121. Who did you vote for?—Mr. Smythe and Lord Albert Conyngham.

13,122. Did you have any money for your vote?—No.

13,123. Did you have any agreement for money?—No.

13,124. Did you express yourself as being very angry at not having had any?—No. I know my name was made use of; and that is all I know about it.

13,125. You never had any?—No.

CHARLES GOODWIN recalled, examined.

Charles Goodwin.

27th June 1853.

13,126. Did you give Covell any money?—No.

13,127. Who did you give the money to?—I stated it was the name of Covell. I could not recollect the person.

13,128. Did you not say that there was a 5*l.* down to the name of Covell?—I sent in no account whatever. There was a list sent in; Covell was on that list. Mr. Rutter made the payment, and he tried to make an exposure, after making the contract. Mr. Southee saw the list, and thought Covell had not had the money.

13,129. Somebody had it for him?—Somebody had it for him.

13,130. You did not know him?—No.

JOHN COVELL recalled, examined.

John Covell.

13,131. Did you, after the election, have any money given to you?—No; never a copper.

13,132. Did you vote at the last election?—No.

13,133. You did not vote last year?—I did not vote last year.

13,134. Did you have any money at any other elections?—No; I know nothing at all about it.

13,135. Did anybody give you any money about that time; not for your vote?—No; not a copper.

13,136. For nothing at all?—No.

13,137. Did you make a noise about not having any?—I made a noise about my character being spread about by such a set of men.

13,138. You made a noise at being charged with bribery, and not having had any money?—I made a noise, because I did not like my character being stuck up in the city in that way.

13,139. About the time of Lord Albert Conyngham's and Mr. Smythe's election, did you make any noise about not having any money?—I did not, on account of the money, but on account of the trick played off upon me in using my name.

13,140. You heard it at the time?—I heard it about a fortnight after the election?—

13,141. Who told you?—The gentleman is here himself.

13,142. Who is it?—Mr. Aris.

13,143. Did you speak to Goodwin about it?—Yes.

13,144. What did he say?—It was in a kind of shuffling way; he would not give me a positive answer.

13,145. Did he tell you he had given the money to anybody for you?—No.

13,146. What did he tell you?—He told me it should be settled in a few days.

13,147. Was it ever settled?—No, never. I told him to pay the money to Mr. Wootton, the draper; that I did not want the money; I did not wish any money.

13,148. Who did that?—I gave my orders to pay it into his hands.

13,149. What was that for?—Where it ought to go.

13,150. From the candidates?—To return it to the candidates.

13,151. To return it to the candidates?—Yes; I did not want it.

13,152. What did Goodwin say to that?—He did not say much to that, or give any direct answer. At last I told him he was not an honest man, or he would never have done such a thing.

CHARLES GOODWIN recalled, and examined.

Charles Goodwin.

13,153. Did you receive any directions from Covell to pay the money to Mr. Wootton?—Yes, Sir, he wrote me a note afterwards. When that report was first about, I found fault frequently with Mr. Southee for exposing the circumstance after making a contract. I considered it was a dishonourable act.

13,154. Not to pay, after making a contract?—The contract was made for 5*l.* each; and when it was first written about, that some of them, and among them Covell, had received no money at all, it was exposing me in trying to do that, when they had made out the list. When I heard of this, of one person who had not received it, I knew there was one person who knew something about it, and that was Mr. Jennings Southee. I called upon him to go up with me. I told him I did not know of Covell's name. I took Jennings Southee up, and asked the old man something about it himself; that is how it came to be. He called a witness. I was obliged to get away then, because, being a bribery transaction, I did not like being alone. I told him, "It is odd your name has been made use of very improperly. It was in the list that the 5*l.* had been received by you. I am confident you have not had it."

13,155. Did you hear anything at the time from Covell about returning the money to the candidates?—No.

13,156. He gave you no such direction?—No.

*Charles Goodwin.*27th June 1853.

13,157. That you positively swear?—That I positively swear.

13,158. Had you any conversation with Mr. Wootton about it?—No.

13,159. Did you understand in any way that Covell, at that time, objected to take a bribe?—I did not know the man until I went up.

13,160. When you went up did you understand from him in any way that he had objected to take a bribe?—He told me that he would not have taken a bribe.

13,161. Did you make it your business to find out the man who had got the money?—I endeavoured to find out, as I tell you. I took Jennings Southree up there. I cannot account it; he, in his evidence, states he had 17l.

13,162. There is a great difference between forgetting the name of a man under such circumstances in 1853, and forgetting it in 1847, a fortnight after the transaction. You knew the name then, I suppose, did you not?—I thought I did.

13,163. Who did you think it was?—I did think it was Jennings Southree.

13,164. That was who you think it was?—I do.

13,165. On your oath you say you think and thought it was Jennings Southree?—I thought he knew something of it.

13,166. Answer my question. Did you know at the time this happened who had the money for Covell?—I was not positive.

13,167. Who did you think it was?—Jennings Southree.

13,168. You went to Jennings Southree and asked him if he had any money for Covell?—I went and asked him "Do you know the man Covell?" I forget what he said. I then said, "You must go with me to Covell, as here is a report, and I must have it answered."

13,169. Attend to me. You say that at that time you thought he had been paid the money for Covell?—That is what I thought.

13,170. Naturally then, your question would be not "Do you know the man Covell," but "Have you ever been paid any money for the man Covell;" was that your question?—I cannot say what my question might be.

13,171. This old gentleman came to you after the election of 1847, about a fortnight after; did he not?—He did not.

13,172. When?—He did not come to me at all; I called upon him when the report was about.

13,173. What did he say when you called upon him?—I told him about the circumstance.

13,174. Did he not express himself hurt at his name having been reported as that he had received money for his vote?—He did.

13,175. At once?—When I called he threw himself into a passion and called a witness.

13,176. He complained of his name having been reported in the town that he had received money for his vote; did he not?—It was my business to go and tell him.

13,177. Did he complain of it having been reported?—He did.

13,178. You never told us that before, when his name was mentioned?—I have got my account made out this morning. I could not remember.

13,179. His name was put upon your list?—I have endeavoured to recollect as far as I could.

13,180. You have just told us something you did not tell us before, which was, that Conell did, distinctly, when he saw you, express himself indisposed to take a bribe, and express his indignation upon the subject?—I stated so before.

13,181. No, you did not tell us what you stated; that would leave quite a different impression on our minds from what has been stated to-day. What you stated was this, that "he did not have the money, for he made a row about it at the time;" that is what you stated. Now, the obvious meaning of that is, that he complained of not having received the money which he had been promised for his vote; that is the meaning of it. Now you admit that when you mentioned it to him he complained, not of not receiving the money that had been promised him for his vote, but because his character had been traduced as having received money for his vote. I have not the least doubt the man did not receive the money, and did not enter into a contract for his vote?—I have not the least doubt either.

Henry Ward.

HENRY WARD recalled.

13,182. What do you say now?—I forwarded a document to Mr. Money, the secretary, explanatory, in some respects, of the circumstances under which that 15l. appeared in Mr. Kingsford's account. I think it will, in a great degree, explain how that appears, as it operates on my character and credit. I should like, if I am justified in asking it, that may be introduced as evidence, to explain myself. It is not unreasonable to suppose when a person does not appear to go so straightforward as he ought to do that he is somewhat confused. I have thought the matter over, and have written that document, which I think, when looked at, will explain and exonerate me, and show that I was not at all guilty in the transaction.

WILLIAM BROWN sworn, and examined.

William Brown
of Barham,
Gardener.

27th June 1853.

- 13,183. Are you a groom?—No; I am a gardener, by trade.
 13,184. Did you vote at the last election?—I did.
 13,185. Who for?—Butler Johnstone.
 13,186. A plumper?—Yes.
 13,187. Did you get anything for your vote?—£4. 6s.
 13,188. Who paid you?—Mrs. Hornsby.
 13,189. Did you pay him a loan out of this?—Yes, he gave me that out.
 13,190. So that you paid Mr. Hornsby the loan?—Yes, of course; Mr. Hornsby, of Barron; I waited for him in his garden.
 13,191. Did you get 5*l.*?—£4. 6s.
 13,192. You swear that?—£4. 6s., that is what I had.
 13,193. Mr. Hornsby says he paid you 5*l.*?—Mr. Hornsby received 5*l.* from Mr. Pout, in this town, unknown to me on this subject.
 13,194. When you received the 4*l.* 6s., was it for your vote?—Of course; there was no mistake about that; that is the real truth of it.
 13,195. Did you, at that time, owe Mr. Hornsby any money?—I paid him out of the 4*l.* 6s. what I owed him. 16s. 8*d.*, I paid him down directly.
 13,196. Which you paid out of that?—Out of the 4*l.* 6s., not out of the 5*l.*, recollect.
 13,197. How much did you actually receive from him?—£4. 6s.
 13,198. How much did you owe to him?—I paid him 16s. 8*d.*, what I owed.
 13,199. That would leave 3*l.* 9s. 4*d.*?—£4. 6s. was all the money I had, and he knows all about it. Then I went and gave my mother half a sovereign, and there is no harm in that; I think it did her good, and it was a very good thing in that respect.
 13,200. What you took home was about 3*l.* 9s. 4*d.*, was it not?—Look here; I paid 16s. 8*d.*, and then 1*l.* 16s.
 13,201. In 1847 did you vote?—Probably I might; it was Lord Albert's time. I voted twice for Lord Albert.
 13,202. What had you for your vote?—£5.
 13,203. Who gave it to you?—My brother. He lent me 5*l.* a few weeks after it was over. I knew what it was for; it was all the same for that.

MARY IRONS sworn, and examined.

Mary Irons.

- 13,204. Are you the wife of Mr. Irons, a licensed victualler?—Yes.
 13,205. What is the name of his public-house?—The "Malt Shovel."
 13,206. You cannot say who he voted for the last election?—No, sir, I cannot.
 13,207. Do you remember any voter of the name of Brown?—Yes, I do.
 13,208. How many were there in your house during the last election?—I cannot say how many.
 13,209. Do you remember Thomas Brown?—Yes.
 13,210. Do you remember anybody else of the name of Brown?—No.
 13,211. Your son, I believe, is alive?—Yes.
 13,212. Does he live with you?—No.
 13,213. Where does he live?—In King-street. He is married.
 13,214. What is he?—He keeps a public-house.
 13,215. Did you pay any money to anybody at the last election?—Yes.
 13,216. Who did you pay money to?—Hayward.
 13,217. Edwin Hayward?—I do not know the man; I believe that was his name.
 13,218. How much did you pay him?—£4.
 13,219. What was it for?—I do not know.
 13,220. Who gave it to you?—Mr. Kelson. He did not tell me what it was for; he asked me to take it to the man.
 13,221. That was the last election?—Yes.
 13,222. Who else?—I think the person's name was Hadley.
 13,223. How much?—£5.
 13,224. What for?—I do not know. I never asked.
 13,225. Who did you get it from?—Mr. Kelson.
 13,226. He directed you to pay it to Hadley?—Yes. I think Hadley took it off the table; but I was present.
 13,227. Anybody else?—No.
 13,228. Did you not pay anything to Thomas Brown?—No.
 13,229. Do you not remember Thomas Brown getting some money at your house?—I do not know; I never saw anything of it.
 13,230. Did you see any money lying about?—No.
 13,231. Did you know it was lying about?—No, I did not.
 13,232. Did you tell anybody to pay the money?—No, I did not.
 13,233. Are you sure of that?—Quite certain.

Mary Irons.

27th June 1853.

13,234. Do you remember a conversation with Thomas Brown in your presence about a suit of clothes?—No, none in my presence.

13,235. Was Thomas Brown living at your house during the whole of the last election?—No; he never did live in my house.

13,236. In your son's house?—Not in the election.

13,237. Did he afterwards?—I do not think that he did lodge there at the time, but he did afterwards.

13,238. Who paid his expenses there?—That is not my business. I do not know. My son is married, and has got a wife and family. I do not know anything about his affairs at all.

13,239. You do not know that he lived free of expense there?—I do not know anything about that.

Edward Bennett.

EDWARD BENNETT sworn, and examined.

13,240. Were you a voter for Canterbury in 1847?—I was.

13,241. As a freeman or a householder?—As a freeman.

13,242. Did you receive any money from anybody for the purpose of bribing electors?—I did.

13,243. Who did you receive the money from?—Mr. Pout.

13,244. How much was it?—£357.

13,245. Are you enabled to tell the Commissioners in what way you distributed the money?—I will tell you as near as I possibly can. Being away from Canterbury since the year 1848, I have had a difficulty to recollect the names.

13,246. Have you made a list?—Yes, I have.

13,247. Where is it?—Mr. Money has got it.

13,248. Take that into your hand (*a paper was handed to the witness.*)—Yes; I can speak to that.

13,249. Is that list made out by yourself?—No.

13,250. You have two lists; take the list made out by yourself?—They were neither of them made out by myself; but they were made out under my directions.

13,251. Which?—Both of them. I have made them out differently that you might have less trouble; there are the same names entered in both, but one shows the money I have expended in a way that you should have less trouble in the examination.

13,252. Which of those lists contains the names only of people with the sums affixed to them?—Both of them.

13,253. Does one contain more than the other?—No.

13,254. Which contains the names only?—This contains the names with each of the amounts to show my expenditure at the election of 1847.

13,255. I want to know have you got a list of the names of the parties to whom you gave money, with the sums set against each of their names?—Yes, I have; this is it (*handing in the following list*):—

Election 1847. Edward Bennett's list.

| No. on Poll. | | £ |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | J. Kelson, about | - 40 or 50 |
| 177. | S. Blinks | - 10 |
| 184. | William Waters Blogg | - 5 |
| 210. | William Bradley | - 8 |
| 563. Dead. | Thomas Fordred, junior | - 5 |
| 257. | William Burt | - 10 |
| 265. | James Callow | - 10 or 5 |
| 285. Dead. | Edward Charrison | - 5 |
| 418. | John Daniels | - 5 |
| 454. Dead. | James Dernacour | - 7 or 8 |
| 506. | Stephen Ells | - 5 or 6 |
| 507. | Richard Ells | - 5 |
| 513. | William Evans | - 5 |
| 707. | Thomas Harris | - 8 or 10 |
| 1,058. | Richard Moore | - 5 |
| 1,099. | Edward Nickleson | - 5 |
| 1,136. Dead. | James Grey Parker | - 5 |
| 1,137. At the Cape. | William Parker | - 5 |
| 1,185. | Edward Pierce | - 5 |
| 1,236. | F. H. Price | - 6 or 5 |
| 973. Dead. | Stephen Lucas | - 5 |
| 69. | Edward Bailey, junior | - 4 |
| 1,404. | W. E. Stone | - 5 |
| 187. | Thomas Boorman, senior | - (doubtful) |
| 89 | George Barber, junior | - 5 |

| No. on Poll | | £ |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 29. | William Anderson | 7 |
| 576. | Daniel French | 5 |
| 577. | Henry R. French | 5 |
| 1,466. | John Thomsett | 3 |
| 33. | William Andrews | 5 |
| 832. | Thomas Jarman | 6 or 5 |
| 1,039. | William Mills | 4 |
| 826. Gone away. | Jonathan Jackson | 4 |
| 986. | Thomas Longley | 4 |
| 1,597. | Wm. Wood (a carpenter) | 10 |
| 631. | Thos. Goldsmith (paid Mrs. G.) | 10, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tavern bill. |
| 1,533. | Matthew Wetherly | 3 |
| 985. | Marsh, Thomas | 10 |
| 103. Dead. | George Barton | 5 |
| 105. | Robert Barton | 5 |
| 1,038. | Solomon Mills | 1 |
| 540. | Finn, David | 5 |
| 140. | Joseph Best | 4 |
| 124. Dead. | Beard, Wm., jun. | 5 |
| 503. Dead. | Ellen Michael | 3 |
| 113. Dead. | Bates, George | 8 |
| 25. In America. | Allwright, Henry | 7 |

Edwin Bennett.

27th June 1853.

13,256. Does that list contain the names of the parties to whom you gave money for their votes?—It does.

13,257. You have got another list in your hand?—Yes.

13,258. What is that?—A copy of the same thing; only in the margin I have got the amounts that will show you in the end the money I have expended out of the 357 $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Handing it in.*)

13,259. I see you gave money to three people for the purpose of bribery; not for their votes, but to bribe other people with?—To bribe other people with.

13,260. This first list contains the names of the people you bribed yourself?—Myself.

13,261. Did you give George Crothall any money to bribe with?—I did.

13,262. How much?—£11.

13,263. Did you give James Kelson any?—I did.

13,264. How much?—£40 or £50. I cannot say exactly; but it was near about 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 50 $\frac{1}{2}$.

13,265. Did you give a man named Robert Hare Norris any money?—I did.

13,266. How much?—£10 or £12.

13,267. I see there is a sum of 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ unaccounted for?—Yes.

13,268. What is that?—That I cannot give you. In that list, as near as I can recollect, I think you will find, on looking through it, two or three doubtful names. Without they are people I can positively swear to I have not put them down.

SAMUEL BLINKS recalled, and examined.

Samuel Blinks.

13,269. Did you receive 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Mr. Bennett at the election of 1847?—I did not; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ was the money I received.

13,270. What did you receive 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ for?—For my vote.

13,271. Which side did you vote on?—I voted for Clinton and Vance.

EDWARD BENNETT recalled, and examined.

Edward Bennett.

13,272. Did you say it was 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ you gave to the last witness?—£10; that I can swear to.

SAMUEL BLINKS recalled, and examined.

Samuel Blinks

13,273. You have heard what Mr. Bennett says?—Yes, I have.

13,274. There is a difference of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ between you?—Yes, there is.

13,275. You have been examined here before, have you not?—I have.

13,276. You told me that you received 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1847 for your vote?—Not 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. I told Mr. Abrahams what it was, and expected the question would be asked of him. I received 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

13,277. You told me you received 10 $\frac{1}{2}$?—I think you will find you are wrong.

W. W. Blogg,
27th June 1853.

WILLIAM WATERS BLOGG sworn, and examined.

- 13,278. Were you a voter in 1847?—Yes.
 13,279. As a freeman or a householder?—A freeman.
 13,280. Which side did you vote?—Vance and Clinton.
 13,281. Had you any money for your vote?—Yes.
 13,282. How much?—£5.
 13,283. Who gave it you?—Mr. Finch.
 13,284. Who is Mr. Finch?—He formerly kept the “Maidenhead” in Wincheap.
 13,285. Is he here?—I do not know.
 13,286. Is he in Canterbury?—I believe he is.

Edward Bennett.

EDWARD BENNETT recalled, and examined.

- 13,287. Did you give the last witness any money?—I gave Blogg 5*l.* myself, and I gave him a coat with gold buttons on, at the same election.

W. W. Blogg.

WILLIAM WATERS BLOGG recalled, and examined.

- 13,288. Did you hear what Mr. Bennett says?—Finch gave me the money.
 13,289. Did you vote in the year 1852?—Yes.
 13,290. Did you have any money for your vote?—No.

WILLIAM BRADLEY called; did not answer.

WILLIAM BURT called; did not answer.

JAMES CALLOW called; did not answer.

John Daniels.

JOHN DANIELS sworn, and examined.

- 13,291. Are you a freeman?—No; a householder.
 13,292. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.
 13,293. For whom did you vote?—I forget the name.
 13,294. Clinton and Vance?—Yes; that is right.
 13,295. Did you have any money for your vote?—Yes.
 13,296. How much?—£8.
 13,297. Who gave it you?—I do not know the man.
 13,298. Do you know the name of the man who gave it to you?—George Oakenfull gave it to me.
 13,299. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 13,300. Did you have any money then?—No.
 13,301. Did you have any colour ticket?—No.
 13,302. Did you have any messenger ticket?—I had nothing for my vote.
 13,303. Who did you vote for at the last election?—Gipps and Johnstone.

Richard Ells.

STEPHEN ELLS called; did not answer.

RICHARD ELLS sworn, and examined.

- 13,304. Are you a freeman, or a householder?—A freeman.
 13,305. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.
 13,306. Who did you vote for?—Clinton and Vance.
 13,307. Did you have any money for your vote?—Yes.
 13,308. How much?—£7.
 13,309. Who gave you the money?—Mr. Bennett.
 13,310. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 13,311. Who did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 13,312. Did you have any money?—No.

William Evans.

WILLIAM EVANS sworn, and examined.

- 13,313. Are you a freeman, or a householder?—A freeman.
 13,314. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 13,315. For whom did you vote?—Clinton and Vance.
 13,316. Did you have any money?—Yes.
 13,317. How much?—£6 10*s.*
 13,318. Who gave it to you?—George Harding.
 13,319. Is he in Canterbury?—I do not know.
 13,310. Did you vote at the last election?—No.

EDWARD BENNETT recalled, and examined.

Edward Bennett.

13,321. Did you give the last witness any money yourself?—Yes; 5*l.* after the election. 27th June 1853.

THOMAS HARRIS sworn, and examined.

Thomas Harris.

13,322. Are you a freeman?—Yes.

13,323. Had you a vote in 1827?—Yes; I forgot whether I did or not, but I voted.

13,324. Who did you vote for? Did you vote for Clinton and Vance?—I voted for Vance; the other name I forget.

13,325. Did you vote for the red party?—The red party.

13,326. Did you have any money for voting?—I do not recollect that I had.

13,327. Will you swear that you had not?—I do not.

13,328. Did you vote at the last election?—I voted last election.

13,329. Did you get any money for that?—Yes.

13,330. How much?—£5.

13,331. Who gave it to you?—A man of the name of Munns; he dropped it on the road, and I picked it up.

13,332. Did you vote for Johnstone and Gipps?—Yes.

RICHARD MOORE sworn, and examined.

Richard Moore.

13,333. Are you a freeman, or a householder?—Both of that, sir.

13,334. Did you vote in 1847?—I did.

13,335. For whom did you vote?—The Tory party.

13,336. Did you have any money for your vote?—I cannot say that I did not.

13,337. Did you have any?—I found five sovereigns in my house about a fortnight after the election.

13,338. Was it for your vote?—Why, I suppose it was for that. I do not know.

13,339. You have no doubt about it?—No, not in the least.

13,340. Do you know who it came from?—Who it came from? It was left there by Mr. Bennett. I think it was him.

13,341. Did you vote at the last election?—I did.

13,342. Did you have any money at that election?—I did not.

13,343. Who did you vote for at the last election?—For the Tory, sir; and have done for this 20 years.

EDWARD NICHOLSON sworn, and examined.

Edw. Nicholson.

13,344. Are you a lay clerk in the cathedral?—I am.

13,345. And are you also a freeman?—Yes.

13,346. And a householder?—And a householder.

13,347. Did you vote at the election of 1847?—Yes, I did.

13,348. Who did you vote for?—Clinton and Vance.

13,349. Did you have any money for your vote?—£5.

13,350. Who gave it to you?—Mr. Bennett.

13,351. Did you vote at the last election?—No.

JAMES CALLOW sworn and examined.

James Callow.

13,352. Are you a freeman, or a householder?—A freeman.

13,353. Did you vote at the election of 1847?—Yes.

13,354. For whom did you vote?—Clinton and Vance.

13,355. Did you have any money for your vote?—Yes.

13,356. How much?—£5.

13,357. Who gave it to you?—Mr. Bennett.

13,358. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.

13,359. For whom did you vote?—Johnstone and Gipps.

13,360. Did you have any money then?—No.

13,361. Did you have any colour ticket?—No.

13,362. Did you have any messenger's ticket?—No.

EDWARD PIERCE recalled, and examined.

Edward Pierce.

13,363. Are you are a freeman?—Yes.

13,364. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.

13,365. For whom did you vote?—Vance and Clinton.

- Edward Pierce.*
 27th June 1883.
- 13,366. Did you have any money for your vote?—Four sovereigns.
 13,367. Who gave it to you?—Mr. Friend.
 13,368. Did you have any from Mr. Bennett?—No.
 13,369. How did you vote last year, 1852?—This last election?
 13,370. Yes; who for?—Who was it?
 13,371. Johnstone and Gipps?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 13,372. Did you have any money for voting then?—No.
 13,373. Did you have any colour tickets?—Yes.
 13,374. How many?—Two.
 13,375. Were you a messenger?—Yes.
 13,376. What did you have as a messenger?—12s. 6d.; that was all I had.
 13,377. Did you bribe anybody in 1847?—No.
 13,378. Did you have any money for the purpose of bribing?—No.

Edward Bennett.

EDWARD BENNETT recalled, and examined.

- 13,379. Did you give this man 5l.?—I did.

Edward Pierce.

EDWARD PIERCE recalled, and examined.

- 13,380. Did Mr. Bennett give you the 5l.?—No.

Edward Bennett.

EDWARD BENNETT recalled, and examined.

- 13,381. Are you quite certain, Mr. Bennett, that you gave it to him?—I am, because I know that I had a great deal of trouble with this man.
 13,382. You did not give Mr. Friend any money to give to him?—No, I did not.

F. H. Price.

FRANCIS HORN PRICE, sworn, and examined.

- 13,383. Are you a freeman?—No.
 13,384. A householder?—A householder.
 13,385. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.
 13,386. For whom did you vote?—For Mr. Smythe.
 13,387. Did you have any money for voting?—Not a farthing.
 13,388. Are you quite certain about that?—Yes.
 13,389. Did not Mr. Bennett give you any money?—I never saw the colour of it, sir.
 13,390. You might have touched it, though?—No, I did not touch it.
 13,391. Did you not have any money from Mr. Bennett?—No.
 13,392. Did you have any money on that election?—No.
 13,393. Not a farthing?—Not a farthing.
 13,394. You say you voted for Mr. Smythe?—Yes.
 13,395. The poll book says you voted for Clinton and Vance. How is that?—I voted for Mr. Smythe.
 13,396. The poll book says you voted for Clinton and Vance. Is your name F. H. Price?—Yes.
 13,397. Here, you are put down in the poll book as "F. H. Price, Clinton and Vance." Do you live in White Horse Lane?—Yes.
 13,398. Then you voted for Clinton and Vance?—I always voted for the Tories.
 13,399. Did you have any money for your vote?—Not a farthing.

Edward Bennett.

EDWARD BENNETT recalled, and examined.

- 13,400. Did you give Price any money?—Five sovereigns.
 13,401. There cannot be any mistake about the money?—No.

F. H. Price.

FRANCIS HORN PRICE recalled, and examined.

- 13,402. Did you vote at the last election?—No.
 13,403. Did you ever vote at any other election?—No.
 13,404. Never?—I voted at the election before.
 13,405. Did you vote in 1841?—No.
 13,406. These are the only two elections you voted after then?—The only two
 13,407. You did not vote at the last election?—No, I did not.

- 13,408. Did you bribe anybody else?—No; I never had any money to do that with.
 13,409. Did you go about with Harding?—No.
 13,410. In the election of 1847?—Yes.
 13,411. What was that for?—I canvassed.
 13,412. Was not Harding bribing?—Yes.
 13,413. Did he not bribe in your presence?—I was with him.
 13,414. What election was that?—1847.
 13,415. Was any money paid for you?—For me?
 13,416. Yes.—None at all.
 13,417. Did anybody receive any money for you?—No.
 13,418. There is no doubt about that matter?—No.
 13,419. Do you deny, on your oath, that no money was received by you, or for you, on that election?—I will. Mr. Bennet never paid me; if he paid me one, he paid 100*l*. I have worked hard, and I only got a good hiding and my coat torn off my back.

F. H. Price.
 27th June 1853.

EDWARD BAILEY junior recalled; did not answer.

WILLIAM EDWIN STONE sworn, and examined.

W. E. Stone

- 13,420. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A householder.
 13,421. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 13,422. For whom did you vote?—Clinton and Vance.
 13,423. Did you have any money for your vote?—None.
 13,424. No money at all?—No money at all.
 13,425. Whether it was for your vote, or for anything else, was any money given to you in 1847 at the election time?—Not till after the election; I was a messenger.
 13,426. What did you get?—£2.
 13,427. What for?—Being a messenger.
 13,428. Did you vote in 1852?—Yes.
 13,429. Who for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 13,430. Did you get any money then?—No, nothing.

EDWARD BENNET recalled, examined.

Edward Bennett.

- 13,431. Did you give this man any money?—£4.
 13,432. Where was it?—At his own house in Ruttington Lane. Mr. Stone brings it a little nearer to my recollection now; about 4*l*. I have got it down; it was money that I told him to give beer away with at the beer-shop.
 13,433. Not for his vote?—No, I think not.

WILLIAM EDWIN STONE recalled, examined.

W. E. Stone.

- 13,434. Is that so?—It is false. I asked him to set me down himself. He never was in my house. Mr. Frend went after 4*l*. for me, but he has been a long while gone, for he has not returned with it. I say that Mr. Bennett never paid me any, and I will take my solemn oath that I never received any.

THOMAS BOORMAN senior recalled, and examined.

T. Boorman, senr.

- 13,435. Are you a freeman?—Yes?
 13,436. Had you a vote in 1847? I told you so on Saturday. I had a summons to-day.
 13,437. You received money in 1847 for your vote?—Yes; I told you so, but not from Mr. Bennett.
 13,438. Who from?—Mr. Kelson.
 13,439. How much?—£5 I told you.

EDWARD BENNETT recalled, and examined.

Edward Bennett.

- 13,440. Did you give him 5*l*.?—He is doubtful on my list whether he had anything from me or not.

GEORGE BARBER recalled; did not answer.

WILLIAM ANDERSON sworn, and examined.

William Anderson.
 (Shoemaker).

- 13,441. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A freeman.
 13,442. Did you have a vote in 1847?—Yes.
 13,443. For whom did you vote?—Clinton and Vance.

William Anderson, 13,444. Did you have any money for your vote?—35s. for being a messenger seven
(Shoemaker.) days.
13,445. Is that all?—That is all.
27th June 1853. 13,446. Had you not some money from Mr. Bennett?—No.

Edward Bennett.

EDWARD BENNETT recalled, and examined.

13,447. Did you pay the last witness anything?—Anderson had 35s. from me as a messenger. It is not down in the list, but I believe it is in another account. It is Mr. Ward's. It was William Anderson the fishmonger who had the money of me.

Henry R. French.

HENRY RICHARD FRENCH sworn, and examined.

13,448. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
13,449. Did you vote 1847?—Yes.
13,450. For whom did you vote?—Clinton and Vance.
13,451. Did you have any money for your vote?—Yes, 5l.
13,452. Who gave it to you?—Mr. Smithson.
13,453. Did you have any money from Mr. Bennett?—No.
13,454. Is that all the money you received?—Yes.
13,455. Did you vote in 1852?—Yes.
13,456. Did you have any money then?—Yes; 4l.
13,457. Who from?—Mr. Friend.
13,458. For whom did you then vote?—Mr. Butler Johnstone and Gipps.

John Thompsett.

JOHN THOMPSETT sworn, and examined.

13,459. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
13,460. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
13,461. For whom did you vote?—Clinton and Vance.
13,462. Did you have any money for voting?—Yes, 4l.
13,463. How much?—£5.
13,464. Who from?—Mr. Bennett.
13,465. Did you vote last year?—Yes.
13,466. Who for?—Butler Johnstone and Gipps.
13,467. Did you have any money?—No.
13,468. Did you have a colour ticket?—No.
13,469. Were you a messenger?—No.

Daniel French.

DANIEL FRENCH sworn, and examined.

13,470. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
13,471. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
13,472. For whom?—Vance and Clinton.
13,473. Did you have any money for your vote?—Yes.
13,474. How much?—£7.
13,475. Who paid you?—A man of the name of Adams. I believe that was his name.
13,476. Did Mr. Bennett give you anything?—No.
13,477. Did you vote in 1852, last year?—Yes.
13,478. Did you have any money last year?—Nothing at all.
13,479. Were you a messenger?—No.
13,480. Had you a colour ticket?—No.

William Andrews,
(Pensioner.)

WILLIAM ANDREWS sworn, and examined.

13,481. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A freeman.
13,482. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
13,483. Who did you vote for?—I forget who it was.
13,484. Clinton and Vance?—Yes.
13,485. Did you have any money for your vote?—Yes.
13,486. How much?—£5.
13,487. Who from?—Mr. Bennett.
13,488. Did you vote last year?—Yes.
13,489. Had you any money last year?—Yes.
13,490. Were you a messenger?—Yes.
13,491. What did you get for it?—16s.

- 13,492. Did you have a colour ticket?—I had one.
 13,493. For whom did you vote last year?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 13,494. What did you get on your colour ticket?—I did not get anything. I gave it to a man of the name of Day.
 13,495. What did you give it to him for?—We have the privilege of getting a colour ticket.
 13,496. What did he get for it?—I do not know; I never saw him after.

William Andrews
 (Pensioner).
 27th June 1853.

THOMAS JARMAN sworn, and examined.

Thomas Jarman.

- 13,497. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A freeman.
 13,498. Did you vote in 1847?—I did.
 13,499. For whom?—Vance and Clinton.
 13,500. Did you have any money for your vote?—Yes, 5*l*.
 13,501. Who paid you?—Mr. Bennett.
 13,502. Did you vote last year?—I did.
 13,503. Who did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 13,504. Did you have any money?—Not for my vote, I did not.
 13,505. What for?—Fifteen shillings, being a messenger fourteen days.
 13,506. Did you have a colour ticket?—No.

WILLIAM MILLS called; did not answer.

JONATHAN JACKSON called; did not answer.

JOHN WOOD recalled, and examined.

John Wood
 (Painter).

- 13,507. You have been examined before?—Yes.
 13,508. Mr. Bennett has stated that he gave you some money for your vote in 1847. Is that true?—I never had a farthing.
 13,509. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 13,510. Who did you vote for?—Clinton and Vance.
 13,511. Had you any money for your vote?—Yes.
 13,512. Who from?—A person of the name of Allwright, who is gone to New Zealand.
 13,513. How much did he give you?—£6.
 13,514. Nothing from Mr. Bennett?—No.
 13,515. Did you vote in 1852?—Yes.
 13,516. Who did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 13,517. Did you have any money for your vote?—Yes.
 13,518. How much?—£5.
 13,519. Who gave it to you?—Mr. Kelson.

EDWARD BENNETT recalled, and examined.

Edward Bennett.

- 13,520. Do you remember that man?—Perfectly well.
 13,521. Did you give him any money?—I did.
 13,522. What did you give him?—I gave him ten sovereigns.
 13,523. Where was it?—In the street, the day after the election; and I will say more than that, I saw Wood this morning, before he came into Court. I told him to be particular what he was saying, because I understood that he denied it. I think it was a week or ten days after the election. He shook hands with me, and said it was the first time he was bribed in his life, and he was very sorry he had the money. I told him it was in 1847.

JOHN WOOD recalled, and examined.

John Wood,
 (Painter).

- 13,524. Did you see Mr. Bennett in 1847?—I did not. I was away from Canterbury.
 13,525. He says you received the money?—I never received it; I never had it from him; he has got it down wrong.

THOMAS LONGLEY called; did not answer.

THOMAS GOLDSMITH sworn, and examined.

T. Goldsmith.

- 13,526. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A householder.
 13,527. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 13,528. For whom?—Mr. Smythe.
 13,529. The poll book says you voted for Clinton and Vance?—Mr. Smythe I voted for.
 13,530. Do you live at Gray Friars?—I do.
 13,531. You have voted for Clinton and Vance. You voted for the red?—Very likely; no doubt that is correct.
 13,532. Did you have any money for your vote?—Not a farthing.

- T. Goldsmith.*
 27th June 1853. 13,533. Did you have any money given to you at that time?—None.
 13,534. Did your wife?—No. My gardens were secured for the use of the gentlemen, to make their observations in, for which I received 10*l*.
 13,535. What gentlemen?—The candidates.
 13,536. Did they do anything?—No, nothing at all; they did not come.
 13,537. Who did not come?—None of the candidates came.
 13,538. Do you understand me? I ask you if you received any money at the election of 1847?—Previously, my gardens were engaged for the candidates.
 13,539. What was engaged?—The gardens I kept at St. Peter's. The gardens at that time were commonly used. I know nothing about it. I never received a halfpenny.
 13,540. What did you get for engaging the gardens?—£10.
 13,541. Who paid you?—I really do not know; it was paid. Mrs. Goldsmith got the money.
 13,542. Did you vote last year?—No.

Edward Bennett.

EDWARD BENNETT recalled, and examined.

- 13,543. Do you know anything of this?—This is right. Mr. Goldsmith kept the St. Peter's Gardens at that time, and he kept the Shakespeare in Butcher-lane. We expected the blue party would want the gardens, and to prevent them hiring them, I secured the gardens for ten pounds, that no other party should have them. I paid Mr. Goldsmith 10*l*., and 4*l*. the tavern account at the Shakespeare; that was for refreshments for parties canvassing at the election.
 13,544. What were the gardens used for?—We did not make use of them.
 13,545. You did not want them for anything?—We did not.

Stephen Ells.

STEPHEN ELLS sworn, and examined.

- 13,546. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 13,547. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 13,548. For whom did you vote?—Clinton and Vance.
 13,549. Did you have any money for your vote?—Yes.
 13,550. How much?—To the best of my recollection, 7*l*. or 8*l*.
 13,551. Who gave it to you?—Mr. Bennett.
 13,552. Did you vote last year?—No.

M. Wetherley.

MATTHEW WETHERLEY sworn, and examined.

- 13,553. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 13,554. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 13,555. Who did you vote for?—Clinton and Vance.
 13,556. Did you have any money for your vote?—No; I was a messenger.
 13,557. What did you have?—Eight days, 2*l*.
 13,558. Who paid you?—Mr. Trimmell.
 13,559. Did you have any money from Mr. Bennett?—Yes; a pound afterwards.
 13,560. What was that for?—He told me to call, and he would give me a trifle.
 13,561. What was that for?—I expected that was for my vote.
 13,562. Did you vote in 1852?—Yes.
 13,563. What did you get then?—Nothing at all.
 13,564. Did you get a colour ticket?—Yes, one.
 13,565. Were you a messenger?—No.
 13,566. Who did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps, and I would vote for them again if they came.

THOMAS MARSH recalled; did not answer.

Solomon Mills.

SOLOMON MILLS sworn, and examined.

- 13,567. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 13,568. Did you vote in 1847?—I did.
 13,569. For whom did you vote?—Clinton and Vance.
 13,570. Did you have any money for your vote?—No; I was sent for from Herne Bay, and I had my conveyance paid from there, and back again.
 13,571. What did they give you?—A sovereign.
 13,572. To pay for the train?—Yes. My time, being here two days, and getting home again.
 13,573. That was all?—That was all.
 13,574. Did you vote in 1852?—Yes.
 13,575. Who did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 13,576. Did you get anything at that time?—No.

- 13,577. Were you a messenger?—Yes.
 13,578. What did you get for that?—I drew a little.
 13,579. What was that little?—Sixteen shillings.
 13,580. Were you to have a colour ticket?—Yes; I asked for one, but never had one.
 13,581. Did you get any money after the election of 1847?—No, nothing whatever.
 I had nothing but a sovereign to pay my expenses; that was all I had.

Solomon Mills.

27th June 1853.

DAVID FINN sworn, and examined.

David Finn.

- 13,582. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 13,583. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 13,584. For whom did you vote?—Clinton and Vance.
 13,585. Had you any money for your vote?—£5.
 13,586. Who gave it to you?—Mr. Bennett.
 13,587. Did you vote last year?—Yes.
 13,588. For whom?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 13,589. Did you have any money then?—No.
 13,590. Did you have a colour ticket?—No.
 13,591. Were you a messenger?—No.

JOSEPH BEST sworn, and examined.

Joseph Best.

- 13,592. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 13,593. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 13,594. For whom?—Clinton and Vance.
 13,595. Did you have any money for your vote?—£4.
 13,596. Who gave it to you?—Mr. Bennett.
 13,597. Did you vote last year?—Yes.
 13,598. For whom did you vote?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 13,599. Did you have any money?—No.
 13,600. Did you have any colour tickets?—Yes, one.
 13,601. Were you a messenger?—No.
 13,602. What did you get for the colour tickets?—Half a sovereign.
 13,603. Are you in the employ of Mr. Homersham?—No.
 13,604. You are not a builder's labourer?—No; I am a tradesman.
 13,605. Are you a relative of Thomas Best?—Yes; he is a first cousin to me.
 13,606. Did he get anything?—No.

WILLIAM BURT sworn, and examined.

William Burt.

- 13,607. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 13,608. Did you vote in 1847?—I did.
 13,609. For whom did you vote?—Clinton and Vance.
 13,610. Did you have any money for your vote?—I did.
 13,611. How much?—£5.
 13,612. Did you have no more?—No.
 13,613. Try and recollect?—My son had a colour ticket.
 13,614. On your recommendation?—On my recommendation.
 13,615. Is that all?—That is all.
 13,616. Did you vote last year?—I did not.

EDWARD BENNETT recalled, and examined.

Edward Bennett.

- 13,617. How much did the last witness have?—£7 or 8*l.*, but I cannot exactly say.
 I paid him myself.

WILLIAM BURT recalled, and examined.

William Burt.

- 13,618. Is that so?—No.
 13,619. How much was it?—Not a farthing from Mr. Bennett.
 13,620. Who gave it to you?—Thomas Friend. He gave it to my wife, and she gave it to me; but I knew where it came from.

Edward Bennett.

EDWARD BENNETT recalled, and examined.

27th June 1853.

13,621. Are you quite sure you gave him that sum?—I may take my oath upon it, and for certain reasons.

13,622. State your reasons?—I understood that there was a meeting in Butcher Lane at the Shakespeare, from a man that I have got a summons for presently. I heard that there was a trap laid for me, and that there were about sixteen or eighteen persons present. They sent for me and Mr. Kingsford to go to the committee. I had a letter from Mr. Burt, chairman of the committee. I would not go near that night, and Mr. Kingsford did not go near; but I went myself afterwards, and met them. They wanted 10*l.* apiece round. I said, "I will have nothing to do with you, but if you want anything with me I must meet you individually. I am not going to have anything to do with you in that kind of way. I am not going to have a trap."

13,623. Did you afterwards see Burt, and give him any money?—I did.

13,624. Where was he?—In the street, after the election.

13,625. Did he offer to sell his vote for 10*l.*?—Yes; 10*l.* round.

13,626. He being elected chairman of the committee, offered to sell the votes for 10*l.* round?—Yes.

13,627. Did you afterwards give him 7*l.* or 8*l.*?—£ 7 or 8*l.*; I cannot exactly recollect.

13,628. You did not give Mr. Friend any money to give to him?—I did not. I had nothing to do with Mr. Friend at that election.

William Burt.

WILLIAM BURT recalled, and examined.

13,629. Did you offer to sell your vote to Mr. Bennett for any sum?—There was a party of us collected together for that purpose, to send for one of them of the committee, to determine what we should give our votes for. Mr. Bennett was the man who came. I was the chairman, and I told him the resolution of the party. It was a proviso, that if he would give us 10*l.* apiece we would vote with him, and if not, we would not. He said that he would have nothing to do with us, and I never spoke to him till after the election. I never saw him above twice since. If he had the money I did not.

Thomas Marsh.

THOMAS MARSH recalled, examined.

13,630. Mr. Bennett states, that he gave you, in 1847, a sum of money for your vote; is that true?—No. I stated on Saturday who I gave the money to. I gave it to two voters of the name of Barton, father and son, who can be called before you. I did not get a farthing myself. Mr. Rutter asked me to go and see two men. I went to Mr. Bennett, and received 10*l.* I gave them each five sovereigns.

13,631. I understood you had 13*l.* from Mr. Bligh in 1852; you had 4*l.* for yourself?—Yes, I had.

13,632. What was that?—That was an outstanding debt, for an order I received in 1847. The bill was not settled.

13,633. You had an outstanding debt in 1847?—I received nothing; but I can prove I paid this money to those men, and I received no money from them for what they owed, I am perfectly convinced.

13,634. What did you receive in 1847?—I received no money, only for those two men.

13,635. What was that?—£10; 5*l.* each.

13,636. Who did you vote for in 1847?—Clinton and Vance.

Edward Bennett.

EDWARD BENNETT recalled, examined.

13,637. How is that, Mr. Bennett?—That is right. I gave Marsh 10*l.* to give to other parties; who they were I cannot say.

Robert Barton.

ROBERT BARTON sworn, and examined.

13,638. Are you a freeman?—Yes.

13,639. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.

13,640. Who did you vote for?—Clinton and Vance.

13,641. Did you receive any money?—Yes.

13,642. How much?—£ 5.

13,643. Who gave it to you?—Mr. Marsh gave it me, and my father.

13,644. Did you vote last year?—No; I was not in the town.

Dr. ALFRED LOCHEE recalled, and examined.

Dr. Alfred Lochee.

27th June 1853.

13,645. Mr. Pout has told us that he presented either this account, or a copy of it, to you (No. 36.) ; is that true?—Neither that account, nor a copy of it.

13,646. Nothing of the sort?—I never saw it before.

13,647. Did you have any account presented to you by Mr. Pout?—Yes.

13,648. Did you desire Mr. Pout to take it back, and amend it?—I did not.

13,649. Did Mr. Collard present to you an account?—He sent in an account to the finance committee.

13,650. Did you see it?—I saw it.

13,651. Did you desire Mr. Collard to amend that account?—Not that one.

13,652. There was an account?—That was not the account he forwarded that time I called upon him for a return of the expenditure of 50*l.* he had received from Mr. Kingsford. He told me he could not do it, inasmuch as the money was disposed of for illegal purposes. I told him I had nothing to do with any statement of irregular purposes, and if that was in the statement already prepared he must knock that out before he sent it in to us. What we wanted was, of course, an account that could be laid before the Parliamentary Committee of the House of Commons. Mr. Collard tells me, there was a sort of rough statement, that I saw on one occasion at his office ; that is just possible. I do not recollect that, but I do not deny it, being on my oath. The account he afterwards rendered, which was minus those bribery charges, I did see, and that was exactly 50*l.*, neither more nor less.

13,653. The other account had got items that he himself stated would not bear investigation?—Yes, just so.

13,654. You desired him to strike them out, because you wanted the account to lay before the Committee of the House of Commons?—Certainly, that is just it. The account he sent in was that account.

13,655. I want to understand clearly which of the committee that acted for the sitting members at the last election are responsible for these things, and therefore I ask you to look at the statement under the handwriting of Mr. Kingsford, senior. Read it throughout if you please?—Whose writing do you say it is?

13,656. It is said by Mr. Core Kingsford to be the handwriting of his father?—Where shall I begin?

13,657. Begin at the marginal note?—"Previously to the day of the nomination, the sitting members, in company with Dr. Lochee and Mr. William Delmar, met Mr. Kingsford, senior, and explained, that in preparing for canvassing the city they found a great difficulty in the fact, that Mr. Pout, who had attended to and kept an account of the registration, and Mr. Thomas White Collard (who had likewise acted a similar part), and their respective friends, had disputed with each other as to the election, and as to the best mode for a canvass, &c. In order to reconcile this dispute, it was suggested that Canterbury should be divided into two parts, in order that Mr. Pout and his friends should canvass the south, and Mr. Collard and his friends the north, and that each party in their own district should arrange for bringing up the parties to the poll. And it was further suggested, that those two parties should not communicate with each other ; but that if and when any questions should arise, either Mr. Pout and his friends on the one hand, or Mr. Collard and his friends on the other, should respectively communicate with Dr. Lochee and Mr. Delmar and Mr. Kingsford, who for such purposes were styled the referees. A programme, drawn up at the time, was delivered to Mr. Pout and Mr. Collard, who respectively worked out the plan ; but it cannot, at present, be found. Dr. Lochee, assisted by partisans, on each side of the north and south of the city, fixed upon a general room, which was styled the general committee-room, into which any of the Conservative party were permitted to enter."

13,658. Do you adhere to that statement?—Yes.

13,659. That is correct?—I think it is substantially correct.

13,660. I understood you to say, at your last examination, the committee of referees was only a financial committee who met once only, and then only during the election?—Entirely so ; that is true.

13,661. From that it appears they were to act during the election, and were to be consulted, as Mr. Collard has stated, from time to time, as occasion arose?—I believe it was intended that they should be. I am only stating now what did take place ; not what might take place. We do not appear to have been consulted. That is the statement I make. I do not care what Mr. Kingsford puts in his brief for counsel.

13,662. You were referees in case of disputes?—Yes.

13,663. And further, I understand you, it did not arise, and consequently no application was made to you?—Just so.

13,664. Was no application made during the election to authorize disbursements?—I do not know what you mean as to disbursements. I had the bills before me.

13,665. During the election?—No ; after the election.

13,666. I distinguish between disbursements after and before the election?—During the election I had nothing.

13,667. You had power to authorize disbursements, but in fact you authorized none?—I do not know what power I had.

Dr. Alfred Lochee.
27th June 1853

13,668. According to that statement, it is clear you had the power?—I never made that statement. It may be true, or it may not. I believe it is substantially true. I do not know what power I had.

13,669. Were you consulted with respect to preparing the statement?—I was not; I told you so before. Mr. Kingsford's clerk came to me one evening, and asked certain questions, which he put down in a note-book. What those questions are I cannot say. You may find them, if you look for them. I do not know what they are.

13,670. Is it not the fact that that statement of the existence of a triumvirate, or referees as they are called, side by side with the existence of the general committee, was prepared with a view to obstructing the discovery of facts before the election committee?—No, upon my honour, it was not.

13,671. As far as you know, was it done for that particular purpose?—It is absurd to ask me that question.

13,672. Was it, or not, in the contemplation of an election committee?—Of course I did not know there was any inquiry.

13,673. You say no inquiry was contemplated at the time this statement was prepared?—I do not know when this statement was prepared.

13,674. I thought you stated just now you knew perfectly well the statement was on the brief?—I do not know when the brief was prepared.

13,675. You said you were consulted by Mr. Kingsford's clerk, who came to you, and Mr. Kingsford came to you, and made that statement on the brief?—I referred it to you to see what it was.

13,676. You have it in your hand?—I am not going to look over these papers. Everybody has been willing to put something on my shoulders, and I am determined I will not bear it. It is prepared by Mr. Kingsford. Ask him about it.

13,677. My question was this: was the story of the committee of referees existing side by side with and to some extent acting independent of or superior to the general committee prepared with a view to the inquiry before the House of Commons?—It was not. It existed before the election began. There is a report in the Canterbury paper of Saturday, which I am very anxious to contradict. I do not know what Mr. Pout said; but it is reported in Mr. Pout's evidence that Dr. Lochee received 300*l.* from Mr. Gipps for colours. It is an entire mistake of Mr. Pout's himself, or the reporter. There was no such thing at all. I received no money from Mr. Gipps.

13,678. I do not recollect it?—It is reported, however. I hope he did not say so.

13,679. I think Mr. Pout said he received it himself?—It is reported that Mr. Gipps gave Dr. Lochee 300*l.* for colour tickets. As to those colour tickets, I told you I got the money from Mr. Pout.

Thomas Brown.

THOMAS BROWN sworn, and examined.

13,680. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A freeman.

13,681. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.

13,682. For whom did you vote?—Johnstone and Gipps.

13,683. Did you receive any money?—Yes.

13,684. How much?—£ 5.

13,685. Who gave it to you?—10*s.* from Mr. Kelson, and 4*l.* 10*s.* from Mr. Irons.

13,686. Did you vote in 1847?—No; I had not got a vote then

Edward Bourn.

EDWARD BOURN sworn, and examined.

13,687. Are you a freeman?—No.

13,688. A householder?—Yes.

13,689. Did you vote at the last election?—I did.

13,690. For whom did you vote?—Johnstone and Gipps.

13,691. Did you have any money for your vote?—I can hardly say what I had.

13,692. You know perfectly well?—I borrowed 5*l.*

13,693. Did you ever pay it back again?—No.

13,694. Who did you borrow the 5*l.* of?—Mr. Taylor.

13,695. Did you borrow it on consideration of giving your vote?—You may say it was set down as that, and it would be all quite right.

13,696. You were to give your vote for Johnstone and Gipps?—Yes.

13,697. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes, I did.

13,698. Who for?—I can hardly call to mind now.

13,699. Clinton and Vance?—I cannot say.

13,700. Do you live at Monastery-street?—Yes.

[The Chief Commissioner stated, that the lists had now been gone through so far as evidence had been given of direct bribery; but that if there was any one present who had been summoned, or whose name had been called without his answering, and who wished to be examined, he might come forward.]

The following witnesses consequently came forward without being called :—

James Woollett.

JAMES WOOLLETT sworn, and examined.

27th June 1853.

- 13,701. Are you a freeman ?—Yes.
- 13,702. Did you vote last year ?—Yes.
- 13,703. For whom ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
- 13,704. Did you have any money for your vote ?—Yes.
- 13,705. How much ?—£5.
- 13,706. Who from ?—John Vincent.
- 13,707. Did you vote in 1847 ?—Yes.
- 13,708. Who for ?—Clinton and Vance.
- 13,709. Did you have any money then ?—No.
- 13,710. Did you have any tickets ?—No, nothing.

GEORGE ROBERTS sworn, and examined.

George Roberts.

- 13,711. Did you vote in 1852 ?—Yes.
- 13,712. What are you ; a freeman ?—No ; a householder.
- 13,713. Who did you vote for ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
- 13,714. Did you have any money for voting ?—I paid Mr. Johnson a bill of 13*l.* 4*s.*, and after I paid him he gave me 2*l.* back.
- 13,715. What was that 2*l.* paid you back for ?—He asked me if I had anything on the election at all. I told him no ; and he chucked me down two sovereigns back.
- 13,716. What was that for ?—I do not know.
- 13,717. Was it for your vote ?—I expect it was.
- 13,718. Did you take it ?—Yes.
- 13,719. Did you vote in 1847 ?—No.

JOHN COOMBS sworn, and examined.

John Coombs.

- 13,720. Are you a freeman or a householder ?—A householder.
- 13,721. Did you vote in 1852 ?—Yes.
- 13,722. Who for ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
- 13,723. Did you have any money for your vote ?—One colour ticket.
- 13,724. Who gave it to you ?—Mr. Johnson.
- 13,725. Did you have the tickets or money ?—I had no money ; I had tickets.
- 13,726. How many tickets did you get ?—Four.
- 13,727. You got 2*l.* ?—Yes.
- 13,728. Did you give your tickets to anybody ?—One to my son, one to my father, and one to my brother, and had one myself.
- 13,729. Who had the money ?—My son had 10*s.*, my father had 10*s.*, and my brother had 10*s.*
- 13,730. You kept it all in the family ?—Yes ; it did not go away from the family.

EDWARD KNELL sworn, and examined.

Edward Knell.

- 13,731. Are you a freeman ?—Yes.
- 13,732. Did you vote in 1847 ?—Yes.
- 13,733. For whom did you vote ?—The two Tory parties.
- 13,734. Clinton and Vance ?—Yes.
- 13,735. Did you have any money for your vote ?—I did not receive any.
- 13,736. Did anybody belonging to you ?—Yes ; my wife did, but I never saw it.
- 13,737. How much ?—That I cannot tell ; I never saw it.
- 13,738. Did she tell you how much ?—Yes, I think she did.
- 13,739. What did she tell you ?—I think she said it was five sovereigns.
- 13,740. You have no doubt about that, have you ?—Not a bit.
- 13,741. Was that for your vote ?—Yes, I suppose so.
- 13,742. Did you vote in 1852 ?—Yes.
- 13,743. Who did you vote for ?—The two Tory parties.
- 13,744. Did you have any money then ?—No.
- 13,745. Did your wife have any ?—No.
- 13,746. Did any money find its way into your house that time ?—No.
- 13,747. Were you a messenger ?—Yes ; I was put down for one.
- 13,748. And paid for it ?—No.
- 13,749. Did you have a colour ticket ?—Yes.
- 13,750. Were you paid for that ?—Yes, I was, I believe, paid for that.
- 13,751. What did you get for that ?—I think my sons got 10*s.* each.
- 13,752. How many sons have you ?—Two.
- 13,753. How much did you get by being messenger in 1852 ?—They advanced me 10*s.*
- 13,754. And how much have you got besides ?—I have had none since.

Edward Knell.

27th June 1853.

13,755. Do you expect to get anything?—Yes.

13,756. How much more?—I do not know. I worked hard during the time. I should like to have some more if I could get it.

William Gurney.

WILLIAM GURNEY sworn, and examined.

13,757. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A freeman.

13,758. Did you vote at the election of 1847?—I voted the last election, but not the election before.

13,759. Who for, at the last election?—Romilly and Somerville.

13,760. Did you hear the evidence given by Blinks and Holland in which your name was mentioned?—Yes.

13,761. Can you tell us how your name got into that list?—Mr. Bligh asked me about my vote; but there was nothing mentioned about any money, or anything of the kind. Mr. Holtham asked me the same. He asked me if I had promised my vote, or could give them one. Nothing was mentioned about money.

13,762. Was anything mentioned about being remunerated in any way?—No.

13,763. Did you get any?—No, not a farthing.

13,764. Was Mr. Holtum one of the canvassers?—Yes.

13,765. And Mr. Bligh was on that occasion too?—I do not know whether he was.

13,766. He was on that side?—Yes.

13,767. And you refused to vote for them?—I did not promise any one

13,768. You refused to promise him?—Yes.

13,769. And afterwards you voted for Somerville and Romilly?—Yes.

13,770. Did you get anything?—No.

William Irons, jun.

WILLIAM IRONS junior sworn, and examined.

13,771. You are the son of Irons, the licensed victualler, of the Malt Shovel?—Yes.

13,772. Are you a victualler?—Yes.

13,773. Where is your public-house?—The Crown and Anchor, King-street.

13,774. Are you a freeman or a householder?—Neither at present.

13,775. Never had a vote?—No.

13,776. Did you take part in the last election?—I took a part in it after it was over.

13,777. Not during the election?—Not during the election.

13,778. Did you not see Thomas Brown during the election?—No.

13,779. Was he not living in your house?—He is in the hospital at present.

13,780. Had you not him during the election?—Yes.

13,781. Why was he there?—He was a servant of mine ever since October.

13,782. He was in your service?—Yes.

13,783. Was he doing any work for you?—Yes.

13,784. Can you swear that?—Yes.

13,785. You were not appointed by anybody to take care of him?—No.

13,786. Nor requested?—Not until after the election.

13,787. That relates to his giving evidence before the House of Commons?—Yes.

13,788. You were told to take care of him, with reference to that inquiry?—Yes.

Francis Lyons.

FRANCIS LYONS sworn, and examined.

13,789. Are you a freeman?—Yes.

13,790. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.

13,791. Which side did you vote for?—Conyngham and Smythe.

13,792. Did you have any money for your vote?—No.

13,793. Did you have any colour tickets?—No.

13,794. Were you a messenger?—Yes.

13,795. What did you have as a messenger?—Twenty-five shillings.

13,796. Did you do any work for it?—Yes, every day.

13,797. How many days were you employed?—I think about five or six days.

13,798. Did you work hard?—I did, at times.

Stephen Harvey.

STEPHEN HARVEY sworn, and examined.

13,799. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A householder.

13,800. Did you vote at the last election?—No.

13,801. You abstained from voting?—I did not vote at all.

13,802. Did you vote in 1847?—No.

13,803. Had you a vote then?—I do not think I was registered.

13,804. Why did you not vote in the election of 1852?—Because I thought it best not.

- 13,805. Had you been applied to for your vote?—Yes; a friend applied to me, and offered me money. *Stephen Harvey*
 13,806. Who applied?—Thomas Friend. At least, he did not offer money; he said he would make me some compensation if I would go, and I said I should not. *27th June 1853.*
 13,807. Why did you refuse?—Because I would not take money; that was the reason. I should not have gone that way if I had.
 13,808. Did you see anybody of the name of Blinks?—No; I saw no one but Mr. Friend.
 13,809. Did you see Hollands?—No.
 13,810. Were you here when their evidence was given against you?—No.
 13,811. You do not know anything about your name being in their list?—No.
 13,812. The list alluded to is Blinks's list. Did you ever see Blinks's list?—No, I have not seen it. I have heard or seen nothing about it.

THOMAS PAGE sworn, and examined.

Thomas Page.

- 13,813. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A freeman.
 13,814. Did you vote at the last election?—I did.
 13,815. Who did you vote for?—Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Gipps.
 13,816. Who asked you to vote for them?—Nobody.
 13,817. Were you ever spoken to about your vote?—Never.
 13,818. Did you get any money for your vote?—No.
 13,819. Who did you vote for at the election of 1847?—Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe.
 13,820. Did you get anything for your vote then?—No.
 13,821. Did you ever get any money for your vote?—No.
 13,822. Did you get any colour tickets the last election?—I did.
 13,823. How many?—Two the last time, and two the time before; one for my son, and one for myself.
 13,824. Who gave you the colour tickets this time?—Mr. Smith, the coachmaker.
 13,825. Who gave you the orders for them?—That I cannot tell. Up in the committee.
 13,826. Did you get them from Mr. Holland?—No; not at all. I do not know the gentleman.
 13,827. Do you know Mr. Blinks?—I know him, but nothing of him.
 13,828. Had you any conversation with him about your vote?—No.
 13,829. How much did you get on your colour tickets; how much money?—10s. my son got and 10s. myself.

THOMAS SOMERFORD sworn, and examined

T. Somerford.

- 13,830. Are you a freeman?—A freeman.
 13,831. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 13,832. For whom?—The Blues.
 13,833. Did you have any money for your vote?—No.
 13,834. Were you a messenger?—Yes.
 13,835. What did you have for that?—£1.
 13,836. How many days?—One day.
 13,837. Did you have any colour tickets?—No.
 13,838. What did you do that one day?—Carried the papers from the polling place up to the committee.
 13,839. You carried the result of the poll to the committee?—Yes, that one day. I did not know how many days I might be wanted.
 13,840. Did you vote last time?—Yes.
 13,841. Who for?—Somerville and Romilly.
 13,842. Were you messenger then?—No.

JAMES PALMER sworn, and examined.

James Palmer.

- 13,843. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 13,844. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 13,845. Who for?—Conyngham and Smythe.
 13,846. Were you a messenger?—Yes.
 13,847. What did you have?—I believe 1l.
 13,848. How many days were you employed?—Something like four.
 13,849. What were you doing?—Carrying the state of the poll.
 13,850. You did not carry that but one day?—I was there the day before to do different things they sent me about.
 13,851. What were you doing?—I was doing different things; taking notes from one gentleman to another.

James Palmer.
 27th June 1853.

- 13,852. Did you vote in 1852?—Yes.
 13,853. Who for?—The Tory party.
 13,854. What did you receive?—Nothing.
 13,855. Were you employed as a messenger?—No.
 13,856. Did you have any colour tickets?—Yes.
 13,857. How many?—Two.
 13,858. What did you receive for them?—10s. each.
 13,859. And receive them yourself?—Yes.

William Mills.

WILLIAM MILLS sworn, and examined.

- 13,860. What are you?—A freeman.
 13,861. Did you vote in 1847?—I voted this last election.
 13,862. Who for?—For Johnstone and Gipps.
 13,863. Did you receive any money?—No.
 13,864. Did you receive any colour tickets?—Yes.
 13,865. How many?—I had a colour ticket for my brother; that is all.
 13,866. Had you the tickets for yourself?—No.
 13,867. Did you vote in 1847 for Clinton and Vance?—Yes.
 13,868. Did you receive anything?—I had nothing then. I never did receive anything.
 13,869. Never?—No.
 13,870. Do you know Mr. Bennett there?—Mr. Bennett never gave me anything for that.
 13,871. Did you receive any money in 1847?—No.
 13,872. You did not receive 4l. from Mr. Bennett?—No, not a farthing.
 13,873. Nor from Mr. Friend?—No, not from either.
 13,874. Is there any other William Mills, besides yourself, a voter?—I do not know. I never received any money, and never had any money, from either party.
 13,875. Did your wife receive anything for you?—No.
 13,876. Or anybody else?—No. I do not know about anybody else; not to my knowledge.
 13,877. Did not some money come to hand that rather surprised you, in 1847?—No. I had none.
 13,878. Did you ever receive money at any election for voting?—No.
 13,879. Never?—No more than my colour tickets; that is all.

Edward Horton.

EDWARD HORTON sworn, and examined.

- 13,880. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 13,881. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 13,882. Who for?—Gipps and Johnstone.
 13,883. Did you receive any money for your vote?—No.
 13,884. Any colour ticket?—No.
 13,885. Were you employed as a messenger?—No.
 13,886. Did you receive any money in any shape whatever for anything?—No.
 13,887. In 1852?—That is the truth.
 13,888. You did not?—I did not.
 13,889. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 13,890. For whom did you vote?—Clinton and Vance.
 13,891. Did you receive any money then?—Yes.
 13,892. How much?—£5.
 13,893. From whom did you receive it?—I can scarcely say; but I think from Mr. Smithson. I did not receive any money. It was paid in my bill.
 13,894. What was that 5l. for?—For the vote, I expect. He placed it on my bill in part payment. I was a servant of his at the time.
 13,895. What bill was it?—I was a news carrier, and we had quarterly bills, and he placed the 5l. to the bill in my favour.
 13,896. Were you in the employment of Mr. Smithson then?—Yes.
 13,897. You used to carry newspapers for him?—Yes; I carried the newspapers.
 13,898. Did he owe you any money at the election of 1847?—Yes; that is the money that I received.
 13,899. You owed Smithson 5l.?—He paid me 5l. on my bill.
 13,900. He paid you 5l. for your vote?—Yes.
 13,901. Have you voted at any other election?—No.
 13,902. You voted for the red in 1847?—Yes.

THOMAS HENRY PALMER sworn, and examined.

*T. H. Palmer.*27th June 1853.

- 13,903. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 13,904. Did you vote last election?—Yes.
 13,905. For whom did you vote?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 13,906. What did you get for your vote?—Nothing at all.
 13,907. Had you any colour tickets?—Two.
 13,908. What did you get for them?—£1.
 13,909. Which you received yourself?—Yes.
 13,910. And kept for yourself?—Yes. I had 1*l*.; they set me down for a colourman.
 13,911. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 13,912. For whom?—Conyngham and Smythe.
 13,913. What did you get for your votes?—Nothing.
 13,914. Colour tickets?—Nothing at all.
 13,915. Employed as a messenger?—No.

ABRAHAM WILKS sworn, and examined.

Abraham Wilks.

- 13,916. Are you a householder or a freeman?—A freeman.
 13,917. Who did you vote for at the last election?—Gipps and Johnstone.
 13,918. Who asked you for your vote?—Johnstone and Gipps came round canvassing, and I did not promise them.
 13,919. Did Mr. Blinks ask you for your vote?—No; I did not know him.
 13,920. You had no conversation with him?—Never.
 13,921. Did you get anything for your vote?—No.
 13,922. Any colour ticket?—No.
 13,923. Were you a messenger?—No.
 13,924. Got no money at all?—No; got no money at all.
 13,925. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 13,926. Who for?—Clinton and Vance.
 13,927. Did you get anything for your vote then?—No.
 13,928. No colour tickets?—No.
 13,929. Messenger?—No; I was door-keeper at the committee four days, and booth messenger one day.
 13,930. How much did you get for that?—£1; 4*s*. a day for five days.
 13,931. And doing duty as a door-keeper?—Yes.
 13,932. And as a messenger?—No. I was at the door to let gentlemen in and out.

THOMAS CROUCH junior sworn, and examined.

T. Crouch jun.

- 13,933. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 13,934. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A freeman.
 13,935. Who did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 13,936. Did you get anything for your vote?—No.
 13,937. Were you a colourman?—Yes.
 13,938. How many colour tickets did you get?—Two.
 13,939. What did you get on them?—£1.
 13,940. Were you a messenger?—No.
 13,941. And not put down in any other way?—No.
 13,942. Who gave you the order for the colour tickets?—I did not get them myself; father got the tickets.
 13,943. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 13,944. Who did you vote for?—Clinton and Vance.
 13,945. Did you get any thing for your vote?—I did; 4*l*. myself; 5*l*. I received, but 4*l*. I had myself.
 13,946. How much had the other person?—I had 5*l*. given me.
 13,947. What became of the other sovereign?—I gave that to the man who asked me to vote.
 13,948. Who was that?—John Hart Ratcliff.
 13,949. Why did you give him 1*l*. back?—He asked for something for his trouble.
 13,950. As commission?—Yes.
 13,951. Were you down as a colourman?—No.
 13,952. Or a messenger?—No.
 13,953. Do you know Mr. Samuel Blinks?—No.
 13,954. Do you know Mr. Hollands?—Yes.
 13,955. Did he say anything to you at the last election about your vote?—No; he never mentioned it to me.

*William Parsons.*27th June 1853.

WILLIAM PARSONS sworn, and examined.

13,956. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A freeman.

13,957. Who did you vote for at the last election?—I did not vote at the last election.

13,958. Were you applied to for your vote?—Mr. Blinks sent up to me to ask if I meant to have my name put down in his list. I never saw Mr. Blinks himself.

13,959. Who did he send the message by?—By my brother, who worked for him.

13,960. Is that the man who has been examined, who is mentioned as having received half a sovereign?—It is.

13,961. What answer did you make to your brother?—I told him Mr. Blinks said I might have a sum of money if I liked. I would give you to understand, I made up my mind before the election came on not to vote at all. Circumstances were with me now different to what they have been. Time back, I was better off in regard to my trade; and having a large family, I found it best not to vote for either one or the other, and such I told the candidates when they came round. After that, Mr. Blinks sent a message, saying I might have a sum of money if I liked to vote for the red party. I never took a bribe, though I had voted before.

13,962. What answer did you make to your brother?—I told him he might put my name down if he liked.

13,963. How much money was named?—£ 5 10s. And when the list was given in, they said they never authorized him to do it at all. He said he was authorized to get the names.

13,964. Did you hear anything more of the proposed bribe after your brother spoke to you about it?—I understood they would not give the money.

13,965. Who would not?—The committee.

13,966. Gipps and Johnstone's?—Yes.

13,967. Who told you that?—My brother.

13,968. Did he go to the committee about that?—No; Mr. Blinks told him.

13,969. You say you did not withhold your vote from Gipps and Johnstone, because you had not got the money?—No.

13,970. If they had given you the money, you would have gone and voted?—Yes, I should, no doubt. At the same time I am not a man that takes bribes. I was once offered 5*l.* for my vote, and I boldly refused; but, as I said, circumstances are altered now.

13,971. Did you vote at any previous election?—Yes; a good many.

13,972. You voted in 1847?—Yes.

13,973. Who did you vote for?—Vance and Clinton.

13,974. Did you get any money?—No.

13,975. Did you get any present about the time?—No, not a penny.

13,976. I thought you said circumstances having altered since previous elections you would not do as you had done before?—I always gave my vote independent.

13,977. How had circumstances interfered with you?—Free trade coming into operation made the thing different.

13,978. What you meant to tell me was, that as circumstances had altered with you, you were now open to a bribe?—No. I told you I wished to withhold my vote on that account. I thought as my trade was reduced that I might give offence to some one.

13,979. At the same time, if any compensation was made to you to the extent of 5*l.* 10*s.*, as proposed by Mr. Blinks, you would have no objection to give your vote?—I should have given it.

13,980. What I suppose is this, in 1847 you were better off than you are now?—Yes; there are plenty in Canterbury that know that.

13,981. You could then resist a temptation?—Yes. I have resisted it before now.

13,982. In 1852 you were much worse off in your circumstances, and in that condition that you could not resist the temptation?—That is it.

13,983. And then Mr. Blinks comes, and tells you you may have 5*l.* 10*s.*?—Yes. In 841 I was offered a bribe, and I did not wish to take it.*John Laming.*

JOHN LAMING sworn, and examined.

13,984. Are you a freeman or a householder?—Householder.

13,985. Were you a voter in 1847?—Yes.

13,986. For whom did you vote?—Conyngham and Smythe.

13,987. Do you know a man called Richard Nye?—Yes.

13,988. Did you give Richard Nye any money for his vote on that election?—No, I did not, but I told him he could have it.

13,989. Were you authorized to tell him?—I do not know that I may say authorized. I believe he had the money by my recommendation. In fact, he was a man who withheld his vote for a long time, and there was one touting after him, and another touting after him, and I living very near him, I think I was asked by some person to go and see him.

13,990. What does that mean in Canterbury, to go and see a voter?—I should think it was to bribe him.

- 13,991. You did go to see him ?—I did.
 13,992. And did you bribe him ?—He promised he would go and poll.
 13,993. For 5*l.*—Yes.
 13,994. Who gave him the 5*l.* ?—I do not know. I never saw the man ; and I do not know whether he had it to the present day.

*John Laming.*27th June 1858.

RICHARD NYE sworn, and examined.*Richard Nye.*

- 13,995. Are you a freeman ?—No.
 13,996. Are you a householder ?—A householder.
 13,997. Did you vote in 1847 ?—Yes.
 13,998. For whom did you vote ?—Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe.
 13,999. Did you see the last witness about your vote ?—Yes.
 14,000. Have you heard what he said just now ?—Yes.
 14,001. Is that true ?—I did not hear exactly quite all.
 14,002. He says they were touting about for you. That he went to see you, and told you you might have 5*l.* for your vote ?—Yes, he did.
 14,003. And you voted on that understanding ?—Yes.
 14,004. Did you get the 5*l.* ?—Yes.
 14,005. Who gave it you ?—Mr. Laming.
 14,006. He himself ?—Yes. That very man gave it me himself, and no one else. There was no one else in the room but his wife and his daughter.

JOHN LAMING recalled, and examined.*John Laming.*

- 14,007. What do you say to that statement ?—I would not deny it ; but I cannot recollect it.
 14,008. You cannot swear that you did not ?—No ; I will not swear I did not ; but my impression is some one else paid him.

JOHN TERRY junior sworn, and examined.*John Terry jun.*

- 14,009. Are you a freeman ?—Yes.
 14,010. Did you vote last year ?—Yes.
 14,011. Who did you vote for ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,012. Did you have any money for your vote ?—No.
 14,013. Any colour tickets ?—Two.
 14,014. Employed as a messenger ?—No.
 14,015. Had you a vote in 1847 ?—Yes.
 14,016. Who did you vote for ?—Conyngham and Smythe.
 14,017. Any money did you get ?—No.
 14,018. Colour tickets ?—No.
 14,019. Were you employed as a messenger ?—No.
 14,020. You voted in 1847 ?—Yes.
 14,021. Were you in the employment of Mr. Sharpe then ?—Yes.
 14,022. You voted blue because he voted blue ?—Yes.
 14,023. That is you voted blue because your master voted blue ?—Yes.
 14,024. In 1852 you voted red, and your master voted red ?—Yes.
 14,025. And you voted red because your master voted red ?—Yes.

EDWARD STREET sworn, and examined.*Edward Street.*

- 14,026. Had you a vote last year ?—Yes.
 14,027. For whom did you vote ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,028. Did you receive any money ?—I received 16*s.* as a messenger.
 14,029. Did you work as a messenger ?—Yes.
 14,030. Had you a vote in 1847 ?—No ; I was not in Canterbury.

JOHN CARPENTER sworn, and examined.*John Carpenter.*

- 14,031. Are you a freeman ?—No.
 14,032. Were you a freeman in 1847 ?—No.
 14,033. Had you a vote ?—No, not in 1847.
 14,034. Had you a vote last year ?—Yes.
 14,035. As a householder ?—Yes.
 14,036. For whom did you vote ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,037. Did you receive any money for your vote ?—No.

John Carpenter.

27th June 1853.

14,038. Any colour tickets?—No.

14,039. Were you employed as a messenger?—No.

14,040. Do you know a person of the name of Blinks?—Yes.

14,041. Had you any conversation with him about your vote?—Yes.

14,042. What was that?—He came to me after I promised my vote, and asked who I was going to vote for. I did not make him any answer. He said, "Have the blue party offered you any money?" I said, "No; they have not." I thought he was coming to see if I had been bribed or not. He said, "If you like to go to Johnstone and Gipps I can promise you a 5*l.* note, and I said I did not wish anything of the sort.

14,043. You voted for Johnstone and Gipps, and received no money for it?—No.

George Parsons.

GEORGE PARSONS sworn, and examined.

14,044. Are you a freeman or a householder?—A householder.

14,045. Did you vote in 1852?—Yes.

14,046. For whom?—Johnstone and Gipps.

14,047. Did you get any money for your vote?—Yes; Mr. Taylor put half a sovereign into my hand one evening, when shaking hands with him.

14,048. How much more?—Not any more.

14,049. Not on that occasion, but afterwards?—Not afterwards; not a farthing.

14,050. Did you get any colour tickets?—No.

14,051. Were you down as a messenger?—No.

14,052. And all you got for your vote on that occasion was half a sovereign?—That was all.

14,053. Did you see Mr. Blinks before the election?—Yes.

14,054. You were in his service?—Yes.

14,055. Did he put your name down in any list?—Yes, he did.

14,056. And how much were you to have?—He asked me, if I had promised my vote to any one. I said, I had not. He said, "If you like to have your name put down, I will guarantee you what you want."

14,057. What should you want?—He asked me what I should like; and I said, 6*l.* And then he asked me, if I could recommend any more to him who had not promised.

14,058. Did you recommend any more?—Yes. I knew my brother would, if he could, get a little.

14,059. Your brother who was just examined?—Yes.

14,060. Any body else?—No.

14,061. Why did you not get it before?—He told me he took the list to the committee, and they rejected it.

14,062. Why did you get only half a sovereign?—The committee came round to canvass me, and after they were gone, Mr. Taylor came back, and wished me good night, and shook hands, and left half a sovereign in my hand.

14,063. Between the time when you saw Mr. Blinks about it before and the getting the half sovereign, did you hear anything that led you to believe you would have some money?—Yes.

14,064. That was the first of it?—Mr. Blinks never mentioned that to me until after I received it of Mr. Taylor.

14,065. I was wrong. You were put on the list after you had the half sovereign?—Yes; and I mentioned to Mr. Blinks I had received that.

14,066. Did you think that enough; you thought the half sovereign was not enough?—Yes, exactly.

14,067. That is why you asked to be put down for 6*l.*?—Yes; that was right.

14,068. When were you told you were not to have any more?—About two days before the election.

14,069. Who told you?—Mr. Blinks told me he had taken a list in, and it was rejected, and therefore he could do nothing more for me.

14,070. Are you to have any more?—No.

14,071. When you went to give your vote for Gipps and Johnstone, were you under the hope of getting any more?—Not a farthing.

14,072. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.

14,073. Did you get anything?—£6.

14,074. Who gave it to you?—I did not know the gentleman; but a person of the name of Pilcher.

14,075. Who did you vote for?—Clinton and Vance.

14,076. Is Mr. Pilcher the clerk to Mr. Kingsford?—I do not know.

14,077. Who is it?—I did not know him; he was a stranger to me.

14,078. You never saw him before?—I never saw him before, to my knowledge.

14,079. How did you know his name was Pilcher?—I saw him pass me, and I did not know his name, and I asked his name of some persons, and they said it was Pilcher.

14,080. What is his Christian name?—I do not know.

14,081. They did not tell you any Christian name?—No.

George Parsons.

27th June 1853.

- 14,082. Did you vote at any former election?—Yes.
- 14,083. Have you always got money for your vote?—No; not always got money. I did in 1841.
- 14,084. How much?—I got 5*l.*, a leg of mutton, some ribs of beef, and some suet.
- 14,085. 5*l.* in money?—Yes.
- 14,086. What was the value of the meat and suet?—I cannot exactly say. The leg of mutton was a fine one, and it was a good bit of beef.
- 14,087. Any quantity of suet?—Yes; a pretty good lump of it.
- 14,088. Who did you vote for?—I voted for Smythe and Bradshaw.
- 14,089. Who did you get this bribe from?—From Mr. Henniker Wilson.
- 14,090. You got the bribe from Henniker Wilson, but voted for Smythe?—Yes.
- 14,091. Did you get anything from Mr. Smythe?—Not a farthing.
- 14,092. Who gave you the money?—It was sent to me from Mr. Grace; he agreed for it.
- 14,093. What was he?—A leather-cutter.
- 14,094. Which side was he?—On the blue side.
- 14,095. Henniker Wilson's side?—Yes.
- 14,096. And did you promise them your vote for Mr. Wilson?—He asked me,—I was in the habit of going to his shop to purchase leather, and he asked me, one day when I went in, whether I had promised my vote. I told him I had not. He said, "Do you think of voting?" "No," I said, "I do not think of voting this election." He said, "If you like I can go as far as 5*l.* with you." I had always been told, or persuaded, almost, that they never offered a bribe that way. I thought to myself, "I am determined to prove whether there is bribery or not." I never had received a bribe before. Thinks I, "I will." And I went continually to his shop for two or three days after, and he kept on asking if I had made up my mind. I told him I had. He said, "I will give you 5*l.*" I said, "I will not be content with the 5*l.*, but I mean to have a good blow-out. I will have a leg of mutton."
- 14,097. I do not want that; but I want to know, did you, in return for this, promise him to vote for Mr. Wilson?—No; I was to go with him to vote. He did not say for who, but I suppose he meant for that party.
- 14,098. You promised to go and vote?—Yes.
- 14,099. You did not mention the name, but left him to understand it was Mr. Wilson?—Yes.
- 14,100. You got the mutton and the money first?—Yes.
- 14,101. And when he brought you up to the poll, you turned round, and voted for Smythe?—He did not take me to the poll; I went myself. But after that I was offered another 5*l.* and a bottle of wine.
- 14,102. Who offered that?—Mr. Sharpe of the Castle.
- 14,103. Which side was he?—Of the same side. Mr. Grace took me there the night before the polling, thinking to keep me there. I told him I should not poll unless I had another 5*l.* and a bottle of wine, and he said I should have it.
- 14,104. Is that the Mr. Sharpe of the Castle?—Yes.
- 14,105. You refused his offer?—No; I wanted the money.
- 14,106. You got 5*l.* from him?—No; I could not get it. I wanted it.
- 14,107. Why did he not pay you?—He said he would not give it until after I polled.
- 14,108. Then when you had polled it was too late to expect him to give it?—I knew I should not get it then, because I did not vote for the party.
- 14,109. If you had voted for Mr. Henniker Wilson you would have got his 5*l.* and a bottle of wine?—I have not a doubt.
- 14,110. What did you get from Mr. Smythe's friends after you received the 5*l.* from Henniker Wilson?—Not one halfpenny.
- 14,111. Come?—That is truth.
- 14,112. You said you received the 5*l.* from Henniker Wilson, because you had understood that that party never bribed, and you wanted to ascertain whether they bribed or not?—That is correct.
- 14,113. You had got that information and that fact, and still you go to Mr. Sharpe, and endeavour to get another 5*l.* You knew it then; your curiosity had been satisfied?—Mr. Grace took me to Mr. Sharpe's, thinking to keep me there all night.
- 14,114. And you wanted another 5*l.* from him?—Yes.
- 14,115. After your curiosity was satisfied?—I determined to get as much as I could.
- 14,116. Upon your oath, did you not receive money from Mr. Smythe's friends for your vote?—No, not one farthing.
- 14,117. Did you vote at the general election of 1847?—Yes, I did.
- 14,118. Have you said anything to anybody about receiving that 5*l.* from any party for Mr. Henniker Wilson until this day?—Yes; it has been the town talk.
- 14,119. In the general election of 1841, for whom did you vote, when Bradshaw and Smythe were the candidates on one side, and Lord Conyngham and Mr. Hodges on the other?—Bradshaw and Smythe.
- 14,120. What had you for your vote?—£6.
- 14,121. Who gave it you?—A person I did not know. I have been told since. I saw the person with a gentleman, and I asked his name, and they said it was Pilcher.

George Parsons.
 27th June 1853.

- 14,122. That was in 1847?—Yes.
 14,123. I now ask as to 1841, when Bradshaw and Smythe were the candidates on one side, and Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Hodges on the other, the general election which took place a short time after the single-handed election; for whom did you vote?—Bradshaw and Smythe.
 14,124. Did you have anything then?—Nothing.
 14,125. Had you voted red before you voted in 1847?—Always red.
 14,126. Did you receive money for your vote before?—Never.

William Josslyn.

WILLIAM JOSSELYN sworn, and examined.

- 14,127. What are you?—A bricklayer.
 14,128. Freeman or householder?—A freeman.
 14,129. There are three or four of you of the same name upon the register?—I believe there are.
 14,130. Are they any relations of yours?—Brothers and father.
 14,131. Altogether about four of you?—I think there are five.
 14,132. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 14,133. Who did you vote for?—Somerville and Romilly.
 14,134. Were you canvassed by the sitting members, Gipps and Johnstone?—Yes.
 14,135. Did you refuse them?—I did not exactly; I did not promise them.
 14,136. Did you get any money from them?—No.
 14,137. Nor from the committee?—No.
 14,138. Do you know Mr. Friend?—I know him; but I do not think I spoke to him in my life on any occasion.
 14,139. Did you get any money from him?—No.
 14,140. Did you get any money from anybody during the election?—No, not a farthing.
 14,141. No colour tickets?—No.
 14,142. Were you not on as a messenger?—No.
 14,143. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 14,144. Who for?—Clinton and Vance.
 14,145. Did you get anything then?—Yes.
 14,146. How much?—£5.
 14,147. Who gave it you?—Mr. Kelson.
 14,148. Are you sure it was not 8l.?—I am sure it was not.
 14,149. Did you get anything more that election?—Nothing more; no colour tickets, or anything of the sort.
 14,150. Did you give any hint at the election of 1852 that you wanted some money?—I do not know that I did.
 14,151. Come, come?—I am satisfied I did not of any one.
 14,152. You say you gave no hint to anybody you wanted something to make up your mind to vote?—I never gave any hint of the kind on the subject.
 14,153. Did you expect any money?—Not at all.

James Crouch.

JAMES CROUCH sworn, and examined.

- 14,154. Are you a freeman or a householder?—Freeman.
 14,155. Did you vote last election?—Yes.
 14,156. Who for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,157. Who asked you to vote for them?—Johnstone and Gipps, themselves.
 14,158. Anybody else?—No.
 14,159. Did Mr. Taylor ask you?—Mr. Taylor was present, and Mr. King.
 14,160. Did you see Hollands about your vote?—No.
 14,161. Did he not come to you?—No.
 14,162. Nor Blinks?—No; never spoke to them in my life.
 14,163. Did you get any money for your vote?—No.
 14,164. Did you vote in 1847?—No. I had two colourmen's tickets.
 14,165. This time?—Yes.
 14,166. Who gave you the order for them?—I got them myself, on my own order.
 14,167. In your own name?—Yes.
 14,168. How much did you get on them?—£1.
 14,169. Where did you get them?—At the committee.

Richard Cox.

RICHARD COX sworn, and examined.

- 14,170. Had you a vote in 1852?—Yes.
 14,171. For Johnstone and Gipps?—Yes.
 14,172. Did you get any money for your vote?—No.

- 14,173. Were you employed as a messenger?—No.
 14,174. Did you have any colour tickets?—No.
 14,175. Did you receive any money as for being a messenger?—No.
 14,176. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 14,177. For whom?—The Tories.
 14,178. Did you receive any money?—No.
 14,179. And no colour tickets?—No.
 14,180. No money for being a messenger?—No.
 14,181. Did you ever receive any money for being a messenger?—No.

Richard Cox.
 27th June 1853.

THOMAS CASEY sworn, and examined.

Thomas Casey.

- 14,182. Did you vote last election?—Yes.
 14,183. Who for?—Somerville and Romilly.
 14,184. Did you receive any money?—No.
 14,185. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 14,186. Who for, then?—Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe.
 14,187. Did you receive any money?—No.
 14,188. Any colour tickets?—No; I received my expenses travelling in, four miles.
 14,189. You received 10s.,—is that so?—from Mr. Pilcher, for your expenses?—Not from Mr. Pilcher; from the committee. I think it was from Mr. George Cooper.
 14,190. You had to come four miles to vote?—Yes.
 14,191. And go back four miles?—Yes.
 14,192. And you received 10s.?—No; only 6s.

WILLIAM CHERRISON sworn, and examined.

William Cherrison.

- 14,193. You are a freeman, I suppose?—Yes.
 14,194. Did you vote last election?—Yes.
 14,195. Who for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,196. Did you receive any money for voting?—No.
 14,197. Did you have any colour tickets?—Yes; two.
 14,198. Received the money yourself?—No; one of them.
 14,199. Received 10s. for yourself?—Yes.
 14,200. Had you any other money?—No.
 14,201. Were you employed as a messenger?—No.
 14,202. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 14,203. For whom did you vote?—Conyngham and Smythe.
 14,204. Did you receive any money for your vote?—No.
 14,205. Colour tickets?—One.
 14,206. For yourself?—No.
 14,207. Were you employed as a messenger?—No.

JOHN KNELL sworn, and examined.

John Knell.

- 14,208. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 14,209. Did you vote last election?—Yes.
 14,210. Who for?—Gipps and Johnstone.
 14,211. Did you have any money for your vote?—No.
 14,212. Any colour tickets?—My sons had some.
 14,213. You sent in a recommendation?—Yes; I gave a recommendation.
 14,214. You had not any money yourself?—No.
 14,215. In 1847, who did you vote for?—Clinton and Vance.
 14,216. Did you have any money for your vote then?—No; I never had in my life.
 14,217. Did you have any colour tickets?—I dare say I had a colour ticket.
 14,218. Were you a messenger?—I was a messenger in 1847.
 14,219. What did you receive?—I do not know; I think 2l. 10s.
 14,220. Did you do work as a messenger?—I worked hard; I always did, in all elections; I always worked hard.

JAMES BOREE senior sworn, and examined.

James Boree, sen.

- 14,221. Did you vote last election?—Yes.
 14,222. For whom did you vote?—Romilly and Somerville.
 14,223. Did you receive any money for your vote?—Never in my life.
 14,224. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 14,225. For whom?—Conyngham and Smythe.
 14,226. Did you receive any money?—No.

James Boree, sen.
 27th June 1853.

- 14,227. Do you know a person of the name of Cobb?—I know there is such a person, but I do not know him personally.
 14,228. Did you receive any money from him?—Never in my life.
 14,229. Is there any other person of your name?—Yes; I have a son of the same name as myself.
 14,230. Where is he?—He is at work in the country; not in town.
 14,231. Had he a vote in 1847?—Yes, he had.
 14,232. Is his name James Boree, the same as yourself?—Yes.

Henry Lennard.

HENRY LENNARD sworn, and examined.

- 14,233. Had you a vote last election?—Yes.
 14,234. Whom did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,235. Did you receive any money?—No.
 14,236. Or any colour tickets?—I gave a recommendation for colour tickets.
 14,237. One or two?—Two colour tickets. I gave a recommendation to two non-freemen.
 14,238. Who were they?—One Charles Smith, and I cannot recollect the other.
 14,239. Not to any of your own family?—No, none.
 14,240. Were you employed at all as a messenger?—I was, by Thomas King, Esquire.
 14,241. What did you receive?—I received nothing.
 14,242. Have you not been paid?—No.
 14,243. Did you vote in 1847?—No; I was ill at the time. Before that I did.
 14,244. Did you ever receive any money at all?—Never in my life; not a penny.

Mrs. C. Cherrison.

MRS. CHARLOTTE CHERRISON sworn, and examined.

- 14,245. Was your husband a voter?—Yes.
 14,246. What is his name?—John Cherrison.
 14,247. Did you receive any money for him?—Only his colour tickets.
 14,248. You never had any money?—No.
 14,249. In 1847 did you receive 3*l.* from Saunders?—Yes; colour ticket money.
 14,250. For your husband and two sons?—Yes.

William Bradley.

WILLIAM BRADLEY sworn, and examined.

- 14,251. Are you a voter?—Yes.
 14,252. Did you vote last election?—I did.
 14,253. For whom?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,254. Did you have any money for your vote?—No.
 14,255. Any colour tickets?—Yes.
 14,256. How many?—Three, I believe.
 14,257. Did you receive the money for them?—No.
 14,258. Did you give them to different persons?—My brother one, and my two sons one each.
 14,259. You received no money?—No, I never touched a farthing.
 14,260. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 14,261. Who for?—Clinton and Vance.
 14,262. Did you have any money for your vote?—Yes.
 14,263. How much?—£7 10*s.*
 14,264. Who gave it you?—A person of the name of Harding.
 14,265. Had you voted at previous elections?—Yes; ever since 1835.
 14,266. Had you any money in 1841?—No.
 14,267. Had you never any money except the 7*l.* 10*s.*?—Never had any money at any other time, neither a colourman's ticket.
 14,268. How much did your relations get on the colourmen's tickets?—10*s.* each.

William Pickering.

WILLIAM PICKERING sworn, and examined.

- 13,269. Are you a voter?—Yes.
 14,270. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 14,271. For whom?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,272. What did you get for your vote?—Nothing.
 14,273. Any colour tickets?—Yes.
 14,274. How many?—Two.
 14,275. Did you receive the money yourself?—One I received myself.
 14,276. Ten shillings?—Yes.
 14,277. Who did you give the other to?—My brother.

- 14,278. Were you employed as a messenger?—Yes.
 14,279. How much did you receive?—1s. 6d.
 14,280. You did not do much work for that?—No, none.
 14,281. Perhaps you did nothing?—No.
 14,282. Whom did you vote for in 1847?—I had no vote.

William Pickering.
 27th June 1853.

THOMAS LONGLEY sworn, and examined.

Thomas Longley.

- 14,283. Have you a vote?—Yes.
 14,284. Did you vote last election?—No.
 14,285. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes, I did.
 14,286. Who for?—Clinton and Vance.
 14,287. What did you get for your vote?—Nothing at all.
 14,288. Any colour tickets?—No.
 14,289. Were you employed as a messenger?—No; never had a farthing ever since I have been a freeman.
 14,290. Do you know a person of the name of Bennett?—Yes.
 14,291. Did he not give you 4l.?—No.
 14,292. Nor anybody else?—No; not a farthing.
 14,293. Is there a John Longley?—Yes.
 14,294. Where is he?—I do not know where he is.

HENRY WRAIGHT sworn, and examined.

Henry Wraight.

- 14,295. Are you a voter?—I was,
 14,296. Had you a vote last election?—No.
 14,297. Had you a vote in 1847?—Yes.
 14,298. For whom did you vote?—Smythe and Lord Conyngham.
 14,299. Did you have any money for your vote?—I was a messenger.
 14,300. How much did you receive?—Two half sovereigns.
 14,301. Did you work as a messenger?—No.
 14,302. You did no work?—No.
 14,303. And received 1l.?—Yes.
 14,304. Did you receive any money at the previous election?—Yes.

JOHN ALLWRIGHT sworn, and examined.

John Allwright.

- 14,305. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 14,306. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 14,307. Who did you vote for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,308. What money for your vote?—£4.
 14,309. Who gave it you?—Kelson,
 14,310. In 1847, had you a vote?—Yes.
 14,311. Who did you vote for?—Clinton and Vance.
 14,312. What did you get for your vote?—£6.
 14,313. Who gave it you?—My brother.
 14,314. Henry Allwright?—Yes.
 14,315. Had you a vote in 1841, or did you ever vote without getting money for your vote?—Yes.
 14,316. Did you vote in 1841, when Mr. Smythe and Mr. Henniker Wilson were the candidates?—Yes.
 14,317. What did you get?—£5.
 14,318. For whom did you vote?—Smythe and Bradshaw, I think it was.
 14,319. That was the general election; you got 5l. then?—Yes.
 14,320. In the by election, when Smythe and Henniker Wilson were the candidates, did you get any money then?—No. I did not.

THOMAS BAINES sworn, and examined.

Thomas Baines.

- 14,321. Are you a voter?—Yes.
 14,322. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 14,323. For whom did you vote?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,324. Did you get any money?—No.
 14,325. Were you a messenger?—Yes.
 14,326. You did not do much, I suppose?—No, not a great deal.
 14,327. What did you receive?—I was a working messenger.
 14,328. What did you receive?—Nothing. At least so far, we had a little subsistence money.

Thomas Baines.
 ———
 27th June 1853.

- 14,329. What money did you receive?—Two six's and two five's shillings.
 14,330. How many days did you work?—Eighteen days, working messenger.
 14,331. Actually worked?—Yes.
 14,332. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 14,333. Who for?—Vance and Clinton.
 14,334. Did you have any money?—No.
 14,335. You were employed as a messenger then?—Yes.
 14,336. What did you receive then?—Five shillings a day.
 14,337. Did you actually do work?—Yes; I carried out circulars and such like.

Edward Bennett.

EDWARD BENNETT recalled, and examined.

14,338. Is the Thomas Longley who has been examined here to-day the man to whom you gave the money in 1847?—He is.

Thomas Longley,

THOMAS LONGLEY recalled, and examined.

- 14,339. You hear what Bennett says?—It is false, I never received a farthing from any one.
 14,340. Look at him, and see if you recollect him?—I declare to God Almighty I never received a farthing!
 14,341. We do not believe you the more because you make those protestations?—I should be very sorry to take a false oath. I would sooner be struck dead.
 14,342. Look at Mr. Bennett. Did you ever see him in the election of 1847?—I did so.
 14,343. Had you not some conversation with him about your vote?—Most undoubtedly so.
 14,344. Was not that talk about your vote?—I never received any money from him nor any one else.
 14,345. Was there not talk about the money you were to have for your vote?—No, I was not.
 14,346. What was it about?—I do not know, I am sure, what you mean about that.
 14,347. Was not the talk you had with Bennett about the money that you should have for your vote; upon your oath was it not?—Not that I know of.
 14,348. Upon your oath?—Not that I know of.
 14,349. Then what was it about?—I do not know what about, It is so long ago it has passed my recollection. My intellects are very bad. It is seven years ago. I take my oath I never received any money from Bennett or any one, I am damned if I do not! I declare to God I did not!

John Southee.

JOHN SOUTHEE sworn, and examined.

- 14,350. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 14,351. And reside at Herne Bay?—Yes.
 14,352. Did you vote at the last election?—I did.
 14,353. Who for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,354. Who canvassed you?—Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Gipps, and other gentlemen with them.
 14,355. Did you see Mr. Johnstone himself?—Yes.
 14,356. Did you see Dr. Lochee?—No.
 14,357. Did anything pass between you and Mr. Johnstone at the time of the canvass, about what you were to have for your vote?—There was a little conversation passed between us.
 14,358. State what it was?—Mr. Gipps and Mr. Johnstone called upon me. I told them I had done with political business. I did not think I should vote at all. They asked why not. I said I had a family to look to, and I could not waste my time. I said if I voted at all I would vote for Mr. Gipps. As to Mr. Johnstone, I would not promise him; he was a stranger to me. One of the party then asked me why I would not vote for Mr. Johnstone. I told them the fact was I did not intend to trouble myself to vote at all, if it had not been for Mr. Gipps coming into the field.
 14,359. What did he say as to that?—He asked me the reason why.
 14,360. You told me that. Did he make you any offer or not?—He did not.
 14,361. You have never said that he did?—I never did.
 14,362. Did you get anything for your vote?—Not at all.
 14,363. Were you promised anything by any body?—Not directly.
 14,364. Were you promised anything indirectly by any body?—I had an old standing bill at Mr. Vance's election, and I said I should not vote unless I was paid that.
 14,365. Who did you say that to?—Mr. Vincent.
 14,366. Did he offer to pay it for you?—He said he would try and get it for me.

John Southee.

27th June 1853.

- 14,367. Did he get it for you?—He did not, and I did not see him after.
 14,368. You have not seen him since?—I have seen him about the streets.
 14,369. And have not asked him for it?—No.
 14,370. Do you expect to get it?—I do not know.
 14,371. Did his promise to try and get it for you induce you to vote?—No; his promise did not induce me to vote. I should have voted for Mr. Gipps had I not had that expectation.
 14,372. I understand you to say you refused to promise Mr. Johnstone a split vote in the first instance, but latterly you did give him a split vote, being induced to do so by a promise you had received from Mr. Vincent?—I was not induced; that might perhaps have had some influence on my giving him the vote, certainly.
 14,373. You have not seen Dr. Lochee about that?—I saw Dr. Lochee about it. I asked him whether I was not to be paid the old bill. He told me he could not answer such questions, being chairman of the committee.
 14,374. When did you ask him?—The day of the election.
 14,375. After you voted?—Yes.
 14,376. Did you vote at the election of 1847?—Yes.
 14,377. Who for?—Clinton and Vance.
 14,378. Did you get any money for your vote?—I did not.
 14,379. Did you get any colour tickets?—I had two colour tickets that I had to pay for out of my own pocket. That is my dispute with the committee, about the expenses.
 14,380. This promise made by Vincent referred to the unpaid account of the colour tickets in 1847?—Not a direct promise. He said he would try and get it.
 14,381. That is the unsettled account you are speaking of?—Yes.
 14,382. What is the amount of that?—I paid 30s. out of my own pocket for two colourmen and some refreshments, and 10s. I paid for a horse and cart to take some bills out, having been appointed a messenger, for which I never got a farthing.
 14,383. What were you promised for being a messenger?—Nothing in particular.
 14,384. What did you expect?—About 6s. a day.
 14,385. For how many days?—About three days.
 14,386. Who were the colour tickets given to?—One to a person of the name of Long, and one to a person of the name of John Simmons.
 14,387. Were they relations of yours?—Simmons was a distant relation; Long was not.
 14,388. Did you owe them any money?—No.
 14,389. Did you give any recommendations?—I did not. At that time I had no idea it was a benefit to a voter to have them.
 14,390. How did you pay the colour tickets, if not authorized by the committee to make the payment?—I had to pay them out of my own pocket.
 14,391. I thought they were all paid by Mr. Smith?—These were refused payment. The numbers were 88 and 99.
 14,392. Why were you to pay them?—Because I employed the men. Consequently they looked to me for the money.
 14,393. What was the amount of the bill altogether that you asked Vincent to get settled for you?—I told them I did not ask anything for my own, but I employed the men.
 14,394. How much did you expect altogether?—30s. and 12s.; 2l. 2s.
 14,395. And then this payment besides? Was the 2l. 2s. for actual expenses?—Yes.
 14,396. From Mr. Johnstone?—Not from Mr. Johnstone.
 14,397. From Mr. Johnstone's committee this time?—Yes.
 14,398. Only two guineas?—2l. 12s., I think it was.
 14,399. Did you not receive 15s. from Mr. Taylor the polling day?—No.
 14,400. 10s.?—Yes.
 14,401. What was that for?—For my expenses in Canterbury going round canvassing.
 14,402. Did you get any colour tickets?—No; I did not ask.
 14,403. Were you a messenger?—No.

THOMAS WHITE [of Northgate] sworn, and examined.

Thomas White
(of Northgate).

- 14,404. Did you vote last election?—No.
 14,405. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes, I did.
 14,406. For whom?—Lord Conyngham and Mr. Smythe.
 14,407. Any money for your vote?—£6 I had.
 14,408. From Mr. Davey?—Yes.
 14,409. Did you receive any money for your votes at other elections?—No. I have been a messenger, and been a good many times in situations.

W. R. Gosby.

27th June 1853.

WILLIAM RICHARD GOSBY sworn, and examined.

- 14,410. Are you a voter?—Yes.
 14,411. Did you vote at the last election?—No.
 14,412. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 14,413. For whom?—Lord Conyngham and Mr. Smythe.
 14,414. Did you receive any money for your vote?—£2.
 14,415. From whom?—From Mr. Cullen.
 14,416. Did you vote at any other election? In 1841?—Yes.
 14,417. Did you receive any money then?—Not a farthing.
 14,418. Did you ever receive any money at other elections besides that that you mentioned?—Not a farthing.

C. H. Brown.

CHARLES HENRY BROWN sworn, and examined.

- 14,419. Are you a voter?—Yes.
 14,420. As a freeman?—Yes.
 14,421. Did you vote last election?—Yes.
 14,422. Who for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,423. What did you get for your vote?—Nothing.
 14,424. Did you get any colour tickets?—Yes.
 14,425. Two?—Yes. One I gave away, and one I kept.
 14,426. Were you employed as a messenger at all?—Yes.
 14,427. What did you get?—Nothing.
 14,428. What did you expect?—I expected something; that induced me to vote.
 14,429. You would not have voted unless you had?—No.
 14,430. In 1847, who did you vote for?—I did not vote then.

G. R. Blogg.

GEORGE ROBERT BLOGG sworn, and examined.

- 14,431. Did you vote last election?—Yes.
 14,432. Whom for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,433. What did you get for it?—Nothing at all.
 14,434. Any colour tickets?—Yes.
 14,435. How many?—Two.
 14,436. Did you keep them yourself?—Yes.
 14,437. Did you vote in 1847?—No.
 14,438. At any other election, did you?—No.

Thomas Weed.

THOMAS WEED sworn, and examined.

- 14,439. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 14,440. Did you vote at the last election?—No.
 14,441. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 14,442. For whom?—Henniker Wilson.
 14,443. That was in 1841. In 1847 did you vote for Clinton and Vance?—Yes.
 14,444. What had you for your vote?—Nothing for my vote.
 14,445. What money?—£5 after the election was over.
 14,446. Who did you have that from?—Thomas Friend.
 14,447. Was that for your vote?—I had been active and useful in the election. Not for my vote, it was not.
 14,448. In what way did you make yourself useful in the election?—Getting the freemen up, and keeping them together.

James Wood,
(Labourer).

JAMES WOOD sworn, and examined.

- 14,449. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 14,450. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 14,451. Who for?—Gipps and Johnstone.
 14,452. What did you get for your vote?—Nothing.
 14,453. Did you get any colour tickets?—No. I gave two recommendations.
 14,454. To your sons?—No. One to a person of the name of Frederick Tapswell, and to George Lee.
 14,455. Did they give you any money?—They received it themselves.
 14,456. Did they not hand it to you?—No.
 14,457. Not a halfpenny?—No.
 14,458. Did your wife?—No. My wife is dead.
 14,459. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 14,460. Who for?—Vance and Clinton.

- 14,461. What did you get ?—£5.
 14,462. Who gave it you ?—Thomas Couzens, junior, the son of Thomas Finch Cousins, the builder.
 14,463. Did you have any money at other elections ?—No.

James Wood,
 (Labourer).
 27th June 1853.

JOHN BLOGG sworn, and examined.

John Blogg.

- 14,464. Did you vote at the last election ?—Yes.
 14,465. Are you a freeman ?—Yes.
 14,466. Did you vote for Johnstone and Gipps ?—Yes.
 14,467. What did you get ?—Nothing at all.
 14,468. Any colour tickets ?—Two.
 14,469. Did you get the money yourself ?—Yes.
 14,470. Did you vote in 1847 ?—Yes.
 14,471. For whom did you vote ?—Smythe and Vance.
 14,472. You split your vote ?—Yes.
 14,473. What did you get for your vote then ?—Nothing at all.
 14,474. Not from Mr. Vance's friends or Mr. Smythe's friends ?—Nothing at all.
 14,475. Did you ever get any money at any other election ?—No.

JOHN CRIPPEN sworn, and examined.

John Crippen.

- 14,476. Are you a freeman ?—Yes.
 14,477. Did you vote at the last election ?—Yes.
 14,478. For whom ?—The Blues.
 14,479. Somerville and Romilly ?—Yes.
 14,480. Did you receive any money for your vote ?—No.
 14,481. Did you vote in 1847 ?—Yes.
 14,482. For whom ?—The Blues, then.
 14,483. Conyngham and Smythe ?—Yes.
 14,484. Did you get any money ?—No.
 14,485. Were you a messenger ?—Yes.
 14,486. Did you do services ?—Yes.

WILLIAM WARNER sworn, and examined.

William Warner.

- 14,487. Are you a freeman ?—No.
 14,488. You are not a voter ?—No.
 14,489. Did you receive any money from Mr. Goodwin ?—No.

WILLIAM LEMAR sworn, and examined.

William Lemar
 (of Thannington).

- 14,490. Are you a freeman ?—Yes.
 14,491. Did you vote at the last election ?—Yes.
 14,492. Johnstone and Gipps ?—Yes.
 14,493. What did you have ?—Two colour tickets.
 14,494. Did you receive the money yourself ?—No ; my wife did.
 14,495. And she gave it to you ?—No ; she kept it.
 14,496. And made use of it ?—Yes.
 14,497. Any other money ?—In 1847 I received some.
 14,498. Were you a messenger in 1852 ?—No.
 14,499. For whom did you vote in 1847 ?—Vance and Clinton.
 15,500. Did you get any money ?—£5.
 15,501. Who gave it you ?—Mr. Bennett.
 15,502. Did you ever have any money before ?—No.

GEORGE JOHNSON sworn, and examined.

George Johnson.

- 14,503. Are you a freeman ?—Yes.
 14,504. Did you vote last election ?—Yes.
 14,505. For whom did you vote ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,506. What did you get for your vote ?—Nothing.
 14,507. Were you a messenger ?—Yes.
 14,508. What did you receive ?—Ten shillings.
 14,509. You were employed two days ?—Yes.
 14,510. Actually employed ?—Yes.
 14,511. In 1847, for whom did you vote ?—I did not vote in 1847.

James Badoock.

JAMES BADCOCK sworn, and examined.

27th June 1853.

- 14,512. Did you vote at the last election?—No.
 14,513. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 14,514. For whom?—Conyngham and Smythe.
 14,515. Did you receive any money for your vote?—No.
 14,516. Any colour tickets?—No.
 14,517. Did you receive any money from Mr. Cullen?—No.
 14,518. Did you bribe anybody in 1847?—I was with Mr. Cullen, keeping a few voters together.
 14,519. Did you see him give any money in 1847?—No.
 14,520. Did you hear him promise any money in 1847?—No.
 14,521. Were you a messenger in 1847?—No.
-

Thomas Cole.

THOMAS COLE sworn, and examined.

- 14,522. Are you a voter?—Yes.
 14,523. Did you vote at the last election?—No.
 14,524. In 1847, did you vote?—Yes.
 14,525. For whom?—Conyngham and Smythe.
 14,526. Did you get any money for your vote?—No.
 14,527. Were you employed as a messenger?—Yes.
 14,528. What did you get?—£1 5s.
 14,529. Did you do service as a messenger?—Very little.
 14,530. Were you induced to vote in consequence?—Not at all. I told Mr. Aris if it was considered bribery I would not have it.
-

S. Moreland.

SYLVESTER MORELAND sworn, and examined.

- 14,531. Are you a voter?—Yes.
 14,532. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 14,533. For Johnstone and Gipps?—No.
 14,534. Somerville and Romilly?—Yes.
 14,535. Did you get any money?—Not a farthing.
 14,536. Nor in 1847?—No.
 14,537. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 14,538. For Conyngham and Smythe?—Yes.
 14,539. Did you get any money?—No.
 14,540. Any colour tickets?—No.
 14,541. Were you employed as a messenger?—Yes.
 14,542. What did you receive?—£1 4s.
 14,543. Was that for actual service?—I was there all the time.
 14,544. Did you receive any other money besides that 1l. 4s.?—Not a farthing.
 14,545. That you swear?—Yes.
-

William Carter.

WILLIAM CARTER sworn, and examined.

- 14,546. Are you a voter?—Yes.
 14,547. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 14,548. For whom?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,549. Did you receive any money?—No.
 14,550. Employed as a messenger?—I have been told since, I was so placed, but not called on.
 14,551-2. Did you receive any money for acting?—No.
 14,553. Or receive any colour tickets?—No.
 14,554. In 1847, did you vote?—No.
-

George F. Palmer.

GEORGE FRANCIS PALMER sworn, and examined.

- 14,555. Did you vote last election?—Yes.
 14,556. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 14,557. For whom did you vote?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,558. What did you receive?—As messenger, I received 16s.
 14,559. Did you work?—Yes; two days.
 14,560. Very little, I suppose?—Not much.
 14,561. Did you vote in 1847?—No.

14,562. Did you receive anything more in 1852 than 16s.?—I recommended two colour tickets. *George Palmer.*

27th June 1853.

14,563. Who got them?—Two brothers-in-law.

14,564. Did you get part of the money?—No.

14,565. How much did they get?—10s. each.

14,566. Anything else?—No.

14,567. No refreshment tickets?—No.

JAMES HILTON sworn, and examined.

James Hilton.

14,568. Are you a freeman?—No; I vote as a householder.

14,569. Did you vote last election?—Yes.

14,570. For whom?—Romilly and Somerville.

14,571. Did you receive any money?—No.

14,572. Any colour tickets?—No.

14,573. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.

14,574. Who for?—Conyngham and Smythe.

14,575. Did you receive any money?—No.

14,576. Any colour tickets?—No. Recommended two; but they were no benefit to me.

14,577. You received no money yourself?—No.

14,578. And you were not employed as a messenger?—No.

WILLIAM PALMER junior sworn, and examined.

W. Palmer jun.

14,579. Did you vote last election?—Yes.

14,580. Who for?—Johnstone and Gipps.

14,581. What did you get?—Nothing.

14,582. Were you employed as a messenger?—Yes.

14,583. What did you receive?—16s.

14,584. Was that 16s. for doing nothing?—That is about it.

14,585. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.

14,586. For Clinton and Vance?—Yes.

14,587. What did you get for your vote?—Nothing.

14,588. Were you employed the same as before?—Upon the same principle.

14,589. What did you get?—£2 4s.

14,590. That is, for doing nothing?—Yes.

STEPHEN BECK, sworn, and examined.

Stephen Beck.

14,591. Are you a voter?—Yes.

14,592. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.

14,593. Who for?—Johnstone and Gipps.

14,594. What did you get?—Nothing.

14,595. Were you a messenger?—No.

14,596. Did you have any colour tickets?—No.

14,597. In 1847 for whom did you vote?—Romilly and Somerville.

14,598. I asked you who you voted for in 1852?—Johnstone and Gipps.

14,599. Romilly and Somerville were the candidates against them in 1852?—I understood you 1847.

14,600. For whom did you vote in 1852?—Johnstone and Gipps.

14,601. For whom did you vote in 1847?—The Tory candidates.

14,602. Clinton and Vance?—Yes.

14,603. What did you get in 1847?—Nothing.

14,604. Were you employed as a messenger?—No.

14,605. Received any colour tickets?—No.

14,606. Were you a messenger in 1852?—No; my son was a messenger.

14,607. Was that the condition of your vote, that your son should be employed?—A little.

WILLIAM PARNELL sworn, and examined.

William Parnell.

14,608. Are you a voter?—Yes.

14,609. As a freeman?—No.

14,610. Did you vote at the last election?—I did not vote.

14,611. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.

14,612. For whom did you vote?—Lord Albert.

14,613. And Mr. Smythe?—Yes.

14,614. What did you get?—I got nothing for my vote; I was a messenger.

14,615. What did you receive?—I think 17. 4s.

14,616. Was that for doing nothing?—I had to run about.

14,617. Very little?—Yes.

Walter Ells.

27th June 1853.

WALTER ELLS sworn, and examined.

- 14,618. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 14,619. Did you vote at the last election?—Yes.
 14,620. Who for?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,621. What did you get for it?—Nothing.
 14,622. Were you a messenger?—No.
 14,623. Did you have any colour tickets?—No.
 14,624. Any promise of anything?—No.
 14,625. Did you have any conversation with Blinks about your vote?—No. My cousin I had it with.
 14,626. Did you vote in 1847?—No.
 14,627. Had you not a vote then?—No

S. Lancefield.

STEPHEN LANCEFIELD sworn, and examined.

- 14,628. Did you vote last election?—Yes.
 14,629. For whom?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,630. What did you receive?—As messenger, I received 16s.
 14,631. For doing work?—I worked hard enough for a week, at any rate.
 14,632. In 1847, for whom did you vote?—Clinton and Vance.
 14,633. As a messenger then?—Yes.
 14,634. Did you have any money besides?—For four days.
 14,635. Did you have any money besides?—No.

*William Anderson,
(Fishmonger).*

WILLIAM ANDERSON, Fishmonger, sworn, and examined.

- 14,636. Are you a voter?—Yes.
 14,637. Did you vote at the last election?—No.
 14,638. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 14,639. Did you vote for Clinton and Vance?—I did.
 14,640. What did you get?—£8; but spent more than that in treating and keeping voters together.
 14,641. Who gave it you?—Mr. Bennett,
 14,642. Did you vote in 1841?—Yes.
 14,643. For whom?—Bradshaw and Smythe.
 14,644. What did you get?—Nothing.
 14,645. Did you vote for Mr. Smythe, in his contest with Mr. Wilson?—Yes.
 14,646. Did you get anything?—Nothing; only labour, and spent my own money.

Edward Watson.

EDWARD WATSON sworn, and examined.

- 14,647. Are you a voter?—Yes.
 14,648. Did you vote last election?—Yes.
 14,649. For whom?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,650. Are you a freeman?—Yes.
 14,651. What did you get for your vote?—Two colour tickets.
 14,652. And no more?—No.
 14,653. No other money?—No.
 14,654. Or promised anything?—Mr. Blinks came in.
 14,655. Did he offer you any money?—No.
 14,656. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 14,657. For whom did you vote?—Clinton and Smythe.
 14,658. Did you get any money for that?—One colour ticket.
 14,659. Who did you get it from; Mr. Smythe or Lord Clinton?—I cannot say.
 14,660. Did you receive any other money?—No.
 14,661. Did you ever receive money for your vote directly?—No.

*William Andrews,
(Cowkeeper).*

WILLIAM ANDREWS sworn, and examined.

- 14,662. Did you vote last year?—Yes.
 14,663. For whom?—Johnstone and Romilly.
 14,664. Did you get any money for your vote?—No.
 14,665. Did you get any colourmen's tickets?—No. I recommended my brother for one.
 14,666. To Johnstone's committee?—Yes.
 14,667. Were you employed as a messenger?—No.
 14,668. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 14,669. For whom?—The Tory party.

- 14,670. Clinton and Vance ?—Yes.
 14,671. Did you get any money for your vote ?—No.
 14,672. Any colour tickets ?—Yes ; two.

William Andrews,
 (Cowkeeper).

27th June 1853.

JAMES BAILEY sworn, and examined.

James Bailey.

- 14,673. Are you a freeman ?—Yes.
 14,674. Did you vote at the last election ?—Yes.
 14,675. Johnstone and Gipps ?—Yes.
 14,676. What did you get for your vote ?—Nothing.
 14,677. Did you get any colourmen's tickets ?—No.
 14,678. Were you employed as a messenger ?—No.
 14,679. Did you have no money whatever ?—Not a penny.
 14,680. In 1847, for whom did you vote ?—I was not on the register ; not since Bradshaw's time.
 14,681. Did not Mr. Taylor put your name down on the messengers' list ?—No.
 14,682. Quite sure ?—I am unaware of it, if it was.
 14,683. Did you receive any money for acting as messenger ?—No.

CHARLES BLOGG sworn, and examined.

Charles Blogg.

- 14,684. Are you a voter ?—Yes.
 14,685. Did you vote at the last election ?—Yes.
 14,686. For Johnstone and Gipps ?—No.
 14,687. Somerville and Romilly ?—Yes.
 14,688. Did you get any money for your vote ?—No.
 14,689. In 1847, for whom did you vote ?—Conyngnam and Smythe.
 14,690. Did you receive any money ?—No.
 14,691. Any colour tickets ?—No.
 14,692. Were you a messenger ?—Yes.
 14,693. What did you get ?—£1 4s.
 14,694. Was that for actual services ?—Yes.

JAMES BLOGG [St. Peter's] sworn, and examined.

James Blogg,
 (St. Peter's).

- 14,695. Did you vote in 1852 ?—Yes.
 14,696. For whom ?—Romilly and Somerville.
 14,697. Did you have any money for your vote ?—No.
 14,698. Did you vote in 1847 ?—Yes.
 14,699. For whom did you vote ?—Smythe and Conyngnam.
 14,700. Did you have any money for your vote ?—No.
 14,701. Were you employed as a messenger ?—Yes.
 14,702. What did you get ?—£1 4s.
 14,703. Did you actually perform services ?—Yes.

THOMAS FEDARB sworn, and examined.

Thomas Fedarb.

- 14,704. Did you vote in 1852 ?—Yes.
 14,705. For whom ?—Romilly and Somerville.
 14,706. Did you get any money for your vote ?—As a messenger, 10s.
 14,707. That you received ?—Yes, for two days.
 14,708. Did you perform actual services for that ?—Yes.
 14,709. In 1847, for whom did you vote ?—Lord Conyngnam and Smythe.
 14,710. Did you get any money ?—I was a messenger then.
 14,711. What did you get ?—£1 5s.
 14,712. Was it for actual services ?—At the booth ; from the booth to the committee room.

JOHN FEDARB sworn, and examined.

John Fedarb.

- 14,713. Did you vote last election ?—Yes.
 14,714. Who for ?—Romilly and Somerville.
 14,715. Were you employed as a messenger ?—Yes.
 14,716. What did you receive ?—10s.
 14,717. Did you perform actual services ?—Yes.
 14,718. Did you vote in 1847 ?—Yes.
 14,719. Who for ?—Conyngnam and Smythe.

John Fedarb.
 —
 27th June 1853.

- 14,120. Were you employed as a messenger then ?—Yes.
 14,721. Did you receive any money ?—Not for my vote.
 14,722. For services ?—Yes.
 14,723. How much did you receive ?—£1 4s.
 14,724. Did you perform actual services ?—Yes.

George Ellis.
 —

GEORGE ELLIS sworn, and examined.

- 14,725. Did you vote last election ?—Yes.
 14,726. For whom ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,727. What did you get ?—£5.
 14,728. Who gave it you ?—Kelson.
 14,729. In 1847, for whom did you vote ?—I had no vote at all.

Henry Smithson.
 —

HENRY SMITHSON sworn, and examined.

- 14,730. Did you vote last election ?—Yes.
 14,731. For whom ?—Johnstone and Gipps.
 14,732. What did you get for your vote ?—Nothing. I had four colour tickets for my boys.
 14,733. What was that ; 2l. altogether ?—I think they had 2l.
 14,734. Was the 2l. altogether for the four colour tickets ?—Yes.
 14,735. Did you get any money ?—No.
 14,736. Whom did you vote for in 1847 ?—Conyngham and Smythe.
 14,737. Did you get any money ?—No ; four colour tickets, the same.
 14,738. For your boys ?—Yes.
 14,739. Or for yourself ?—For the boys.
 14,740. Did any of the money find its way to you ?—No.
 14,741. How old were your boys ?—Not all old enough to vote, quite.
 14,742. How old were they in 1852 ?—They have got their copies out now.
 14,743. They were about fifteen or sixteen in 1847 ?—Yes.

George Ponton.
 —

GEORGE PONTON sworn, and examined.

- 14,744. Are you a freeman ?—No.
 14,745. Are you a householder ?—Yes.
 14,746. Did you vote in 1852 ?—Yes.
 14,747. Who for ?—Romilly and Somerville.
 14,748. Did you have any money ?—No.
 14,749. Employed as a messenger ?—Yes.
 14,750. What did you receive ?—Five shillings a day, two days.
 14,751. Did you perform services for that ?—Yes.
 14,752. In 1847, did you vote ?—Yes.
 14,753. Who for ?—Smythe and Conyngham.
 14,754. Did you get any money for your vote ?—As a messenger.
 14,755. What did you get ?—Five days.
 14,756. What did you receive ?—Five shillings a day.
 14,757. £1 5s. in all ?—Yes.
 14,758. Did you work all that time ?—Yes.

James Norley.
 —

JAMES NORLEY sworn, and examined.

- 14,759. Are you a freeman ?—Yes.
 14,760. Did you vote last election ?—I did.
 14,761. For whom ?—Romilly and Somerville.
 14,762. Did you get any money ?—No.
 14,763. Were you employed as a messenger ?—Yes.
 14,764. What did you receive ?—Ten shillings.
 14,765. Did you perform services ?—I did.
 14,766. In 1847, for whom did you vote ?—Smythe and Conyngham.
 14,767. Were you employed as a messenger then ?—I was.
 14,768. What did you receive ?—Fifteen shillings.
 14,769. Three days ?—That is all.
 14,770. Did you perform actual services for that ?—I did.

JAMES COPPINS sworn, and examined.

James Coppins.

27th June 1853.

- 14,771. Did you vote last election?—Yes.
 14,772. For whom?—Romilly and Somerville.
 14,773. Did you receive any money?—No..
 14,774. Did you vote in 1847?—Yes.
 14,775. Who for?—Clinton and Vance.
 14,776. What did you receive?—£7 from George Oakenfull.

HARTLEY HOOPER sworn, and examined.

Hartley Hooper.

- 14,777. Are you a freeman?—No.
 14,778. Are you a voter?—Yes.
 14,779. Did you vote last election?—Yes.
 14,780. For whom?—Romilly and Somerville.
 14,781. Did you get any money?—No.
 14,782. Were you employed as a messenger?—No.
 14,783. In 1847, did you vote?—Yes.
 14,784. Who for?—Conyngham and Smythe.
 14,785. Did you get any money?—No.
 14,786. Were you employed as a messenger?—Yes.
 14,787. What did you get?—30s.
 14,788. For actual services?—For actual services previous.

Mrs. ANNE BECKFORD sworn, and examined.

Mrs. A. Beckford.

14,789. What have you to say?—Mr. Abrahams, the Jew, said he gave my father 3l. on Somerville's election, of which he never received a farthing. My father has been dead and gone. That is the way it has been laid on him. I can be on my oath my father never received a farthing at any election.

14,790. Were you always at your father's side?—Yes, always.

14,791. Did you ever leave him alone for a moment?—No, I could not leave him, because he could not be left; he was not capable of being left alone. I went up with him to vote.

14,792. He was bedridden?—Yes.

14,793. How long was he bedridden before his death?—He has been bedridden two years and a half.

14,794. Was this before 1847?—No. It was since that he was bedridden; but he was childish in 1846, and was unable to go and draw his pension.

14,795. And he was under your care all that time?—Yes.

14,796. If Mr. Abrahams had seen him at the election of 1847, should you have been aware of it?—Yes.

14,797. Did you ever receive any money from Mr. Abrahams?—No, not a farthing; he never did.

14,798. Can you explain in any way what became of the money?—He never had it.

14,799. You have no notion how the mistake arose?—No, I do not. I know it was spoken of in a public house. Mr. Abrahams said he had 3l. of Mr. Rutter to give, and he did not know who to pitch it upon, and the gentlemen made answer, and said, "Why, pitch it upon a dead 'un."

14,800. Who told you that?—Mr. Johnson, the miller; he spoke of it.

14,801. Is he present?—I do not know whether he is. He was up here in the morning, and he has been up here to see. Mr. Crow took down a list, and they said they looked down the list, and saw Justice, and then Lyons and Abrahams said, "No; that will not do; he belongs to the Reds;" and they looked down the list, and saw my father, and they said, "He was a Blue; that will do."

14,802. When did Mr. Benjamin Johnson tell you this?—He told me of it about a fortnight ago, and I went down to Mr. Abrahams, the 21st of May, to ask him how he came to take such a false oath.

14,803. What did he say?—He said he did, and he could prove it. I asked him whereabouts he gave it to my father, and he said at the door.

14,804. Might that have been the case? No; because he was not capable of answering for himself then.

14,805. How was it he was capable of voting?—I went with him.

14,806. Did you vote for him?—I had to answer for Somerville and Romilly.

14,807. This last election?—Yes. He was taken out of his bed. Mother and me dressed him and brought him down stairs.

14,808. Did you understand what he meant?—Yes; I could understand him. No others could tell what he said.

14,809. You understood he meant to vote for Romilly and Somerville?—Yes; he always went with the blue party.

14,810. How long was your father bedridden?—He has been childish these seven years.

Mrs. A. Beckford.

27th June 1852.

14,811. How long was he bed-ridden?—Two years and a half.

14,812. When did he die?—The 2d of March.

14,813. He was not bed-ridden in 1847?—No; but childish.

14,814. He was not always with you?—Yes; I was always with him. I had to go out with him.

14,815. You were not always with him all day long, when childish?—Yes; I was with him all day long.

14,815. You had to leave him sometimes?—No, not at all; and if I had to leave, my mother was with him.

14,817. You say you had to leave him sometimes?—Yes; but mother was with him.

14,818. You cannot tell us, upon your oath, that what Mr Abraham has told us upon his oath is false, because you were not always by?—He never was out without I was with him.

14,819. He might have been at the door without your being by?—He was not out in the street; my mother was by him.

14,820. Where is your mother?—She cannot walk; she is a cripple.

14,821. How long has she been a cripple?—These twenty years.

14,822. He might have been at the door without your mother, then?—No. She was always at the door with him. We were always obliged to watch him everywhere; and I drew his pension since 1846, for he was not able to go up and draw it himself.

Adjourned until Wednesday at Westminster.

At the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WESTMINSTER.

ELEVENTH DAY.—Saturday, July 9, 1853.

Maurice Saunders.

9th July 1853.

MAURICE SAUNDERS recalled, and examined.

14,823. How long have you lived in Canterbury?—Over forty years.

14,824. Are you very well acquainted with the city and borough?—Yes.

14,825. Can you inform the Commissioners whether the city of Canterbury is or is not co-extensive with the parliamentary borough?—It is not co-extensive with the parliamentary borough.

14,826. Parts of what parishes are there included in the parliamentary borough that are not within the city of Canterbury?—The borough consists of twenty-three parishes. There are fourteen parishes within the city and nine out which are within the parliamentary borough. There are six of those parishes without the limits of the city within the limits of the borough, that is, which are wholly within the borough, and there are three which are partly within the borough. There are parts of three of them within the borough, not the whole parishes.

14,827. Do I understand you that the parliamentary borough consists of the city of Canterbury which contains fourteen parishes, and besides that, nine other parishes, six of which parishes are within the borough?—Yes, wholly within the borough.

14,828. The remaining three parishes are not wholly within the borough?—Not wholly within.

14,829. I am asking about the parliamentary borough; they must be within the borough if they form part of the borough?—They are distinct from the city; they are without the limits of the city but within the parliamentary borough. There is a portion only of three of the parishes within the parliamentary borough.

14,830. Is this correct: Of three parishes only a portion of those parishes form a part of the parliamentary constituency?—That is so.

14,831. Do you know what is the population of the fourteen parishes of the city?—Nearly 16,000.

14,832. Do you know what the population was at the last census?—It was nearly 16,000 in 1851.

14,833. What is the population of the six parishes which are wholly within the borough, and the portions of those three parishes that form a part of the parliamentary borough?—That I am not enabled to say. The census was merely taken of the city, and the census of the other parishes was in different unions,—some in Bridge. I am not able to say the numbers.

14,834. Have you formed an estimate?—Yes, I have.

14,835. What is the result?—I see there are 729 voters on the list of the fourteen parishes, that is, about 21½ per cent. of the population that are voters. Having no data for the other nine parishes I have made a calculation according to that of what they would be in proportion to the number of voters. There are 184 voters on the register for those nine parishes, and upon that principle I make the calculation; and that would bring the population to about 3,000, which would make the parliamentary borough amount to somewhere about 19,000. This list which I hold in my hand is a list of the

number of voters in the parishes within the city at the time of the election in 1852 that were on the register, and also a list of the voters at the same time in the nine out parishes. *Maurice Saunders.*
9th July 1853.

(The following paper was handed in by the witness).

LIST of PARISHES within the Parliamentary Borough, and Number of Voters as 10*l*. Householders in those Parishes.

| No. of Voters. | | Within the City. |
|----------------|---|---|
| 32 | - | - All Saints. |
| 67 | - | - St. Alphage. |
| 60 | - | - St. Andrew. |
| 52 | - | - St. Mary Bredman. |
| 37 | - | - St. Mary Bredman. |
| 106 | - | - St. George the Martyr. |
| 37 | - | - St. Mary Magdalen. |
| 52 | - | - St. Margaret. |
| 11 | - | - St. Martin. |
| 85 | - | - St. Mildred. |
| 75 | - | - Northgate. |
| 44 | - | - St. Paul. |
| 45 | - | - St. Peter. |
| 16 | - | - Holy Cross, Westgate. |
| No. of voters. | | Without the City, and within the Parliamentary Borough. |
| 13 | - | - Archbishop's Palace. |
| 25 | - | - Christ Church. |
| 57 | - | - St. Dunstan's. |
| 24 | - | - Ville of St. Gregory. |
| 4 | - | - St. Stephen's. |
| 1 | - | - Nackington. |
| 10 | - | - Borough of Staplegate. |
| 5 | - | - Thennington. |
| 35 | - | - Holy Cross, Westgate Without. |

14,836. Is Longport within the city?—A part of it is, and a part of it is not; it is called the Borough of Longport.

14,837. Is Longport the name of a parish or a district?—A district; it is within the parish of St. Paul's. There are two ratings; there is a rating made for the county and the city, signed by the magistrates of the county, and signed by the magistrates of the city.

14,838. Are the 10*l*. householders resident in the district of Longport entitled to vote for the city of Canterbury?—Yes.

14,839. Are there many clergymen resident in Canterbury who have votes for the borough?—The greater part of the clergymen that are resident in the cathedral, that is, in the precincts, in the Ville of Christchurch, are voters.

14,840. Do you know how many clergymen there are who are voters for the borough?—I cannot say now; but by looking over the list I could tell.

14,841. Can you inform us whether at the elections for Canterbury the clergymen have generally voted, or have abstained from voting?—They have generally voted.

14,842. Of late years?—Yes.

14,843. You say they have generally voted, have any of them taken an active part in the elections?—I never saw it.

14,844. Did I understand you to say they have generally voted of late years, or have generally abstained?—Generally voted.

14,845. They have not taken any active part?—I have never seen it.

14,846. Not of late years?—Not of late years.

14,847. Do you remember any election at which they took an active part?—I do not.

14,848. Do you know how many out resident freemen there are?—I cannot say how many there are.

14,849. Do you happen to know what condition in life the 277 freemen who are upon the household list are?—A great many of them are the principal tradesmen in the town, who are freemen and householders as well.

14,850. Chiefly the substantial tradesmen?—Yes.

14,851. Are any of them in the indigent classes of freemen?—Not any that are householders.

14,852. Not those Freemen that are on the householders list?—No.

14,853. In the election of 1852 it appears there were 950 freemen on the register. About what proportion of those 950 do you believe consists of indigent freemen?—Nearly 300.

Maurice Saunders.

9th July 1853.

14,854. 946 is the exact number of freemen upon the register in 1852; those include the 277 freemen of whom I have spoken, do they not?—Yes.

14,855. And sixteen double entries?—I believe it is sixteen.

14,856. Therefore you say that of the remainder, that is to say 669 pure freemen, without taking into account double entries, half or nearly half are of the indigent classes?—Yes.

14,857. That is your firm persuasion?—That is my firm persuasion.

14,858. Will you explain what you mean by *indigent*?—You have had many opportunities of seeing them; there are men who are fish-hawkers and costermongers, and men of that description, men of the lower grades of society, mechanics who are in no ways provident, and in consequence of that they are in a measure indigent.

14,859. You do not mean to say they are a pauper class?—No.

14,860. They work for their living?—Yes, they work for their living.

14,861. Were you relieving officer for many years?—I have been *removing* officer for the last six years.

14,862. Can you tell me with anything like an approximation to certainty how many of the 946 freemen belong to what you may call the pauper class, that is, who are in the receipt of relief, or are likely to be in the receipt of relief?—There are very few; this class of men will suffer a great deal before they will look to relief, in consequence of losing their vote if they have relief.

14,863. Take the case of alms. How many should you say would be likely to be in the receipt of alms from private charity?—In Canterbury there are a great many charities; I do not know whether you would call them *alms*. There are gifts which are bestowed at certain seasons of the year.

14,864. No. Private charity?—There are a few men who have borne a good character and are in low circumstances, and there are gentlemen who pay some little attention to those sort of men.

14,865. There are not many of that class?—No.

14,866. The most are in work?—The most are in work.

14,867. On which road is the borough of Longport?—The Deal road.

14,868. On which road is the Lower Hardres?—It is a sort of by-road that leads on the right of the Old Dover Road to Hythe.

14,869. Do you know how many of the 946 freemen that appear on the register of 1852 were householders as well as freemen?—I believe it is 277.

The Right Honourable Lord LONDESBOROUGH sworn, and examined.

Lord
Londesborough.

14,870. When did you first represent the City of Canterbury?—It must be a great many years ago. I believe it was in 1835 (it can easily be referred to). I was returned the first time.

14,871. At that time was my Lady Conyngham living at Bifrons?—Yes; at least she had possession of Bifrons.

14,872. Was that election a contested election?—Yes.

14,873. Do you recollect who the candidates were?—Yes. Mr. Villiers was the liberal candidate, and Mr. Stephen Rumbold Lushington was the conservative.

14,874. Was it yourself, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Lushington who contested the borough?—Yes.

14,875. Was not Mr. Gipps a party?—No; not at that election.

14,876. Did you and Mr. Villiers coalesce?—Yes. It was a sort of a coalition.

14,877. Have you any means of telling us the amount of expenditure generally at that election?—No. I have no means at all. I did not pay the money.

14,878. The money which was expended upon your side was probably found by your relations?—Yes; found by my relations.

14,879. And the accounts, if any, were rendered to them?—The accounts, if any, were rendered to them.

14,880. Did your lordship come forward in 1841?—I came forward at the next election if that was the next. I contested the election after that, and was returned that time.

14,881. That was the general election of 1837?—Yes.

14,882. Who were the candidates at that election?—Mr. Villiers,——I forget at this moment. There were four, I think.

14,883. Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Gipps?—Yes.

14,884. And Mr. Villiers and yourself?—Yes.

14,885. Did that result in your being returned?—Yes.

14,886. With Mr. Villiers?—Mr. Villiers, if I recollect right, was beaten. I think so; there was an election petition; but it is a matter easily known.

14,887. Were the pecuniary arrangements upon your side in 1837 precisely the same as they were in 1835?—Precisely the same.

14,888. You have no means of telling us what the amount was?—Not any means whatever.

14,889. Did your connexion still continue with the borough up to the next election in 1841?—I cannot quite recollect whether I did not retire after that on account of bad

health. I resigned my seat, but I will not be quite certain whether it was previous to that election.

14,890. Your lordship came forward as a candidate in 1841 at the general election?—Yes; I came forward as a candidate. Whether it was after that in consequence of bad health I resigned my seat I cannot be quite certain; it is very easily referred to.

14,891. At the general election in 1841 did your lordship stand on the liberal interest with any other person?—With Mr. Villiers. I understand I am wrong, that it was not so, and not having referred to a memorandum I cannot say.

14,892. However your lordship stood on the liberal interest?—Yes.

14,893. We have been told Mr. Twisden Hodges stood on the liberal interest?—Not with me. Mr. Villiers was the only person on the liberal interest that I ever fought the borough with.

14,894. Are you aware that Mr. Hodges stood on a separate interest at that time in 1841?—He did not start with me.

14,895. Not at the same time?—Not at the same time; he was never a candidate at Canterbury with me.

14,896. Does your lordship mean that he was never at Canterbury at the same time with you?—No; he never contested the borough at the same time with me.

14,897. Can you give us any account of the expenditure in 1841?—I never saw any of the accounts.

14,898. And you have no means of knowing what the money expended on your side was?—No, I cannot recollect.

(*Mr. Alderman Brent*). Lord Londesborough did not stand at all in 1841. In 1841 Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Smythe were the candidates on the conservative side, and Mr. Twisden Hodges by himself on the liberal side.

14,899. (*To Lord Londesborough*.) The vacancy in February 1841 previous to that election was occasioned by the retirement of your lordship?—That was so.

14,900. Then your lordship did not appear again as a candidate for Canterbury until the general election in 1847?—I came forward at Mr. Bradshaw's death,—that was 1847.

14,901. That was the early part of 1847, on Mr. Bradshaw's death?—Yes.

14,902. Was that a contested election?—No; Mr. Gipps retired.

14,903. Have you any information to give us with reference to the cause of Mr. Gipps' retiring?—No; he merely came up to me as we were canvassing, and told me that I need not trouble myself any more; that he would retire.

14,904. Very shortly after that the general election in 1847 occurred?—Yes.

14,905. Then your lordship stood again?—Then I stood again.

14,906. In connexion with any other party?—With Mr. Smythe.

14,907. And were you returned with Mr. Smythe in 1847?—I was returned with Mr. Smythe.

14,908. Is it within your lordship's knowledge what the sums were expended on your side on that occasion?—No.

14,909. Whatever sums were found for the purpose of the election were found, I suppose, by parties who were relatives of your lordship's?—My portion of the expenses was so found.

14,910. Then I believe your lordship continued member for the city of Canterbury until you were raised to the peerage?—Yes, until I was raised to the peerage.

14,911. There has been a statement made by a party of the name of Charles Goodwin; do you know such a man in Canterbury?—Yes; I recollect him.

14,912. He was a man who had been upon the red or tory side?—I fancy he was,—at least he had not voted for me before.

14,913. Do you remember his coming to you previous to the general election of 1847, with reference to a difficulty he had got into, having been exchequered?—I do not think he could have come to me then, because I was in such very bad health at the time; I was unable to canvass or anything else. I did not appear at the hustings.

14,914. His evidence does not state that it was at the time of the election, but previous to the election or about, in the year 1847, he went to you?—Does he say it was previous to the election.

14,915. About, in the year 1847?—It might have been; I only doubt it could have been previous to the election. I saw all my constituents very readily, and I think very likely he might see me; but I do not think it is likely, from collateral proof, that it could have been before the general election from the state of my health.

14,916. Does your lordship recollect seeing him at any time with reference to the difficulty he had got into with the exchequer process?—Ah, yes, I remember perfectly.

14,917. Where was that interview; at Bifrons?—I cannot quite recollect where it was. I recollect generally having seen him on the subject.

14,918. Will you tell us what passed between you?—Merely that I would do my best for him.

14,919.—It is right I should tell you what he says. He says, that having seen you, he informed you that he had got into a difficulty. "Q. Did Lord Albert promise to assist you if he could?—A. He did. Q. Now, surely, you were going to make a return

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‘ for all this. Did you not promise that he should have your assistance at the election ?
“ —A. I did so. He asked me, distinctly, if he did that for me, whether I would do
“ all I could for him. Q. Lord Albert said, ‘ If I do this for you, will you assist me at
“ the election ?—A. Yes. Q. And what did you say ?—A. I said I would.”—Does he say
I did this *before* the election ?

14,920. No, he says *about*. He says it was with reference to An election. Whether it was the election of 1847 or the one that was to follow it does not appear ?—I should not think it likely ; still if he swears to it, I should not like to swear that I did not. At the same time I think it very unlikely I should have made that sort of bargain which I never did. It was a rule I made.

14,921. What I wish to put to you, my lord, is, Goodwin being known to your lordship as a political opponent, have you any recollection of having made what appears to be a distinct bargain ?—No, I should say not ; I should say I could not have made a distinct bargain for several reasons : in the first place, I never made a bargain, it is a thing I never did ; and in the next place, it would have been difficult to have made the bargain at that time on account of my health. I took very little part in the canvass, or anything else.

14,922. Did you, in point of fact, get him relieved from this difficulty ?—Oh, luckily, he had to pay the fine, and luckily I can disprove I got him off, because *this* memorandum I got from the Excise shows that he had to pay the fine (*handing a memorandum up to the Commissioners*).

14,923. The whole was something like 1,900*l.*, and he only paid 100*l.* Did you interfere at all with the Excise in reference to him ?—Yes ; I wrote to a gentleman, a friend of mine, at the Board of Excise, and he declined interfering, and there was an end of it.

14,924. That is all your lordship knows about it ?—That is all I know about it.

14,925. Where did you get *this* memorandum from ?—Mr. Brent gave it to me ; and I understood it was got from the Excise Office at Canterbury.

Alderman Brent.

MR. ALDERMEN BRENT recalled, and examined.

14,926. Where did you get *that* paper from, which is now produced ?—I had that paper from Mr. Aris. I called at the Excise Office, but the officer was not in the way. I met Mr. Aris in the street, and he said “ I will, this evening, see the party ; ” (I forget his name ;) “ I will get you the document which you require ; ” which he did, and I sent it up to Lord Londesborough.

14,927. That is the Excise Office at Canterbury ?—Yes ; and *that* paper is in Mr. Aris’s handwriting.

The paper was handed in, and was as follows :

Goodwin.

“ Fraud discovered, 2d January 1847. Trial in the Exchequer, 21st June 1847.
“ Postponed to Michaelmas Term 1847 ; when verdict by consent for 100*l.* was obtained.
“ The money was paid in the January Quarter 1848.”

*Lord
Londesborough.*
—

LORD LONDESBOROUGH recalled, and examined.

14,928. To fix the period of your lordship’s interview with Goodwin, my lord, I may mention it is stated by Goodwin that his principal object for going to see you at Bifrons was to propose a coalition between yourself and Mr. Smythe. He says, “ I recollect I “ asked Lord Albert if he was agreeable to coalesce with Mr. Smythe. He said something “ to this purpose, ‘ Do not ask me that, you know what the liberal party are,’ or ‘ the “ blue party are ; that I must leave to my committee.” Do you recollect that ?—That I ever had any conversation with him respecting any election arrangements I am perfectly certain I did not.

14,929. Will your lordship attend to the passage : he says he proposed a coalition to your lordship, and that you declined to enter upon the subject with him ?—I think that very unlikely.

14,930. That he *proposed* it ?—I should think very unlikely indeed ; I should think highly unlikely.

14,931. He says it was on the same occasion that he asked your lordship to use your influence with the Excise ; and you asked him distinctly in return, “ If I do that for you, will you do all you can for me.” You do not remember that ?—I think it is very unlikely ; I think it is most unlikely.

14,932. He says it was about a twelvemonth after that conversation that the Government wanted him to pay 100*l.* instead of the 1,900*l.* or 2,000*l.* ? You remember nothing further of the circumstance ?—No ; nothing further. I recollect perfectly applying to a friend of mine at the Excise, and he would not listen to it.

14,933. I think your lordship stated that you did not wish to contradict that statement ?—I should not like to contradict what a person actually swears, not having a distinct recollection ; it is very unlikely.

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14,934. Now with reference to the following election, that of 1850. Your lordship announced, it is said, your intention to vacate your seat for the borough two or three months before it was generally known, and that you had some communication with your friends at Canterbury upon the subject?—I think, probably, I did.

14,935. It was said by Mr. Alderman Brent that during that interval he was repeatedly at Ileden, seeing you on the subject, with a view to the necessary arrangements for the issuing of the writ. Do you remember a conversation with Mr. Alderman Brent about this same Charles Goodwin during that period?—No.

14,936. I will state more particularly what I mean. Do you remember it was stated by Mr. Alderman Brent that he was afraid that Charles Goodwin was going against the party on account of some unpaid bills that were standing over from 1847?—I do not recollect it.

14,937. Mr. Alderman Brent has stated that your lordship said to him this: He asked the question, "What had he better do with the case?" "Oh," he said, "do not let him have an opportunity of saying I am going away from Canterbury and have not paid everything, or that I am going to leave the constituency without having paid everything, whether right or wrong. You had a great deal better pay, if you have any money in hand, Mr. Goodwin that sum of money, and account for it afterwards." Do you recollect the circumstance?—I do not recollect it.

14,938. It was very likely?—Very likely that is; but I do not happen to recollect it.

14,939. Do you remember a conversation about the same time with Mr. Alderman Brent on the subject of the expenses of the coming election,—Colonel Romilly's election? I do not recollect.

14,940. You do not remember giving Mr. Alderman Brent an assurance that funds would be forthcoming?—I have no clear recollection of it; in short, I do not recollect it.

14,941. I ask your lordship whether you had advanced the funds, or any portion of them, yourself?—No.

14,942. You did not procure them for him?—No.

14,943. You had no interest whatever in the money that was raised for the payment of the expenses of the election of 1850?—No more than to any other election.

14,944. Your lordship was not standing in 1850?—No; but I am a subscriber to elections; no more to Canterbury than any other place.

14,945. You had no interest in the unappropriated balance?—No, none in the world.

14,946. You would not consider any balance remaining after the election expenses were provided for would belong in any way to you?—No, certainly not.

14,947. And you never treated it so?—No.

14,948. But you subscribed on that occasion?—I subscribed.

14,949. Do you remember how much you subscribed?—Not particularly on that occasion. I know what I gave to "election purposes" generally.

14,950. How much?—I gave 1,000*l.* to election purposes.

14,951. In what year?—I think it must have been 1850. I think I gave 1,000*l.* in 1850.

14,952. That same year?—Yes.

14,953. To whom did you give it?—I only gave directions it should be paid to the fund.

14,954. To Mr. Brent?—No, not to Mr. Brent.

14,955. To whom?—I requested my agent to pay it to the General Election fund.

14,956. In Canterbury?—No, not in Canterbury; in London.

14,957. The fund for what?—For general elections.

14,958. The general expenses of all elections?—Yes, a general election fund.

14,959. Was that a periodical contribution? Did you always pay that amount?—Not always. I never had any money to subscribe before.

14,960. Do you remember whether this payment of 1,000*l.* was paid anterior to Colonel Romilly's election in 1850, or about that time?—I cannot recollect.

14,961. That was in March?—I know I saw it down in my banker's book,—a charge.

14,962. Was it about March,—about the beginning of the year?—I only saw it in my banker's book.

14,963. You have not the banker's book with you?—No, but I could get it.

14,964. Do you know whether it was about the middle, the beginning, or the end of 1850?—I must have had my banker's book in the summer, and then I saw it regularly charged.

14,965. The first half year?—The first half year.

14,966. Was Alderman Brent aware of your lordship having made the subscription?—I do not know; I do not recollect telling him; you can ask him; I really do not recollect. I do not think it likely I should have mentioned it to him.

14,967. You had no conversation with him at Ileden at that period on the subject?—Not about my having given the 1,000*l.*

14,968. Had Mr. Alderman Brent a general and unlimited authority, what one calls a *carte blanche* from your Lordship, to make any payment he pleased on your lordship's account?—Oh yes, always.

14,969. On election matters only?—Only with respect to election matters.

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14,970. Not with respect to household servants and so on?—Except sometimes if I were absent he good-naturedly would make payments for me. If I were abroad, or anything of that sort, sometimes I paid through him.

14,971. Your lordship says he acted in this instance as your lordship's most intimate and confidential friend?—Yes.

14,972. Had you an open account with Mr. Alderman Brent at *this* time?—I will not be quite certain whether I had or not.

14,973. Was there any understanding between you of this kind,—that any payment he thought fit to make for election purposes or political purposes he should make, and repay himself out of the first money that came into his hands?—No, I should think not; I should never demur to anything; it was more an understanding; anything he chose to pay for me I should not for an instant hesitate in repaying him.

14,974. You do not remember telling him, my lord, to pay this sum of 37*l.* odd, or any sum claimed from the committee of 1847, and recompense himself afterwards out of the first monies that came into his hands?—I do not recollect it; it may have been, but I do not recollect it.

14,975. Had your lordship any conversation with Colonel Romilly before he went down to Canterbury on the subject of his election?—No, I do not think I could. I never saw him before he was at Canterbury.

14,976. Had you any conversation with him on the subject of funds?—No.

14,977. Soon after Colonel Romilly's election did you see Mr. Alderman Brent?—Yes.

14,978. Was that at Ileden or in London?—It must have been in London.

14,979. Do you remember anything that passed at that conversation?—Nothing particular.

14,980. Do you remember any conversation on the subject of funds?—It has been recalled to my recollection that we had some conversation about funds.

14,981. By whom was it recalled to your recollection?—I think I saw it in the papers.

14,982. Do you remember Mr. Alderman Brent offering to repay your lordship, or to pay to your lordship a certain sum of money?—No, certainly not; I am perfectly certain.

14,983. Do you remember his asking your directions as to what he was to do with any money which he represented himself as having with him in London?—I think I recollect that; I think I recollect his asking me that.

14,984. What directions did you give him?—I told him he had better pay it back to Mr. Coppock, I think.

14,985. Did he tell you from what source he had received that money?—No, I do not think he did.

14,986. Did he lead your lordship to suppose it was your lordship's money or money of some other person?—He did not lead me to suppose it was my money.

14,987. Whose money did he state it to be?—I cannot quite recollect; I cannot recollect; I am sure I do not recollect. I recollect, I think, advising him to pay it back to Coppock.

14,988. Did he leave you under any impression he had it from Mr. Coppock?—I will not be sure whether he did or not; I cannot quite recollect.

14,989. Did your lordship give him directions or advice to retain 50*l.*, or any part of it in his hands, to answer any future electioneering or other contingent purposes?—I think I do; I think I recollect something about that. I think I advised him to retain something in consequence of this, that at the very election before there being accounts that came in afterwards; there were always back accounts came in.

14,990. But it was not for the purpose at all of paying any back accounts in which your lordship was concerned?—Oh no.

14,991. It would be with reference to the election of 1850?—It would be with reference to that election.

14,992. You treated it in no way whatever as money in which you had any interest whatever, or of which you had any right to dispose?—No.

14,993. Have you had any account whatever from Mr. Brent, or from any other quarter, of the mode in which that balance was in fact applied by Mr. Brent?—No, none at all.

14,994. I return to this same election of 1850. As your name has been mentioned it is only fit you should have an opportunity of saying what the case is. Had you any communication, direct or indirect, with Mr. Vance or his friends on the subject of Mr. Vance's retirement from the contest with Colonel Romilly?—No.

14,995. Are you aware what motive induced Mr. Vance to retire?—No, not at all; but I was excessively amazed at hearing that I had given him a sum of money for retiring.

14,996. And that is not true?—It is not true.

14,997. I see from this paper that Goodwin's fraud was discovered on the 2d of January 1847, and that a trial was to come on in the Exchequer on the 21st of June 1847. I believe the general election of 1847 took place in the early part of July. Do you remember having any conversation with Mr. Goodwin relative to this fraud during the month of June 1847?—I do not recollect it; I may have had it, but I cannot swear to having had it.

14,998. I think you stated that at the general election, about the time of the general election of 1847, you were very ill?—Yes, very ill.

14,999. Were you very ill during the month of June 1847?—Yes, I was ill at that time; very ill.

15,000. And recollecting the circumstance that you were very ill during the month of June 1847, are you inclined to think, to the best of your recollection, that you had no conversation with Mr. Goodwin relative to this affair during the month of June 1847?—I think I was so excessively ill, being under surgical treatment, that I think it very unlikely.

15,001. Was your lordship in the same state of health in the month of May 1847?—No, I do not think I was then. No, it must have been later than that. When was the time of the election?

15,002. The election took place,—that is the polling,—on the 30th of July?—It was at the time of the election I was so very ill; I had been ill some time before.

15,003. Were you in a bad state of health during the month of July?—Yes; and I should think probably a part of June; it was a long surgical case.

15,004. Being in a bad state of health during the month of July 1847 do you think it likely the conversation with Mr. Goodwin relative to this affair would have taken place during the month of July 1847?—I do not think it likely; the state of my health was such I do not think it likely.

15,005. Was your lordship able to appear on the hustings?—No, I was not able to appear.

15,006. Was your lordship in England during the early part of the year 1847?—No; I only returned at the time of the canvass.

15,007. Which canvass, the single-handed contest?—Yes; the first.

15,008. Goodwin states in his evidence in reference to the conversation which he had with your lordship relative to his fraud upon the excise, that your lordship asked him distinctly if you did that for him whether he would do all that he could for you. Have you the slightest recollection of that conversation, or any statement of that kind being made by your lordship?—I cannot say that I recollect it; I do not think it is very likely that I should have made a distinct bargain of that sort; I do not think it is likely.

15,009. You have not any recollection of such a conversation as that taking place, and your lordship thinks it very unlikely?—Yes, very unlikely that I should have had the sort of conversation; I recollect perfectly seeing Goodwin on the matter of this excise business, but I cannot swear when it was, but I think it very unlikely, and I should have been tempted to have sworn that I had made no bargain of that kind, and my impression would have been so, my impression would have been that no such bargain would have been made, but I should not like to swear it.

15,010. Goodwin fixes the time when it was proposed there should be the coalition between your lordship and Mr. Smythe; I understand that coalition between your lordship and Mr. Smythe took place at the general election of 1847?—Yes.

15,011. And therefore the conversation, if it took place at all, would be in the interval between the single-handed election, the early part of 1847, and the general election in the summer?—Yes, exactly.

15,012. And the fact is, that you do find Goodwin on your side and upon Mr. Smythe's side at that election?—Yes. I imagine one could explain that to a certain degree; as many as I could of my friends I persuaded to vote for Mr. Smythe, he would persuade equally as many of his friends to vote for me; a good many of my political opponents voted for me upon that occasion, and most violent opponents.

15,013. Had your lordship known Goodwin previous to the general election of 1847?—No, I had never heard of him.

15,014. You had never heard there was such a person as Goodwin previous to the general election of 1847?—No. I might have heard of him like any other of the constituency.

15,015. If a person who was a perfect stranger to your lordship had come to your lordship at Ileden, and made the proposition to you with reference to a coalition between your lordship and Mr. Smythe, do you not think in all probability you would have been able to recollect so strange a circumstance?—No, because every sort of preposterous thing under the sun was mentioned to me; everything of the most extraordinary kind used to be proposed and mentioned, and I used to be addressed upon every conceivable subject, the most preposterous subjects.

15,016. Used they to come to you at Ileden?—Yes, certainly; it was a perfect wonder.

15,017. Do you remember having a conversation with any person at Ileden about the coalition between your lordship and the Honourable Mr. Smythe?—I do not recollect it.

15,018. Would your lordship have thought it strange if a person who had before been a perfect stranger to your lordship had come and made such a proposition?—I assure you not the least, there is no extraordinary proposition that could have been made would have surprised me.

15,019. At what period was the coalition between your lordship and Mr. Smythe agreed upon?—My idea is, it was settled between Mr. Smythe and myself.

15,020. When?—I think it must have been before the election.

*Lord
Londesborough.*
9th July 1853.

*Lord
Londesborough.*
9th July 1853.

15,021. Just before?—Just before.

15,022. It is in evidence, it was done at the last moment, or nearly so?—I do not recollect; I cannot recollect when; I think we arranged it between ourselves.

15,023. Where did you see Mr. Smythe?—I cannot recollect.

15,024. At Ileden?—I hear from Mr. Smythe how it was in the House of Commons.

15,025. Do you remember speaking at this distance of time, that you heard anything about the coalition before you and Mr. Smythe arranged it?—No, I do not recollect.

Alderman Brent.

ALDERMAN JOHN BRENT recalled, and examined.

15,026. Do you want to make any statement?—The learned Commissioner has quoted from some part of my evidence, in which I stated I had had conversation as regarded funds with Lord Londesborough, that I had conversations with Lord Londesborough at Ileden, and was frequently going over about funds as regards the election: I mean to correct that. If I am supposed to have said that, I must have been perfectly misunderstood. Lord Londesborough well knows that I was perhaps every day, or two or three times a week, and constantly going to Ileden while he was there, and probably we had a great deal of conversation from time to time about the election, but I never for one moment supposed that he was going to furnish the funds. I am afraid the impression has gone out that I supposed he was going to furnish funds. He might have told me, "You have no occasion to be apprehensive about funds going to be furnished;" he might say that; but I never meant to say I had conversations with him with regard to his furnishing funds for Colonel Romilly's election.

15,027. If you undertake to contradict every inaccuracy in your evidence you will have enough to do. The passage in your examination to which I refer is this: "Did anything pass between you and him upon the subject of funds?—No, I think not; I believe no further than this: I believe he told me that money would be furnished, that I had no occasion to be anxious about the expenditure we were going to incur, and he wished me to take the chief management of the election at that time; but I am not sure that even that was said; there was a great deal of conversation upon the subject; it was some months. Some months before the election?—Two or three months before the election. Did he tell you from what source the funds would be furnished?—He did not. You are sure of that?—I am sure of that. Did he suggest that Colonel Romilly was to provide them?—He did not suggest that; I took it as a matter of course that Colonel Romily, being a candidate, would supply them, or, if he did not out of his own pocket, that the money would come through him as a medium?"—Yes, I think my correction is substantially consistent with that. I had a great deal of conversation, but I never asked Lord Londesborough to furnish the funds, and never suspected he was going to do so.

*Hon. G. P. S.
Smythe.*

THE HONOURABLE GEORGE PERCY SYDNEY SMYTHE recalled, and examined.

15,028. Do you know anything about this case of Goodwin and the penalties?—I remember perfectly: Goodwin came often to me on the subject, and I also knew he had applied to Lord Londesborough.

15,029. Can you fix the time?—My impression is, that certainly it was after the election; he may have discussed it very much, being in this difficulty; he very likely discussed it both with me and Lord Albert Conyngham at the time, but my coalition with Lord Albert Conyngham was settled long before he could have seen him, because it was settled at least a month before our canvass began.

15,030. Goodwin states the penalty was incurred long before the election, but the penalty was not actually assessed and paid until a twelvemonth after the election, so that it may very well happen, may it not, that he had a conversation with you, or at all events with other persons on the subject of getting the penalty remitted or reduced before the election as well as after?—That is possible, I have no doubt of it.

15,031. I understand Goodwin to say, that he first came to you, Mr. Smythe, in reference to the Excise difficulty, and you suggested to him the expediency of his going to Lord Albert Conyngham?—That is most probable.

15,032. I find it is the contrary; do you remember Goodwin coming to you?—Yes.

15,033. Do you remember suggesting to him the expediency of applying to Lord Albert Conyngham?—I think nothing is more likely than that I did, but I do not recollect it; I remember myself applying to the Excise in his favour.

15,034. Can you recollect whether it was before or after the general election of 1847 that Goodwin applied to you respecting that matter?—My impression is, that it was after; he may have discussed it before or at the time, but he made a direct application afterwards.

15,035. Do you remember what the nature of that direct application was?—It was to try to get his fine remitted, either taken off, or as much as possible reduced; remitted

or reduced, but my impression is, that the same application was made to Lord Lonsborough as myself, which any constituent might very properly make to one, and it would have been equally our duty to do whatever we could without any reference to his support, or whether he had been our supporter or opponent.

15,036. Cases of that kind are not exceptional?—Certainly not.

15,037. When a constituent gets into a scrape, the member does all he can to get him out of it?—Undoubtedly; he ought, at least.

15,038. It all depends, does it not, on the time when the application is made, whether before the candidate becomes a member or after he has become a member?—It may be so.

15,039. I wanted to ask a question upon a portion of your evidence which at present does not read clearly. I drew your attention to the distinction between the indigent or working classes in Canterbury, and what are vulgarly called the respectable classes in the same city; did you find much or any distinction between those classes with respect to readiness to take bribes in the course of your several canvasses?—I never actually came into immediate communication with the lower classes upon the subject of bribery.

15,040. From your experience of your agents?—I think my eyes have been more opened by the evidence you have elicited than they were ever before; because it seems to me not only with reference to myself but other people; a great deal of money has stuck by the way; it has not reached the poorer classes.

15,041. Did any suspicion that that was so cross your mind before the evidence was taken before us?—Yes, undoubtedly.

15,042. In 1841?—In 1841.

15,043. In 1847?—I think not in 1847.

15,044. But in 1841?—Yes.

15,045. Have you any objection to state on what grounds your suspicions were founded?—They were founded principally on rumours. I heard such complaints from the lower classes in the course of my canvass, (and I had two elections in that year,) stating that the money had not reached them, that I naturally surmised that very much of it had been embezzled.

15,046. Did your suspicion rest upon anybody?—No; not beyond general rumour: rumour pointed out people; I had no means of knowing.

15,047. Did you inquire into the truth of those rumours?—There was no possibility; the persons whose names were designated of course denied the charge.

15,048. Who were they?—There were so many I should hardly be able to mention them.

15,049. Can you say whether any of those whose names have come out before us were any of those?—Yes, certainly.

15,050. And others besides?—And others besides.

15,051. Was there any one instance in which you ascertained the money had stuck by the way, to your own satisfaction?—No, never, certainly.

15,052. In other words, I wish to know this; supposing there were no indigent class there, do you think, from your experience of the city, that bribery and corruption would disappear?—Will you repeat that question?

15,053. Supposing there were no indigent voters, do you suppose bribery and corruption would thereby disappear?—No, certainly not.

15,054. Do you remember having any communication with Alderman Brent respecting this affair of Goodwin's in 1847?—Yes.

15,055. Do you remember writing to Alderman Brent in answer to a letter which you had received from him respecting Goodwin?—Yes, I do, perfectly.

15,056. Do you remember what time of the year it was that you answered the letter you had received from Alderman Brent?—In December 1847.

15,057. Do you recollect what the purport of that letter was?—The purport of that letter was to state that Lord Albert and myself had both applied on his behalf, but that there was very little prospect of success, in fact no prospect of success.

15,058. That was in December 1847?—December 1847.

15,059. Was that application to the Treasury to get the 100*l.* off?—No, certainly not; I made no application to the Treasury; the Treasury had nothing to do with it.

15,060. It might be, but you knew nothing about applying to the Treasury?—No, I did not apply to the Treasury. I applied to the Excise.

15,061. You mean you did not go to the Secretary of the Treasury?—No.

15,062. You applied to the Board of Inland Revenue?—Yes.

MAURICE SAUNDERS, recalled and examined.

Maurice Saunders.

15,063. About the part of the borough of Longport which is included in the county of Kent and not in the city of Canterbury, can you state what the population of that portion of the borough is?—No, I cannot.

15,064. About?—I cannot undertake to say; I do not know the exact limits.

*Maurice Saunders.*9th July 1853.

15,065. Can you state about how many houses there are?—There may be from 20 to 35 houses.

15,066. From hovels upwards?—Yes; and there are some very respectable houses in the borough in that district.

William Friend,
(*Eagle Tavern.*)

WILLIAM FRIEND recalled and examined.

15,067. Did you accompany Goodwin when he went to my Lord Londesborough?—I did.

15,068. What time was it?—It was some time previous to the election in 1847.

15,069. The general election?—Yes.

15,070. Where did you go?—To Bifrons.

15,071. Were you present?—I was with his lordship in the library, and with Mr. Goodwin.

15,072. Were you present when this conversation took place about the Excise?—No; his lordship called Goodwin out into an anteroom. I was with him when the conversation about the Excise took place.

15,073. Tell us what took place.—Mr. Goodwin asked his lordship if he could render him any assistance, and there was some little conversation about it; he promised Goodwin that he would do so, and in about five minutes afterwards he beckoned him into another room. What conversation passed there I was not privy to.

15,074. Was anything said in your presence by Lord Londesborough with reference to what assistance Goodwin could give him at the next election?—No.

15,075. Nothing?—No. Mr. Goodwin told me as we were going home together what his lordship promised he would do; that he would assist him if he in return would assist his lordship.

15,076. Are you sure that this was between the single-handed election and the general election?—I think it was.

15,077. What makes you fix it?—I do not fix it; I believe it was just previous to an election.

15,078. Will you undertake to swear it was previous to the general election?—I will not, it was previous to an election.

15,079. In 1847?—In 1847.

15,080. Was it hot weather or cold weather at the time?—There was a large fire in the room; I think it was coldish weather.

15,081. Whose room?—Lord Albert's, at Bifrons.

15,082. Was he an invalid at the time?—He was ill, and he came out in a dressing gown.

15,083. What o'clock was it?—Some time in the forenoon.

15,084. Early?—Perhaps ten or eleven o'clock; I am not certain as to the time; I will not charge my memory with it.

15,085. Was it in the winter?—It was coldish weather, I think.

15,086. You must know whether it was subsequent to the single-handed election, when Mr. Bradshaw died, or whether it was before that?—I am not positive.

15,087. Was Lord Albert Conyngham at that time member for Canterbury?—That I do not remember.

15,088. You say it was coldish weather?—I think it was; there was a large fire in the room.

15,089. Have you any doubt it was winter?—No; I do not think it was winter; there was a large fire in the room.

15,090. What part of the year do you think it was?—I do not know; I have not charged my memory with it; I did not expect I should ever be called upon to speak of it.

15,091. What makes you think an election was coming on?—I remember it was just previous, because Mr. Goodwin said it was likely his Lordship would render him assistance, and as I had always voted for his Lordship he asked me if I would go with him.

15,092. Is that the only reason you have for assigning your belief there was an election coming on?—I know it was just previous to an election; I recollect it was just previous to an election, but I do not know how long.

15,093. How was it you knew it was previous to an election?—I recollect the circumstances of my going over, and Mr. Goodwin stating to me, now was a very good time to ask his Lordship to assist him.

15,094. Was any body at that time expected to come in with Lord Albert?—That I do not know.

15,095. Was it expected Lord Albert was coming in alone?—It was expected he would be a candidate.

15,096. Was it expected that Canterbury was going to return one member or two members at that time?—That I do not recollect; I recollect very little about it, further than going there, and the conversation that took place coming home.

15,097. Do you know whether, when you went to Lord Albert Conyngham with Goodwin, Goodwin's trial had taken place?—No; I do not think it had.

15,098. Do you know whether the trial had been postponed?—That I do not remember; I know that it been postponed, but I do not know whether it was previous to that or afterwards.

William Friend.

9th July 1863.

15,099. You do not know whether it had been postponed previous to your going to Lord Albert Conyngham with Goodwin, or after; is that so?—Yes.

15,100. Do you remember having heard, before you went with Goodwin, about his naving got into this scrape with the Excise?—Oh yes.

15,101. How long before you went with Goodwin do you think you had first heard that Goodwin had got into this scrape with the Excise; two or three months?—I cannot say; it might be two or three months, but I do not know.

15,102. Have you any doubt whatever that it was some considerable time that you had heard of Goodwin's having got into this scrape before you went with him to Lord Albert?—It was some little time; I am not aware and I cannot tell.

15,103. Have you any doubt it was several weeks before you went with him to Lord Albert Conyngham?—It might be several weeks or several months; I cannot tell.

15,104. But it was before the election?—Yes.

15,105. It was in anticipation of an election at which Lord Albert Conyngham was to be a candidate?—I believe it was; I have no doubt about it.

CHARLES GOODWIN re-called, and examined.

Charles Goodwin.

15,106. When was the fraud discovered?—January the 2d.

15,107. 1847?—Yes. I have the book of the particulars: this is the correspondence with the Board [hands the same in to the Commissioners].

15,108. Is this a copy of the correspondence you had with the Board?—Yes.

15,109. By whom is this copy made?—By my clerk.

15,110. The first document is a letter from yourself to the Honourable the Board of Excise, London, and is dated 4th January 1847?—Yes.

15,111. In which you state, "yesterday morning," that is the 3d January, "I discovered that the Excise officers had been surveying the premises during the night, had entered on the specimen, 'The cistern illegally emptied and charged with fresh grain;'" and then you proceed to state the result of your communication with the collector at Dover upon that subject?—I went to the collector immediately.

15,112. And you state you respectfully request them to direct some experienced person to investigate this affair, and to cause the premises to be surveyed by uninterested parties?—Yes.

15,113. Is that the fraud upon which the proceedings against you were founded?—Yes.

15,114. To what does the letter of December 1847 relate?—That must have been to get off the 100l.; that was after the trial had passed.

15,115. It was not then to get off the 1,800l. or 1,900l.?—No.

15,116. That penalty having been already reduced to 100l.?—Yes.

15,117. And having obtained so much success, you applied a second time, namely, in December 1847, to be relieved from the 100l.?—Knowing I was innocent of the charge I tried to get the other off.

15,118. You succeeded in your first application, namely, to have the penalty reduced from the full amount, and you failed in your second, to get it remitted altogether?—All I asked for was for inquiry; I did not ask for a mitigation, not to acknowledge my guilt.

15,119. But you did not succeed in your application in December 1847 as to the 100l.?—No.

15,120. You had succeeded before that in getting it reduced to 100l.?—I had not succeeded in what I wanted; my object was to get an investigation into the affair.

15,121. You succeeded so far that instead of having to pay 1,800l you had to pay 100l.?—I did not succeed at all; I asked for an investigation.

15,122. Then the verdict was taken by consent for 100l.?—Yes.

15,123. It was done after some conversation between you and Lord Albert Conyngham?—It was after that; no doubt about it.

15,124. Did you apply to my Lord Albert Conyngham at Bifrons to assist you in having the penalty mitigated?—He is wrong there; I asked him to apply for an investigation.

15,125. And that was all?—That was all I wanted, and it was the thing I could not get.

15,126. Was that the time you went with Friend to Lord Albert Conyngham?—Yes.

15,127. You applied to him for the purpose of getting an investigation?—That was what I wanted.

15,128. When was that?—I cannot tell you.

15,129. Was it before the general election of 1847?—Certainly.

15,130. State what passed between you and Lord Albert Conyngham on the occasion when you went with Friend to Bifrons for the purpose of getting him to interfere for an investigation?—I went to ask his lordship to assist me in getting an inquiry, or getting the thing abandoned altogether, knowing I was innocent of it.

Charles Goodwin.

9th July 1853.

15,131. What did his lordship say?—Mr. Friend neglected a portion of his, because he was present and heard his lordship talk about the Exchequer thing, and all that; he went through all that in the presence of Friend, because his Lordship knew Friend and did not know me.

15,132. Then his lordship took you into a room?—Yes.

15,133. What passed when you were there alone?—He then asked me if he had done what I wished him to do; whether I would do all I could for him in his election; and I said I would, and I did, and I told Mr. Friend afterwards when I got out.

15,134. What time of the year was this?—I cannot tell; it was previous to the election.

15,135. Was his lordship at that time member of Parliament for Canterbury?—That I forget; you may judge, from the Exchequer thing and the election, and one thing and another; I had quite enough to do; I cannot tell.

15,136. When were you exchequered; in January?—January the 2d; and I was innocent of the charge.

15,137. Did you go to his lordship as soon as you were exchequered?—Oh dear, no; it was some considerable time afterwards. Had I not written so much of my innocence, and all that sort of thing to the Board, I do not think they would ever have gone into it; anybody who likes to investigate the thing, any practical man, will clearly see at once I was innocent.

15,138. You cannot undertake to say, at the time when this alleged conversation took place between you and Lord Albert Conyngham, that Lord Albert Conyngham was member for Canterbury?—I cannot at the present moment.

15,139. You were exchequered, were you, in January 1847?—Yes.

15,140. In December 1847 you endeavoured to get rid of the 100*l.* penalty?—There is no doubt about that.

15,141. Was the 100*l.* penalty imposed upon you at the trial in June?—I will not say when it was.

15,142. Did the trial come on once or twice in court?—It was either two or three times.

15,143. In court?—Yes.

15,144. You cannot tell me whether the verdict was given on the 25th of June, or whether on that day the trial came on and was postponed?—I cannot.

15,145. When did you first hear from the government that you were wanted to pay 100*l.*?—That was at the trial.

15,146. The penalty was imposed on you at the trial?—Yes.

15,147. But when did the Excise notify to you that you were called upon to pay it?—Immediately after; and I said I would not pay it.

15,148. My question is this; the penalty was mitigated down to 100*l.* at the trial, was it not?—Yes.

15,149. When did you receive formal application for that money?—That I cannot tell; it was some considerable time after that, because I tried hard to get off it.

15,150. You say in your evidence that it was after a twelvemonth the government wanted you to pay it?—I could not tell exactly.

15,151. A letter was written in December 1847, asking to be quit of it?—Yes.

15,152. The money was paid on the 2d of January 1848; is that so?—I do not know.

15,153. You stated before that you knew the money was paid, for that your friends sent it to the Canterbury Bank?—True; but I did not know the day it was paid.

15,154. Was it paid above a year after you were first exchequered?—I think so; but I cannot tell: I could have got it from the bank.

15,155. Therefore it is probable the formal application for the money was made to you in December 1847?—I should think it is very likely that the 100*l.* was then demanded.

15,156. The trial, I suppose, was in point of fact postponed from the 21st of June 1847 to Michaelmas term 1847, when the verdict by consent for 100*l.* was obtained; was that so?—I dare say it was.

15,157. In the beginning of the winter or the end of the autumn, after the general election?—Yes, I dare say that was so.

15,158. And you are quite certain that the conversation which you had with Lord Albert Conyngham was long before that?—Oh bless you, yes! before the election.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at Two o'clock.

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AN
ANALYTICAL INDEX
OF THE
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE
TAKEN BEFORE
**THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE
EXISTENCE OF CORRUPT PRACTICES**
IN THE
CITY OF CANTERBURY.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.



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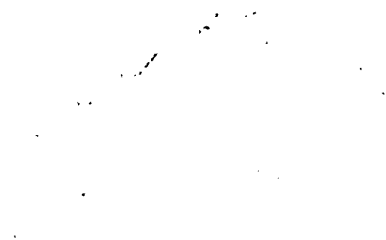
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General Election, 1837.—The accounts of the expenditure of Lord Albert Conyngham at this election were remitted to London to be audited, *Pilcher*, 2885.—Mr. Bradshaw's accounts were all audited by himself, *Pout*, 4010.

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Relating to the General Election of 1847.—Produces and delivers to the Commissioners a small red covered book, showing the expenditure of the Liberal committee on account of the general election of 1847, *Brent*, 978–980.—Also the election papers (marked 35) relating to the blue party, *Aris*, 9530.

Relating to the General Election of 1835.—Produces and delivers to the Commissioners a small marble-paper covered book containing detailed account of Lord Albert Conyngham's expenditure on account of this election, *Pilcher*, 2856.

ADMANS, HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman of Canterbury living at Seasalter, 7770–7703.—Was a "confidential," and entrusted with money to do business with, 7778–7780.—Can give an account of the money expended, 7783–7791.—Received 67*l.* from Mr. Pout a day or two after the election, 7793–7795.—Saw Mr. Pout before the election, and told him there were so many freemen at Whitstable who were to be had, if an allowance were given to each and something for witness for his services, 7802.—Did this quite by rule, 7803.—Gave Mr. Pout the names of these voters, who limited him to 10*l.* each, 7807.—Richard Admans, a relation of witness's, got 7*l.* for his vote; John Gardner, 3*l.*; Richard Friend, 7*l.*; Charles Evans, 7*l.*; William Watson, 7*l.*; Thomas Barnes, 10*l.*, 7810–7831.

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—Could not get Barnes under 10*l.*, 7832.—The cheap lots not always honourable, 7832.—Witness's an honourable lot, 7832.—Somerford had nothing for his vote beyond eating and drinking, 7837.—Sell had nothing; he joined company free, 7839.—With witness the party made nine, 7840.—Paid 6*l.* for breakfast, and 6*l.* for dinner, 7841, 7842.—Witness took 20*l.* for his own vote and services, 7846.—Always took care not to lose money when he had the handling of it, 7845.—Did not try to do Gardner out of his 3*l.*, 7847.—Paid him the 3*l.* a day or two after the election, 7854.—Refused at first to pay him, because witness found that he had already promised to vote, 7857.—Further evidence relative to the money paid Gardner, and the promise made on account of the vote, 7858.—Witness ordered a dinner, and drink, and all that was necessary for his voters, at the Builder's Arms, 7871.—Does not know of any persons who received money and did not account for it, 7875.—Witness's voters got all the money he undertook to pay them, 7877.—Witness got no more than 67*l.*, and gave an account showing who had the money, 7879–7882.—Received it all in gold, 7884.—Cannot recollect what money the Whitstable voters got in 1847, 7889, 7895.—Took up Admans, Gardner, Friend, and Barnes, and polled them for Clifton and Vance in 1847, 7896–7906.—Paid Gardner 3*l.*, and a trifle to each of the others for their votes in 1847, 7907, 7912.—Did not clear 20*l.* for his own vote and expenses in 1847; cannot recollect how much, 7914–7922.—Cannot recollect any other person except Mr. Pout, who gave witness money to bribe voters, 7925–7941.

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ADMANS, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Romilly and Somerville; got no money for his vote, 12,611–12,614.—Voted in 1847 for Smythe and Conyngham, and got 1*l.* for two colour tickets from Davey, 12,615–12,621.—Did not get 3*l.* from Davey; nothing more than the 1*l.* for the tickets, 12,623–12,629.—[George Davey.—Believes he gave Thomas Admans 3*l.*; put his name down on the paper at the time for that sum, 12,630.]—George White was present when Davey gave witness the 1*l.*, and can prove it, 12,631–12,632.

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Mr. Brown, a parliamentary agent, intrusted to defend the seat against the petition of 1852, *Johnstone*, 2631.—The same Mr. Brown present when Mr. Vance received the deputation from the Conservative party in 1850, to induce him to become a candidate, *Furley*, 5049.—Mr. Brown attended Mr. Vance to Canterbury on this occasion, and left with him, *ib.* 5201.

ALLWRIGHT, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted at the last election for Johnstone and Gipps; got 4*l.* from Kelson for his vote, 14,305–14,309.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, and got 6*l.* for his vote from Henry Allwright, 14,310–14,314.—Voted at the general election in 1841 for Bradshaw and Smythe, and got 5*l.* for his vote, 14,315–14,320.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman; voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, 13,441–13,443.—Was paid 35*s.* for seven days as messenger; had no money from Mr. Bennett, 13,444–13,446.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance; got 8*l.* from Mr. Bennett for his vote, 14,636–14,641.—Voted in 1847 for Bradshaw and Smythe; got nothing for his vote, 14,642–14,644.—Voted for Mr. Smythe, against Mr. Wilson; got nothing, lost his labour and spent his own money, 14,645, 14,646.

ANDREWS, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman; voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance; got 5*l.* for his vote from Mr. Bennett, 13,481–13,487.—Voted last year and got 16*s.* as messenger, 13,489–13,491.

ARIS, MR. JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is clerk to the magistrates of the city and borough, 38.—The candidates for Canterbury, at the last election, were Mr. Johnstone, Sir William Somerville, Colonel Romilly, the Honourable Mr. Smythe, and Mr. Gipps, 41.—Previously (4th March 1850), Colonel Romilly was returned in lieu of Lord Albert Conyngham, created a peer, 41, 42.—There was no opposition at that time; Mr. Vance canvassed the electors in the Conservative interest, but did not go to the poll, 42–49.—At the general election in 1847 the candidates were Lord A. Conyngham, the Hon. G. P. S. Smythe, Lord Clinton, and Mr. Vance, 50, 51.—Conyngham and Smythe were returned, 53.—Statement of numbers polled in 1850 and in 1852–53, 57.—Was agent for Romilly and Somerville at the last election, 58.—A committee, with Mr. Alderman Brent as chairman and Mr. Alderman Plummer as deputy chairman, managed the election for their candidates, 61–63.—Witness, as agent, had no funds; has never been connected with funds, 64.—Alderman Brent takes an active part in elections, and is generally the chairman of the liberal interest, 66, 67.—Blue is the liberal colour, and purple and orange the conservative colours, 68.—The purple and orange and red refer to the same interest, the conservative, 70, 71.—Witness never saw the accounts, and has never been guilty, directly or indirectly, of any bribery whatever, 74.—Was not paid for his services at the last election, 75.—Colour tickets not issued at the last

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election, 77.—Duties of colourmen; their pay and mode of appointment described, 78–85.—The appointment of colourmen made on the recommendation of voters, 78, 79.—This recommendation held to be equivalent to a pledged vote and booked accordingly, 80.—The ticket holders receive 5*s.* a day as long as the election lasts, 88, 90.—Mr. George Cooper usually manages the colourmen in the liberal interest, and Mr. George Smith in the conservative interest, 91–96.—Messengers are paid 5*s.* a day from the date of the application for the appointment, usually a few days before the election. Ticket holders or colourmen are paid during the time the election lasts, 99–103.—Has no personal knowledge that payments for their service extend over any lengthened period, 104.—Thinks the practice may be carried to greater lengths, but not with witness's knowledge, 105, 106.—The person appointed messenger may recommend two colourmen, 108.—Messengers are generally electors, but colourmen are not, 110, 111.—Some messengers have really arduous duties to perform, while others have none at all. Duties of messengers described, 114.—Is not aware of an appointment of a freeman as a colourman, 120.—Practice of the appointment of colourmen more particularly described, 121.—Has heard of the colour tickets having been sold, 124, 125.—This practice existed prior to the passing of the Reform Act, 127–131.—The 7 & 8 Geo. IV. intended to stop this practice, 132.—Colour tickets still demanded by the freemen as a right, notwithstanding this Act, 133.—The practice of granting head money or colour tickets very general on both sides previous to 1850. It was discontinued by the liberal interest at the last election, 143.—Col. Romilly, and Sir William Somerville, knowing it to be illegal, refused to sanction it, 144.—These gentlemen publicly intimated their refusal to pay more than the legal expenses, 146.—This intimation given in consequence of the receipt from the electors of large numbers of recommendations for colour tickets, 148–151.—Produces and delivers in a large packet of their recommendations, 152.—The majority of the liberal committee were anxious to discontinue the issue of colour tickets before the declaration of Sir W. Somerville, and Col. Romilly, 157, 158.—Cannot recollect the names of those members of the committee who opposed the abolition of the system, 160.—Witness was himself always against the practice, 165.—In former elections has assisted in carrying out the system, spoke against it, and stated its illegality, but had no power to stop it, 167–176.—First acted as agent and attended to the legal department in 1837, was concerned as such in the management of colour tickets, but always expressed himself averse to it, and ceased altogether to have anything to do with it since 1847, 177, 178.—The preparations for the expected contest in 1850 did not involve the issue of colour tickets in consequence of Col. Romilly's objections. The parties carrying colours at the elections of 1850 and 1852 were especially selected by Mr. Cooper, 185.—Thinks the refusal to issue colour tickets in 1852 caused the loss of the election, 192.—Between 200 and 300 electors went over to the other side in consequence of this refusal, 194, 195.—Both householders and freemen sent in recommendations for colour tickets, 197.—The tickets have been sold, but not the recommendations, 200–202.—Colourmen carry the flags on the day of nomination and election, 203.—Several hundreds are engaged on either side, but they do not all carry colours, 204, 205.—Men not carrying colours have no duties to do, 206.—They are supposed to be required to attend in the processions and protect the colours, 207.—Disturbances sometimes caused by the processions, 208–210.—Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville had colours at the last election, 212.—An immense number of men attended their colours, 214.—Colour tickets were issued by Mr. Cooper to a particular class of persons, but not to all who followed the colours, 215–219.—Does not know what money was paid for colour tickets at this election on account of Romilly and Somerville, 220.—Mr. Alderman Brent, the chairman of their committee, paid for the colours, 221, 222.—The man applying for a colour ticket considered as a pledged vote and booked as such, 223.—Has known several instances of this understanding having been violated, 224.—Colour tickets have in some cases been issued by both parties to one man, 225, 226.—Never heard of any money having been paid after the election had been secured, 229.—No gratuities at

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Christmas nor at any other time, 231, 232.—In addition to the system of colour tickets there were several cases of direct money bribery, 235.—These cases specified in the last petition, 236.—List of cases delivered to Mr. Coppock, 237.—Witness was engaged in getting up the evidence of these cases, 239.—Hayward bribed by Kelson at the Malt Shovel, one of these cases, 240.—Hayward himself reported this to witness, 242.—Henry White was bribed with 5*l.* by his son, John White, 246.—William Hadley was also bribed, 247.—These cases, all direct money bribes without reference to colours or messengers, 248.—Thomas Brown was bribed with 10*s.* first, and 3*l.* 10*s.* afterwards, 257.—Has heard from Hills that James Burt and John Twynam Burt were bribed, 258–261.—Dennis Jeanes said to have been bribed with 5*l.*, 265.—These parties both householders and freemen, 266, 278.—Thomas James and William H. Finn, all freemen, reported to have received bribes; Edward Jennings, a freeman, also bribed by Kelson, 286, 287.—Some of these parties have a double qualification as occupiers of 10*l.* houses and as freemen, 288–292.—The system of registering voters varies in different parishes according to the opinion and judgment of the overseers making the lists. In some lists all persons entitled to vote are inserted, in others freemen are included and only 10*l.* householders inserted, 300, 301.—List of persons said to have been bribed recapitulated, 303–326.—This list prepared for the committee of the House of Commons, 327, 328.—The colour ticket cases are those described in the list as bribed by Dr. Lochee or George F. Smith, 329.—Further evidence of direct bribery in money; John Gardner, with 1*l.* by Admans; Thomas Brown, with 3*l.* 10*s.* and 4*l.* 10*s.* by Kelson; Henry White with 5*l.*, and Charles White with 3*l.* John White and Thomas Brown absconded, and disobeyed the Speaker's warrant, 335–341.—No proceedings taken in these two cases, 342, 343.—Witness has in his possession, papers relative to the employment of voters as messengers, 345.—About 14 or 16 persons employed as messengers on the liberal side at the last election, 348.—These persons were voters, 350.—The colourmen men were put on by Mr. Cooper; cannot tell their number, 354–357.—Hobday furnished the band, and was paid 50*l.* for the two days, 361, 366.—At the last election there were five candidates, 368.—Mr. Smythe polled the smallest number of votes, 369.—Romilly and Somerville's chances of success were lessened by Mr. Smythe's becoming a candidate, 376.—They were further lessened in consequence of their determination not to issue colour tickets, 376–378.—In anticipation of their failure it was determined to watch the proceedings of their opponents, and unseat them on petition, 387.—Their determination not to issue colour tickets made known before their failure was anticipated, 388.—Brent was the chairman, and Plummer the deputy chairman of Romilly and Somerville's committee, 395.—No formal committee appointed, any persons casually attending the committee room considered as members of the committee, 394.—A barrister, the Hon. Mr. Elliott was Col. Romilly's professional adviser, 403, 404.—Thinks the failure of Romilly and Somerville consequent upon the non-issue of colour tickets and the appearance of Mr. Smythe as candidate, 406.—Knows Thomas Scoones, he is clerk to Messrs. Kingsford, solicitors to the sitting members, 407–410.—Evidence explanatory of a letter addressed by Scoones to a Mr. James of London, 414.—This Mr. James supposed to be Mr. James Kelson, who was absent from the inquiry before the Committee of the House of Commons, 414.

ARIS, Mr. JOHN. (*His Examination resumed.*)—The pencil marks in the canvassing book are the remarks of the canvassers, the result of their canvass, in fact, transferred to the general canvassing book of the committee, 2072, 2073.—The dashes indicate promises, 2075.—The requests of the voter on the canvass are put down when no promise is given, 2078.—There is no list of the promises for 1850; there was no time to get up the usual papers, 2080.—The information given in the canvassers' book is transferred to the committee book, 2083.—Has no other canvass book than that given in, 2086.—Took down all the information given in the private books of the canvassers and transferred it to the committee book, 2091–2095.

ARIS, Mr. JOHN. (*His Examination resumed.*)—Has prepared a list of the voters on the register of 1852, distinguishing freemen from householders, 3301.—There are 946 freemen, and 635 householders, making a total of 1581 who could vote in 1852, 3332.

ARIS, Mr. JOHN. (*His Examination resumed.*)—Has the papers relating to the canvassing books of 1850 and 1852; cannot find the list of promises of 1850, 3987.—Has made the strictest search, but cannot find the papers the Commissioners require, 3988–3991.

ARIS, Mr. JOHN. (*His Examination resumed.*)—Delivers in various papers connected with the elections—the election papers of 1847 on the blue side (*marked* 35), of 1852 (*marked* 36). Briefs and papers connected with the election petition of 1852 (*marked* 37), and the poll books from 1830 to 1852 (*marked* 38), 9529, 9530.—Does not recollect any applications for colour tickets in 1850, produces a bundle of 1852, 9531.

ASHENDEN, Mr. THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is the son in law of Mr. Ward; received the envelope containing money referred to in Mr. Ward's evidence, 8256, 8257.—Does not know the amount enclosed in the envelope; did not know at the time that it was money, 8258.—Took the letter and dropped it into Mr. Bligh's window, 8263, 8264.—Did not see any one in the room at the time, 8267.—Was committee clerk, and suspected it was a confidential communication because none of the messengers were sent, 8270.—Did not know that there were other monies going out the same way, 8272.—People came into the committee room and told witness they wished to arrange about their votes, 8274.—One man of the name of White told witness that he wanted to make arrangements about his vote, as he had been offered money on the Blue side, 8275.—Burt, a tinman, also wanted an arrangement made, 8281.—Told these persons to apply to the chairman of the committee, 8285–8287.—Did not know of any bribery going on, 8290.—Saw about 2*l.* paid to the messengers by Mr. Holtum, 8295, 8300.—Supposes this was bribery, 8306.—Knows nothing beyond what he has already stated of any bribery, 8314.—Remembers William Pickering coming into the committee room, and asking for a messenger's place, 8317–8319.—Asked him if he had promised his vote for Gipps and Johnstone, 8320.—He said, if witness would promise the place, he would promise the vote, 8321.—Referred him to Mr. Taylor, who had charge of the messengers, 8326.—Believes Pickering was objected to in some way, 8327.—Saw him again in the committee room, but he did not give witness any recommendation for colourmen's tickets, 8336, 8337.—Has seen Pickering's evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, relating to his application for colourmen's tickets, 8341.—Got a memorandum from Pickering, which was put on the file, 8347.—Several other persons applied for colourmen's tickets, and promised their votes, 8352.—Filed all their applications; many of them without even looking at them, 8355.—Knows Moore, of Lamb Lane, a bricklayer; does not recollect his coming into the committee room before the election, nor whether he was employed as a messenger, 8356–8358.—He was not the messenger employed at the committee room, 8359.—Pilcher and Brown were the messengers generally employed at the committee room, 8360, 8361.

ASHENDEN, Mr. (*His Examination resumed.*)—Was entrusted to deliver the packet to Mr. Bligh, 9463.—Cannot say whether it was an adhesive envelope or sealed with wax, 9464.—It did not leave witness's hands until he dropped it in a chair in Mr. Bligh's room, 9467.—The envelope had not been opened before it was given to witness, nor was it opened while in his charge, 9468.

ATTWOOD, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Romilly and Somerville; got nothing for his vote, 11,995–11,998.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, and got 3*l.* for his vote from Goodwin, 11,999–12,005.

AUDIT OF ELECTION ACCOUNTS:—

Denies that he audited the bribery accounts at the election of 1847, *Smythe*, 2554.—Mr. William Delmar, Dr. Lochee, and Mr. Kingsford audited the accounts of the Conservative expenditure on account of the election in 1852, *Kingsford*, 5448.

AUSTEN, MINTER. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted for the Tories at the last election, and got 4*l.* for his vote from Kelson, 10,721–10,726.—Voted for the Tories in 1847, and got 6*l.* for his vote from Allwright, 10,727–10,731.

AUSTIN, GEORGE. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, and got 4*l.* for his vote from Kelson, 10,800–10,804.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, and got 6*l.* for his vote, 10,805–10,808.—Is a freeman, 10,809.

ANDREWS, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted at the last election for Johnstone and Romilly; got no money for his vote, 14,662–14,664.—Recommended his brother to Johnstone's committee for a colour ticket, 14,665.—Was not employed as a messenger, 14,666.—Voted for the Tories in 1847; got two colour tickets, but no money, 14,669.—14,672.

AUSTEN, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted for the Blues in 1852; got nothing for his vote, 12,015–12,018.—Voted for Conyngham and Smythe in 1847, and was paid 3*l.* by Goodwin, 12,019–12,021.—Got 10*l.* for his vote at the single-handed contest in 1841, 12,027.—Cannot say who gave witness this 10*l.*, 12,028.—Voted for Bradshaw and Smythe at the general election in 1841, but got nothing for his vote, 12,029–12,033.

AUSTEN, EDWARD JEFFERY. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Romilly and Somerville; got nothing for his vote, 12,292–12,295. Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe; got nothing for his vote, 12,296–12,301.—Did not get any money from Mr. Rutter, 12,302–12,305.—Has a brother a voter; got no money from Mr. Rutter for his brother, 12,307–12,313.—Mr. Vincent offered witness 5*l.* at the last election to vote for the Tories, which he declined to take, and voted for the Blues, 12,314–12,319.

BADCOCK, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe; got no money, and had no tickets, 14,512–14,517.—Was with Mr. Cullen at this election keeping a few voters together, 14,518.—Did not see Cullen bribe or promise money to any one in 1847, 14,519, 14,520.

BAILEY, EDWARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Took an active part in the election of 1847, 12,669–11,671.—Fetched Wood from Maidstone and polled him for the Reds, 12,673.—Paid him 1*l.* for his time and expenses, 12,677.—Wood said he would not vote unless he was paid, 12,682.—Told him he might get more after he had voted, 12,679.—Brought no other person from Maidstone to vote, nor from any other place, 12,687.—Wood is now living at Maidstone, 12,691.—Canvassed other voters, but cannot recollect their names, 12,693.—Paid no other persons for travelling expenses in 1847 except Wood, 12,695.—Has perhaps spent a few shillings in treating, but not more, 12,696.—Voted for the Reds in 1847, and was paid 3*l.*, his expenses and time, 12,702.—Had four journeys, going and coming, and lost four or five days, 12,703–12,706.—Was working at Tonbridge Wells at the time; went from thence to Canterbury, and was then engaged to go after Wood at Maidstone; brought Wood to Canterbury in a horse and gig, in the middle of the night, and paid all the expenses, 12,706.—Had 3*l.* for his trouble, and 1*l.* to go to Maidstone with, 12,708, 12,709.—Got this money after the election, when he made out his account, 12,710–12,716.

BAILEY, EDWARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted for Gipps in 1852; got nothing for his vote, 12,061–12,064.—Voted for Smythe in 1847, and got 6*l.*; 3*l.* for himself, and 3*l.* for his son, John Bailey, 12,065–12,070.

BAILEY, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps; got no money for his vote, 12,071–12,074.—Voted in 1847 for Smythe and Conyngham; got 3*l.* for his vote from his father, 12,075–12,079.

BAILEY, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman; voted at the last election for Johnstone and Gipps; got nothing for his vote, neither money, colour tickets, nor messenger's place, 14,673–14,683.

BAINES, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted at the last election for Johnstone and Gipps; was employed as messenger eighteen days, and was paid 1*l.* 2*s.*, 14,321–14,331.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, and got 5*s.* a day as messenger, carrying out circulars, &c., 14,332–14,337.

BAND:—

The Liberal party paid 50*l.* for the music at the last election, *Aris*, 365.—£25 a day for two days, *ib.*—People would apply to play in the band who knew nothing of music, and some came as voters, and gave much trouble, *Brent*, 887.—At the last election Hobday, a musician in the town, contracted to supply the band for 25*l.* a day, *Brent*, 887.—The Blue committee paid 65*l.* for the band in 1847, *Brent*, 1008.

BANNERS (*see Colours of Candidates.*)

BARBER, GEORGE. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Was canvassed, but refused to vote for either party at the last election, 12,480.—Voted for the Reds in 1847; got no money for his vote, but was paid 1*l.* for expenses of the previous election, 12,482–12,488.—Got this money from Watts, by order of Mr. Pilcher, 12,489.—Is quite sure he did not get 2*l.*, 12,493.—Got 1*l.* from the Blue party, and then voted Red, 12,498.

BARNET, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted for Conyngham and Smythe in 1847, got no money for his vote, 11,169–11,171.—Spent between 4*l.* and 5*l.* in treating electors, 11,174.—Was instructed by Dray, Goodwin, and others, of the party, to keep certain voters together, and spent this money in doing so, 11,176–11,179.—Was repaid by Mr. Stredwick, 11,186, 11,187.—Had the money on the morning of the election, 11,189.—The voters witness was to keep together were his two brothers-in-law, 11,191.—Received about 4*l.*, 11,195.—The two voters had various half-crowns; if witness had not dropped them half-a-crown or five shillings occasionally, they would have bolted, 11,198.—The two voters were Thomas Stredwick and Thomas Tookey, 11,199–11,203.

BARNES, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted for Johnstone and Gipps in 1852; got 9*l.* 10*s.* from Admans for his vote, 11,757–11,761.—Agreed for 10*l.*, but Admans stopped 10*s.* for his services, 11,762–11,769.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, and was paid 9*l.* 10*s.* by Admans, under similar circumstances, 11,770–11,776.

BARTON, ROBERT. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance; got 5*l.* from Mr. Marsh for the vote, 13,638, 13,643.

BARKER, ROBERT. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is clerk in the bank of Hammond and Co., 10,254.—Remembers Mr. Pout changing a check for 66*l.* odd, the day before the election of 1852, the 3rd July, 10,256.—The check was drawn by the Rev. Edward Penny in favour of Mr. Pout, 10,260, 10,261.—Numbers and description of the notes paid Mr. Bligh, 10,263.—One of the 20*l.* notes was brought back to the bank on the 6th July by Mr. Bligh, 10,264, 10,265.—Evidence of the practice of the bank in changing notes, 10,267, 10,284.

BEAN, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, and got 4*l.* from Thomas Marsh for his vote, 12,432–12,438.—Voted in 1847 for Smythe, and got 3*l.* from Goodwin, 12,439.—Has not received money for his vote at any other election, 12,449.

BECK, STEPHEN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted at the last election for Johnstone and Gipps; got nothing for his vote; had neither colour tickets nor messenger's place, 14,591–14,596.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance; got nothing for his vote, was not a messenger, and got no colour tickets, 14,602–14,606.—Witness's son was a messenger in 1852, 14,606.

BECKFORD, MRS. ANNE. (*Analysis of her Evidence.*)—Denies that Abrahams the Jew gave witness's father 3*l.* on Somerville's election, as he stated in his evidence, 14,789.—Witness's father is since dead, and she was always present with him, as he was not fit to

BECKFORD, MRS. ANNE—continued.

be left alone, and she can be upon her oath that he did not get a farthing at the election, 14,789-14,793.—Witness went up with him to vote, 14,791.—Neither witness nor her father got any money from Abrahams for the vote, 14,795-14,797.—Was told by Johnstone the miller that Abrahams said he had got 3*l.* from Mr. Rutter and did not know who to pitch it upon, and he was told to pitch it upon "a dead man," 14,799-14,803.—Abrahams says that he gave the money to witness's father at the door; but this is not true, as he could not speak, 14,804, 14,805.—Witness and her mother could understand her father, but no one else, 14,806, 14,807.—He was childish in 1847, but not bed-ridden, 14,813.—Her father could not have received any money without the knowledge of witness or her mother, as one or the other were always with him, 14,814-14,822.

BENNETT, EDWARD. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1847, 13,240, 13,241.—Received 357*l.* from Mr. Pout, 13,244.—Has prepared a list, showing the expenditure of this sum as correctly as he could from memory, 13,245-13,254.—Delivers in list of names of persons to whom witness gave money on account of the election of 1847, with the sums set against each name, 13,255.—The list contains 47 names, showing an expenditure of 304*l.*, 13,225.—Gave money to three persons to bribe other parties, and not for their own votes, 13,259.—Gave George Corthall 11*l.*; James Kelson between 40*l.* and 50*l.*, and Robert Hare Morris 10*l.* or 12*l.* for the purpose of bribing other persons, 13,261-13,268. [Edward Pierce denies having received 5*l.* of Bennett, 13,380.]

BEST, THOMAS. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, and got a present of a 1*l.* six days after the election, by Kelson, 10,767-10,773.—Told Kelson that he had promised his vote, 10,774.—Never got a present of a sovereign before by Kelson or any one else, 10,775-10,777.—Kelson had spoken to witness about his vote previous to the election, 10,778, 10,779.—Voted for the Blue party in 1847, and got a colour ticket, for which he was paid 1*l.*, 10,785-10,791.

BEST, JOSEPH. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a freeman; voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance; got 4*l.* for his vote from Mr. Bennett, 13,592-13,596.—Voted in 1852 for Johnston and Gipps; got one colour ticket, and was paid 10*s.* for it, but no money nor messenger's place, 13,598-13,606.

BIRT, WILLIAM. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a freeman; voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, and got 5*l.* for his vote, 13,607-13,611.—His son had a colour ticket on witness's recommendation, 13,607-13,614. [EDWARD BENNETT. Paid William Birt either 7*l.* or 8*l.* for his vote in 1847, cannot recollect which, 13,617.] Did not get a farthing from Mr. Bennett for his vote in 1847; got the money from Thomas Friend, who paid it to witness's wife, 13,618-13,620. [EDWARD BENNETT.—Is quite certain he gave William Birt the money for his vote, 13,621.—Statement of his reasons for believing so, 13,622.—Birt was elected chairman of a committee of 16 or 18 persons, and offered 10*l.* for their votes round, 13,622.—Gave Birt either 7*l.* or 8*l.* in the street, 13,627.—Did not give the money to Friend; had nothing to do with Friend at that election, 13,628.] Was chairman of a party who offered their votes for 10*l.* apiece to Bennett, 13,629.—Saw Mr. Bennett and told him of this resolution, which Bennett declined; did not speak to Bennett again until after the election, 13,629.

BLIGH, JAMES. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a plasterer, and a voter of Canterbury since 1820; generally on the conservative side, 8108-8111.—Received 2*l.* from Pout at the election of 1852, to pay two voters from Faversham for their expenses, 8113.—Witness paid John White who absconded 15*l.* for three votes; his father's, brother's, and his own vote, 8126-8134.—Got the money from Mr. Henry Ward, and paid it after the election, 8135-8159.—Had nothing to do with White's going away, 8161.—Had bribed White at a former election, 8163.—Paid him 3*l.* 10*s.* for his vote in 1841, 8166, 8172.—Had nothing to do with White at the election of 1847, nor any other person in respect of bribery. May have recommended for colour tickets or messengers, 8178-8180.

BLIGH, Mr. (Examination resumed.)—Upon his oath received only 15*l.* from Mr. Ward, 8368.—Received it in the envelope referred to in Ashenden's evidence as having been dropped into witness's window, 8369.—Did not receive 15*l.* from any other party, 8373.—Did not ask for any specific sum; did not ask for 30*l.*, 8377.—The mode of delivering the money was suggested by Mr. Ward himself, 8378.—Witness sent his little girl to watch for the parcel, 8383-8388.

BLIGH, Mr. JAMES. (His Examination resumed.)—Has heard Mr. Collard's evidence, stating that he put 30*l.* in an envelope, sealed and directed to witness, and caused it to be dropped into the window by Ashenden, 9360.—The packet contained 15*l.* only, a 10*l.* and a 5*l.* note, 9364.—Upon his oath this was all it contained when opened by witness, 9364.—The packet was brought to witness by his daughter, a girl of 14 years old, who laid it upon the table, and left the room before it was opened, 9365, 9366.—Witness's wife was present when he opened the packet, 9367.—Paid White 14*l.* out of the money, and changed both notes for that purpose at the Canterbury bank, 9372, 9373.—Does not know the numbers of either of the notes, 9374.—Changed the notes to take 1*l.* out, which witness had advanced White to go to Ashford, 9378.—Changed both notes, and paid in gold to prevent the transaction being traced, 9390, 9391.—Only changed two notes at the Bank in that week, 9399.—Has changed many since, 9400.—If 30*l.* were put into the envelope, it must have been altered before it came to witness's house, 9405-9409.—Told Mr. Ward on the same night that he only got 15*l.*, and Mr. Ward said he should have more by and bye, as Vincent and Kelson wanted some, 9411, 9412.—Keeps an account with the Canterbury bank, and has no objection to any inquiry being made respecting the notes paid in exchange by witness since the election, 9422-9425.

BLIGH, Mr. JAMES. (His Examination again resumed.)—Thinks the envelope containing the 15*l.* from Mr. Ward, was sealed when it came to witness's hands, 9440-9404.—It was not sealed with sealing wax, but fastened with an adhesive envelope, 9445-9447.—The envelope opened easily; it was loose, but neither wet nor torn, 9445-9453.

BLIGH, Mr. JAMES. (His Examination resumed.)—Told Mr. Ward on the same day as that on which he received the money, and told Mr. Pout the next day that he only got 15*l.*, 9527, 9528.

BLIGH, Mr. JAMES. (His Examination resumed.)—Witness bribed his two nephews, George and Frederick with 2*l.* apiece, John White 15*l.* for himself, brother, and father, deducting 1*l.* for money owing by White to witness, 9788-9790.—Paid no money to any other party for their vote, 9793, 9794.—Paid no other personally, but caused money to be paid through other parties, 9796.—Received 15*l.* from the committee which was dropt into witness's window, 9798.—Had 20*l.* from Mr. Pout and gave 13*l.* to Thomas Marsh; 5*l.* and 4*l.* for the votes of Bean and Sayer, and 4*l.* for Marsh himself, 9800-9812.—Gave William Cogger 7*l.* for Ebenezer Master's vote, 9817-9821.—Got this 20*l.* from Mr. Pout on the 6th July, two days before the election, 9826-9829.—Is not certain whether his daughter brought him the envelope with the notes, on the nomination or on the day he got the 20*l.* from Mr. Pout, 9831.—This money from Mr. Pout was a 20*l.* note, which witness changed at the bank on the same day, 9836.—Has ascertained at the bank that he changed a 20*l.* on that day, 9836.—Is still quite certain that the envelope dropt into witness's window contained only 15*l.*, a 10*l.* and 5*l.* note, 9839, 9845.—Did not tell any one what sum of money he wanted to bribe the Whites with, did not tell Mr. Ward, 9848.—Attended Mr. Collard's district committee, but did not speak to Mr. Collard about this business, 9851-9861.—Mr. Pout Paid witness money for bribing other voters, 9863.—Paid Packman 3*l.* 10*s.* for colour polls, the balance on an old bill of 1847, 9871.—The original bill was 5*l.*, and 1*l.* 10*s.* had been paid; the polls were made by Packman's son, 9874-9878.

BLIGH, Mrs. (Analysis of her Evidence.)—Is the wife of James Bligh, 9472.—Was present when her daughter brought a letter to her husband, 9475.—It contained 10*l.* and a 5*l.* note, both of the Canterbury Bank,

BLIGH Mrs.—continued.

9478-9480.—Cannot say whether the envelope was sealed or not, 9481.—Witness's little girl took it up as it was dropped into the window, and gave it to her father, 9487, 9488.—Saw her husband open the note, who said when he saw the contents, "This is little enough," 9498, 9499.—Suspected her husband was to receive money when she heard him tell her little girl that he expected a note, 9503-9506.—Was fetched by a messenger of the court. Was not told what she was wanted for, 9507, 9508.—Her husband opened the letter in her presence, and showed that both notes were of the Canterbury bank, 9522-9526.

BLINKS, SAMUEL. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Has voted

as a householder since 1847, 7079.—Voted then for Clifton and Vance; in 1852 for Romilly and Somerville, 7083, 7084.—Did not promise Gipps and Johnstone; worked for them at the election, but left them and voted for the other party, 7087.—Was employed by Mr. Holland to get voters for Gipps and Johnstone; 7090.—Was to find out how much money would be wanted for voters, and take the names to Mr. Holland, 7093.—Supposes the voters were to have been paid for their votes, 7094.—Did not get any money to pay them, 7095.—Witness saw all the voters whose names are in the list except two, 7096.—George Ellis first asked 6*l.*, and subsequently refused to vote without 10*l.*; Edward Hayward of the Military Road wanted 5*l.*, 7102.—William Anderson, a shoemaker, in Broad Street, promised for Mr. Gipps, as a situation had been procured for his daughter, but refused to vote for Johnstone, 7105.—George Parsons of Chantry Lane, had half a sovereign when he was canvassed, by Thomas Taylor, but said he wanted 6*l.* for his vote, 7108-7114.—Finn, of Selling, a voter, not seen by witness, but spoken to by a grocer of the same place; wanted money for his vote, but named no price, 7115, 7121.—James Woollett, of Ivy Lane, also wanted money, but named no sum; gave both names to Mr. Holland, 7122-7129.—James Birt was spoken with through his father, who went to Mr. Holland, 7130-7137.—George Woollett, or Ivy Lane, expected something, but named no price, 7138-7142.—Promised John Carpenter, of the Military, either 5*l.* or 6*l.* for his vote, 7143, 7144.—Edward Watson wanted money, but appeared to hang off to see if he could not get more money from Mr. Smithson, who he said had known him many years, 7145-7158.—Henry Royce, a shoemaker, promised his vote if 5*l.* were sent him in a letter, 7159-7162.—Cannot give much information respecting the names in the second list, which is Mr. Marsh's, 7163.—Spoke with three men only in Marsh's list, 7163.—Marsh polled his men in 1847 at 10*l.* each, and gave a list of the parties, which witness gave to Mr. Holland, 7165.—These parties were William Lemar, Ruttington Lane, John Ratcliffe, and Edward March himself, to have 10*l.*, but no price was put down in the list of Longport; John Wood, Ruttington Lane, would not vote for less than 10*l.*; Charles Wood and Richard Wood, both of Ruttington Lane, Millgate, Dargate, and Parsons, conclude the list, 7170-7187.—Handed witness's own list and a copy of Marsh's list to Mr. Holland, 7191.—Holland said the committee would not take either witness's list or Marsh's, 7192, 7193.—The list shown to witness by the commissioners as Mr. Holland's list includes names not given in by witness, 7196.—Points out the names in this list which witness had given in, 7197-7202.—This list prepared by Mr. Holland for the committee from information given by witness, so far as regards the names not copied out, 7203-7208.—Gave in several names of voters with whom he had no direct communication; only heard that they wanted money, 7212.—Witness was not paid for his services, 7217.—Ceased to act for the Reds on the Monday before the election, 7218.—Was dissatisfied because he was not paid for his services, 7221.—Had no remuneration whatever from the Blues, but voted for them notwithstanding, 7224.—Was afterwards employed by them, and procured evidence against the Tories, 7225.—At the time witness prepared the list of voters to be bribed, expected a petition, 7229.—Did not prepare the list as a trap for the Tories to form a petition upon afterwards, 7231.—Got no part of Hayward's bribe, 7233.—Did not send him to Kelson, 7234.—Expected Mr. Holland would have handed witness the money to pay the voters in his list, 7238.—Did not intend to interfere with Marsh's list, 7241.—Expected to be paid

BLINKS, SAMUEL.—continued.

for his trouble; should have been satisfied with 1*l.* a head if he had taken up 20 voters; thinks a man ought to be paid who does dirty work, 7250, 7251.—Witness would have left the payment for his services to the generosity of the committee, 7254.—Expected to have been handsomely paid, 7255.—Should not have thought 10*l.* handsome payment, 7258.—Would rather have had 20*l.*, 7261.—Did not go over to the Blues on a split for 20*l.*, 7262.—Left the Reds because he did not like the system, 7263.—Did not tell the Blues that he had been badly treated by the Reds, 7264.—Does not know what Marsh expected, 7266.—Mr. Goodwin bribes more in a wholesale way than witness, and no doubt makes a better thing of it, 7268.—Should have been well paid at 1*l.* a head for every vote polled, 7274.—It has always been understood in Canterbury that the man who brought voters to the poll should be paid for his services, 7277.—Does not know any more bribery agents except Goodwin, 7279.—Thinks Holland the tailor would have done so, but he was afraid, and got witness to do the dirty work, 7283.—There was no understanding on the subject between witness and Holland, 7285.—Expected payment in proportion to the risk of detection, 7289.—Did not write to the conservative committee, nor to any person on the committee, nor to any other person, for confidential employment, 7291-7294.—Considered himself very ill used by the Reds, and voted in revenge for the Blues, 7296.—Witness is aware that he has done wrong in the bribery business, and is very sorry for it, 7298.—Should have considered himself bound to have voted for the Reds if they had accepted his agency, and taken his list, 7299.—Did not attempt to sell his list to the Pinks, 7300, 7301.—Does not know Wood's Christian name; Marsh can tell, 7304.—Marsh is at present in Canterbury, 7307.—Has no further information to give, 7308.

BLINKS, SAMUEL. (*His Examination resumed.*)—Got 8*l.* only from Mr. Bennett on account of the election of 1847, and not 10*l.*, 13,269-13,271.—[Edward Bennett can swear that he gave Blinks 10*l.*, 13,272.]—Received 8*l.* from Mr. Bennett, and not 10*l.*, 13,273-13,277.

BLOGG, WILLIAM WATERS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1847 as a freeman for Clinton and Vance; got 5*l.* from Mr. Finch for his vote, 13,278-13,286.—[Edward Bennet gave Blogg 5*l.* himself, 13,287.]—Got the 5*l.* from Mr. Finch, 13,288.—Voted in 1852; got no money for his vote, 13,289-13,290.

BLOGG, GEORGE ROBERT. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, and got two colour tickets, 14,431-14,436.

BLOGG, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, and got two colour tickets, and kept them for himself, 14,464-14,469.—Voted in 1847 for Smythe and Vance, and got nothing, 14,470-14,475.

BLOGG, CHARLES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted at the last election for Somerville and Romilly; got nothing for his vote, 14,684-14,688.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe; was employed as messenger and paid 1*l.* 4*s.* for actual services, but neither money nor colour tickets, 14,690-14,694.

BLOGG, JAMES [St. Peter's.] (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1852 for Romilly and Somerville, but got no money for his vote, 14,695-14,697.—Voted in 1847 for Smythe and Conyngham; got 1*l.* 4*s.* for actual services as messenger, but no money for his vote, 14,698-14,703.

"BLUES"—

The designation of the Liberal party in Canterbury, from their using blue colours, *Aris*, 68.

BOORMAN, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted for Johnstone and Gipps in 1852, and got 5*l.* from Kelson for his vote, 10,732-10,737.—Voted for Clinton and Vance in 1847, and got 1*l.* from Kelson to pay his travelling expenses, twelve miles, 10,738-10,742.

BOORMAN, THOMAS. (*His Examination resumed.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1847; got 5*l.* for his vote from Mr. Kelson, not from Mr. Bennett, 13,435–13,439.

BOREE, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1852 for Romilly and Somerville, and in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, 14,221–14,225.—Never received any money, 14,226.

BOREE, CHARLES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, and got 2*l.* for his vote, 11,079–11,084.—Got 1*l.* from Robert Collard and 1*l.* from Mr. Rutter, 11,085.

BOROUGH OF CANTERBURY:—

The parliamentary borough consists of 14 parishes in the city, and 10 or 12 parts of parishes in the county now annexed to the borough, *Aris*, 301.—The parliamentary borough consists of 23 parishes, 14 within the city, and 6 entire parishes and 3 parts of parishes without the city boundary, *Saunders*, 14,827.—The population of the city at the last census was nearly 16,000, *Saunders*, 14,831.—Cannot tell the population of the portion of the borough without the city, *ib.* 14,833.—Thinks the entire population of the borough is about 19,000, *ib.* 14,835.—List of parishes in the borough, with the number of voters in each parish as 10*l.* householders, *ib.* 14,838.

BOURNE, EDWARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted (as householder) at the last election for Johnston and Gipps, 13,687–13,690.—Got 5*l.* from Mr. Taylor for his vote, 13,691–13,695.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, and lived at Monastery-street, 13,969–13,700.

BRADFORD, EDWIN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman of Canterbury, 10,407.—Knew Oakenfull, now dead, who formerly kept the Bell public-house in Canterbury, 10,413–10,417.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, 10,418.—Got 7*l.* from Oakenfull for his vote at the election, 10,422–10,426.—Voted at the last election for Johnstone and Gipps, and got 7*l.* from Kelson for witness's vote, 10,427–10,431.—Has three brothers of the name of Bradford, 10,437.—Henry Bradford got 7*l.* from Oakenfull for voting for Clinton and Vance in 1847, 10,437.—Henry Bradford got 7*l.* from Kelson for his vote at the last election, 10,443–10,445.—Does not know whether he got this money; knows it was agreed he was to have it for his vote, 10,446, 10,447.—William Bowers Bradford got 7*l.* for his vote in 1847 from Oakenfull, 10,448–10,454.—Believes he got 7*l.* at the last election from Kelson, for voting for Johnstone and Gipps, 10,456–10,459.—Francis Hammond Bradford, another brother, voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, 10,460.—Does not know whether he got any money for his vote, 10,461, 10,462.—Thinks he voted for Romilly and Somerville at the last election, but does not know whether he got any money for it or not, 10,465, 10,466.—Witness and all his brothers vote as freemen, 10,469.—Knows Edward Marsh, he voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, 10,471–10,473.—Thinks he got 7*l.* for his vote from Mr. Oakenfull, 10,474–10,476.—Marsh and all witness's brothers were present when Oakenfull paid this money, 10,478–10,486.—John Hart Ratcliffe, James Coppins, also voted for Clifton and Vance in 1847, and witness believes both got 7*l.* apiece for their votes, 10,492–10,505.

BRADFORD, HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted at the last election and got 7*l.* for his vote, got 7*l.* also for his vote in 1847, from Oakenfull, 10,506–10,512.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM BOWER. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted for the Reds in 1852, and got 7*l.* from Kelson for his vote; got 7*l.* from Oakenfull for his vote in 1847, 10,513–10,122.

BRADFORD, ANTHONY. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted last year for Johnstone and Gipps, and got 7*l.* from Kelson for his vote, 10,821–10,827.

WILLIAM, BRADLEY. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps; got three colour tickets, but no money, 14,251–14,257.—Gave the tickets to his two sons and brother, 14,258.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, and got 7*l.* 10*s.* for his vote from Harding, 14,260–14,264.—Witness's relations got 10*s.* each on their tickets, 14,268.

BRENT, Mr. Alderman JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is an alderman of Canterbury since 1830, and a freeman, 793–796.—Always has voted as a freeman, and not as a householder, and on the liberal interest, 797.—Was chairman of the liberal committee at the election in 1850, and acted as such in 1847, although there was at that time no regular chairman, 798, 799.—Has generally acted as chairman without any formal appointment, 802.—Mr. Rutter was treasurer in 1847, and witness was chairman and treasurer in 1850 and 1852. Mr. Pilcher, the Marchioness of Conyngham's steward, was treasurer to Lord Albert Conyngham, 804.—There was a large expenditure at the election when Mr. Wilson and Mr. Smythe were candidates, 805.—This was previous to the general election in 1841, 808–815.—Mr. Edward Plummer, now dead, acted for Mr. Wilson on this occasion, 817–819.—Agrees with Mr. Aris's evidence in respect of the practice of issuing colour tickets, 822.—This system generally prevalent at all elections at Canterbury, 823.—Did not know that the system was illegal until informed by Gill, an agent from London; afterwards witness refused to have anything more to do with it, 823–825.—Gill came down in consequence of Mr. Plumtree Gipps's petition against Lord Albert Conyngham in 1837, 826.—The system was changed when found to be illegal, and the voter nominated two friends for colour tickets instead of taking them himself, 828, 829.—Never heard that the latter practice was wrong, 830.—Head money never given in this borough, 831.—Has heard that Lord Clifton complimented each voter with half a guinea at Christmas, 832.—This practice long since discontinued, 834.—At that time there were no colour tickets, 835.—Cannot recollect the particulars of any election proceedings prior to 1847, 837.—Thinks Alderman Henry Cooper can give earlier information, 842.—Believed that all voters taking money for service were disqualified, and that their votes would be struck off on a scrutiny, but did not consider colour tickets bribery, 843, 845.—The practice of issuing colour tickets common on both sides, and was done without any concealment, 848, 849.—Tickets were issued to prevent any persons obtaining payment except the parties performing the services, 850.—Thinks the voter who nominated the ticket men may in some cases have received the money, 851.—Admits that this was very irregular, 851.—Thinks the voters themselves and not their nominees would receive the money, 855.—The nominees often members of the voter's family, frequently his children, 855.—Did not consider this bribery, 857.—Has always avoided anything like direct bribery, 857.—During the last four or five years they have thought and acted differently in respect of colour tickets, 861, 862.—Found great difficulty in making any change or improvement, on account of the prevalence of the practice, 814.—Always considered the issue of colour tickets an inducement to vote, 866.—The illegality of the practice proclaimed by Col. Romilly in 1850, 868.—Since that time, it has been altogether discontinued by the Liberals, 870.—Was not surprised at hearing the system declared illegal, 871.—Did not communicate this opinion to their opponents, 872.—The fact of the liberal party having ceased to issue colour tickets soon known to the other party, 873.—Did not calculate upon unseating their opponents on petition on the ground of bribery by colour tickets, 874.—The cost of a petition usually sufficient to deter them from such a proceeding, 874.—Mr. Smythe offering himself as a candidate injurious to the liberal cause, 875.—The canvass commenced 21 days before the election, and it was announced to all applicants for colour tickets during the canvass that none would be issued, 876.—Does not know how many applications were received, 878.—Thinks from 150 to 200 polled for their opponents, in consequence of the Blues refusing the recommendations, 879.—None of their applications were booked, no notice was taken of them, 880.—At the earlier elections the party recommending was booked as a pledged vote, 882.—Was treasurer at the election in 1852, and received for the joint expenses of the two candidates 436*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* [*Delivers in the account*

BRENT, Mr. Alderman JOHN—continued.

book showing particulars.] Evidence explanatory of some of the items therein, 887, 888.—Paid Burgess, a voter, 25l., for hire of committee room for 30 days, and Hobday, a musician, 25l. a day for the band, 887-890.—Knows of no cases of bribery of any sort since 1850, 894.—Has heard that there was bribery at Mr. Smythe's election against Mr. Wilson, and again in 1847, but witness knows nothing of these matters of his own knowledge, 894.—Understands the object of the inquiry and of the Act, and is willing to declare all he knows of the election practices without reserve, 895-897.—Thinks bribery did not prevail to any great extent on the liberal side in 1847, 899.—Knows nothing of the proceedings of the opposite party, 899.—Heard Mr. Smythe say on the hustings, that his contest with Mr. Henniker Wilson cost him 7,000l., 899.—Inferred from this statement that there must have been bribery to a large extent, 899.—Witness's transactions for Mr. Smythe were in 1847, 901.—Thinks the direct bribery in 1847 amounted to about 400l., 906.—The expenses for each candidate amounted to 900l., 908.—The colourmen cost about 500l., and the other expenses 400l., 911-917.—Does not know of any person who received a money bribe, only heard of these things after the election, 920.—Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Southee, who were employed to obtain votes, more competent than witness to give evidence on this subject, 921.—And Mr. Rutter in respect of the election of 1847, 925.—Thinks if 1850 election be found pure, the inquiry should not go farther back, 927.—Only one member returned at the election in 1850; there was no contest, it was decided by show of hands, 933-935.—Admits that a contest was expected in 1850, and that Mr. Vance only retired the evening before the election, 937-939.—Does not know why Mr. Vance retired, heard that he was paid 1,000l. for retiring, 940, 943.—Believes that bribery was committed in 1847 from statements made before the committee, 952.—Some parties received as much as 150l. upon their undertaking to procure a certain number of votes, but witness never heard what was paid for each vote, 953.—It was managed by selling a tally, 954.—This plan quite new in practice, never heard of it before, and now only knows of it by report, 955-957.—Was chairman of the committee which adopted this practice, 958.—The 150l. paid for procuring votes went out of the 1,800l. before referred to as the cost of the election, and was paid to Mr. Goodwin, 964.—Goodwin received at the rate of 5l. a head, but did not pay more in some cases than 1l. a head, the difference was his profit, 965-969.—Mr. Goodwin is a brewer, and always an active partisan, 970, 971.—Cullen and Southee both received money in like manner for obtaining votes, 972.—Goodwin got his 150l. early in the canvass, 981.—*[Witness produces and delivers in a red covered memorandum book, containing entries of sums paid to certain persons for obtaining votes at the election in 1847, delivered to him by Mr. Rutter, the Treasurer. 978-983.]*—The entries are in Mr. Rutter's handwriting, 985.—The accounts were submitted to a meeting of the committee once or twice, and allowed, 990.—The first two pages and a half in the red book refer almost entirely to money bribes, amounting to 463l. 10s. 4d., then follow some legitimate expenses, and then again other bribes, amounting to 62l. 6s. 6d., 993.—This expenditure irrespective of 479l. 15s. for colourmen's tickets, 994.—The exact amount of the total expense is 1,785l. 11s. 2d., stated by witness in round numbers as 1,800l. between the two candidates, 994.—There is also an entry in the red book of 272l. 13s. 6d. for tavern bill, treating, &c., and 100l. 12s. 9d. for sheriff's expenses, 995-997.—Detailed statement of the entries in the three first pages in the red book, 997.—Cannot tell the exact number of voters, on account of the double votes, they are about 1500 absolute voters, 998.—The sheriff's expenses usually amount to about 100l., 999.—The money was paid to the under sheriff, 1002.—Further evidence in explanation of the entries in the red book, relating to direct bribery, 1006, 1007.—Also explanatory of the tavern bill and treating, 1009.—And also in respect of eleven entries under the head of gifts, 1010-1017.—These last payments all for services rendered, 1016.—Description of services for which these payments were made, and whether to voters or not, 1018-1025.—Pilehard, steward of Lady Conyngham, entered as having given 2l. 10s. probably to a voter for his vote, 1026-1033.—Explanation of the

BRENT, Mr. Alderman JOHN—continued.

payments for flags and ribbons, amounting to 105l. 4s. 7d., 1036-1048.—The payments to out voters probably their travelling expenses, 1050.—Thinks the payment of 20l. on account to Jacobs was for obtaining votes, 1052.—Thinks the 463l. 10s. 4d., the particulars of which are not given, was all paid for the same purpose, 1054.—The payments under the head of gifts were for special and extraordinary services during the progress of the election, 1055.—Services in canvassing, preparing lists, &c., and other works of considerable labour, 1055.—Head money has never been paid at elections in Canterbury, 1056.—Witness had very little to do with elections before 1847, 1057.—The custom of paying freemen prior to the Reform Bill as colourmen, not considered head money, 1006.—Understands by head money an annual payment to an elector, and not only during an election, 1063.—Cannot tell when the change was made, and non-voters employed on the recommendation of voters, instead of voters themselves as formerly, 1067.—This change took place 20 years ago, 1068.—This evasion of the Act devised in 1832, 1072.—The system thus altered in force until 1850, 1073.—It was then finally abandoned by Colonel Romilly and the Liberal party in the borough, 1074-1079.—The Liberal party were not prepared for a contest in 1850, 1082.—Thinks if Mr. Vance had gone to the poll, it would have gone against the Liberals, 1082.—Did not then calculate upon unseating the sitting member on petition if the election had gone against them, 1082.—The expense of a petition considered a bar to such a proceeding, 1082.—Mr. Vance retired on the Saturday evening before the election fixed for Monday, 1090.—Mr. Vance called at Colonel Romilly's Hotel at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and informed him of his intention to retire from the contest, 1090-1091.—Is not aware that any person was present at that interview; thinks most probably not, 1098.—Is confident Mr. Vance's retirement was not owing to any private understanding with Colonel Romilly, 1106.—Nor by arrangement with their lawyers, 1109.—The reports of a corrupt understanding originated with Mr. Vance's own committee, 1100-1103.—Has heard that Mr. Vance left many election bills unpaid, 1117.—Has acted as treasurer on two elections, and received money from the candidates on both occasions, 1118, 1119.—In 1850 received the money two days before the election, but in 1852 received a part during the election, and the remainder subsequently, 1121.—At this time received no part before the election, 1122.—The sum paid to witness in 1850 was prior to Mr. Vance's retirement, 1125.—Received on 28th February 450l. from Colonel Romilly; the election was on the 4th or 5th March, and as it cost only 210l. 15s. 8d., witness paid back the balance, 1127-1133.—On this occasion the sheriff's expenses were 56l. 14s. 5d., 1134.—The hire of committee room 10l., 1138.—£5 11s. 9d. to Rutter for various disbursements previous to the election, 1139-1145.—£7 for colourmen, 1148.—The corruption at the election in 1847 was all managed by a sort of sub-committee or under current, consisting of Goodwin, Jacobs, Davy, Cullen, and others whose names have been given in, 1152-1156.—This sub-committee not formally appointed, 1156.—Thinks those persons produced no vouchers in support of their alleged disbursements, 1161.—The committee should have audited these accounts, but witness, as chairman, knew nothing about them, 1163.—Thinks Mr. Smythe himself looked after these proceedings on his own behalf, and for Lord A. Conyngham, 1167.—Cannot tell what part Lord A. Conyngham took in this business, 1169.—Witness knows very little about the election in 1841; was not then chairman, 1170.—Has no papers or accounts respecting any elections previous to 1847; 1174-1177.—Heard Mr. Smythe say that his first election cost him 7,000l., 1178.—Heard Mr. Smythe at the last election claim the red colour borne by his opponent as his own, 1179-1187.—Evidence as to the payment of an account for printing incurred by the Printing Reform Association for the liberal party, 1188.—Mr. Rutter can tell who were paid as colourmen in 1847; they were usually poor voters, 1193.—Nearly all the poor have votes, 1193.—Has no accounts or papers referring to the election of 1847, 1194.

BRENT, Mr. Alderman JOHN.—(His Examination resumed)—Very few recommendations received in 1850; these came in about the middle of the canvass, 1197,

BRENT, Mr. Alderman JOHN—*continued.*

1198.—In canvassing the voters were told that no colourmen would be paid, 1200.—More recommendations came in 1852 than in 1850, because the opposite party issued more tickets than usual, 1201.—It was generally believed that the refusal of colour tickets in 1852 would cause the loss of the election, 1208.—The report of 2000 colourmen's tickets having been issued by the Red party the cause of so many recommendations being sent in to the Blues, 1214.—The colourmen, whether freemen or otherwise, all very indigent, 1215. Thinks more than 200 freemen usually receive colour tickets, 1216.—Many voters not in actual want formerly in the habit of taking tickets, 1220.—When colour tickets were freely issued, about one half of the constituency might take them, 1221.—Thinks about 700 or 800 might take them, 1222.—Men would apply for tickets, who were not all indigent, 1223.—Colonel Romilly in 1850 determined to use no illegal means directly or indirectly to secure his election, 1224.—Received 450*l.* during the canvass for the expenses, 1225.—Particulars of witnesses interview with Colonel Romilly in London previous to the election, 1226.—Thinks none of the committee expected anything from Colonel Romilly beyond the legal expenses, 1228.

BRENT, Mr. Alderman JOHN. (*His Examination resumed.*)

—Has no colour tickets in his possession, 1230.—[*Produces books relating to the elections in 1847, 1850, and 1852, 1230.*]—The book referring to 1850 was made up immediately after the election, 1232.—The book of 1847 is a copy made from Mr. Rutter's book delivered to witness as chairman after the election, 1233.—Returned the original to Mr. Rutter a few days afterwards, 1236.—Has never been concerned in bribery; did not consider the issue of colourmen's tickets bribery, 1242.—Heard that bribery had taken place, but was never personally concerned in it, 1242–1244.—Received appointments to Government situations for his four sons, in consequence of his exertions generally for the Liberal cause, and not for any particular service at elections, 1246–1253.—Knows Thomas Admans, a baker, 1257.—Has no recollection of ever having paid him money for his vote, 1258.—Evidence explanatory of the value of the appointments obtained for his sons, 1259–1263.—Never procured any situations for his sons-in-law, 1265.—Knows Baldock; has some faint recollection of having through Lord A. Conyngham procured a situation for him in the excise, 1268.—Considers this legitimate influence, 1268.—In 1850 and 1852 no colourmen's tickets were issued, except to those who actually discharged the duties they were hired for, 1271.—Never gave James Busher money for his vote, may have given him a shilling for drink to get rid of him, 1272.—Certainly never gave him 3*l.*, 1273.—Baldock, for whose son witness got a place in the excise, always a voter on the blue side, 1274.—There was no understanding about the father's vote when the appointment was got for the son, 1277.—Considered the appointment as a reward for past services, 1280.—Should never think of rewarding any but those who were friends to the cause, 1293.—Abraham Abrahams, voted for Conyngham and Smythe, in 1847, 1287.—Does not know what he got, nor what he was promised for his vote, 1288.—Had no conversation with Mr. Pilcher about Abrahams, nor promised him 3*l.* for his vote, 1293.—Knows Blinks, the was employed for the reds at the first part of the canvass in 1852, but voted for the blue party, 1295, 1296.—He got no money for his vote, 1301–1303.—One of witnesses sons appointed to a Government situation seventeen years ago, 1306.—Witness voted as early as 1820, but did not take any active part in elections as regards money matters until 1836 and 1837, 1306–1308.—Was a member of Lord Clifton's committee in 1820, and proposed him, 1313.—From that time took an active part in canvassing voters and public speaking, but not with the finances, 1313.—Particulars of the various elections in Canterbury since 1820. Lord Clifton had two or three contests, which cost him between 17,000*l.* and 18,000*l.*, 1315.—Acted as chairman of the liberal committee in 1831 and in 1832, 1319.—Took no part in the election of 1841, except voting, 1320.—But was actively engaged again in 1847 as chairman, and in canvassing and doing the out of door work, 1320.—Admits that anterior to the election of 1832 there was a tacit understanding that every freeman who asked for it should receive some-

BRENT, Mr. Alderman JOHN—*continued.*

thing for his vote, 1321.—After having promised his vote, the freeman would send for his colour tickets, but no application or promise was ever made in canvassing, 1322.—Admits that this was the general practice, 1324.—Was first connected with the financial business of elections in 1850, 1327.—The practice of colour tickets was carried out at the elections 1832, 1835, 1837, and at two elections in 1841, and two in 1847, 1329.—Has no papers or books relating to the elections of 1831, 1832, 1835, and 1837, 1332, 1333.—Took no part in the election of 1841, 1334.—Heard that there was a good deal of direct bribery at the two elections of 1841.—But not in 1837, nothing beyond colourmen, 1336, 1337.—In 1835 Mr. Villiers was unseated upon a scrutiny, 1341.—Thinks there was not much direct bribery in 1837, 1343.—Was not personally concerned in the expenditure at the election in 1847; copied the expenses from a book, but knew nothing about those expenses, 1344–1346.—Has no patronage connected with the local charities, 1348.—His friends have, and it is probable that he may in canvassing, have promised to ask for Lovejoy's charity, which is 10*s.* at Christmas, 1350.—May have done this at any or every election up to 1850, and 1852, 1351–1353.—The charity bribes too small to be of any use in 1847, 1358.—At other elections if asked for, they would be promised and given to the friends of the cause, 1361, 1362.—Never heard of a 10*l.* sandwich, 1363.—Knows the Styles family, they are in very low circumstances, their votes vary from eight to ten, including the daughters husbands, 1365.—Their votes never promised nor given to the blue interest, 1369.—Explanation of the money paid for hire of two committee rooms in 1850, 1369–1381.—The local charities since the passing of the Municipal Act in 1835, under the management of trustees appointed by the Lord Chancellor, 1383–1385.—The politics of the trustees originally about equal, at present the blues are as five to three, 1387–1389.—Has heard of complaints from disappointed persons about the charities, but nothing against the trustees in reference to party politics, 1389.—Believes the trustees have always acted with strict integrity and impartiality in the discharge of their duties, 1390.

BRENT, Mr. Alderman JOHN. (*His Examination continued.*)—Has no banker's book relating to 1850, 1999.—His banker's book would not show from whom the 450*l.* paid to his account for the election was paid, 2000.—Paid the balance to Mr. Coppock personally, 2003.—Evidence explanatory of certain payments on account of the election for 1850, the orders for which were endorsed by witness, 2009–2035.—Martin was ordered to be paid three guineas; this quite a case of charity, 2009–2012.—Does not know who canvassed Martin; probably Col. Romilly and the party with him, 2016.—Thinks Martin always voted in the Blue interest, 2020–2022.—These and similar accounts handed to witness as one of the committee, and by him indorsed for payment, as a matter of course, without knowing the merits of every case, 2026.—Explanation of witness's knowledge of the several payments to persons of the name of White, 2030, 2035.

BRENT, Mr. Alderman JOHN. (*His Examination resumed.*)

—Handed over the balance of the money witness received for Col. Romilly's election to Mr. Coppock, 4816.—Cannot recollect what induced witness to pay it to Mr. Coppock; suspected he was acting for Col. Romilly, 4817.—Was not told by Col. Romilly to pay the balance to Mr. Coppock, 4818.—Did not pay the balance; paid only 100*l.* and retained the difference (108*l.*) to meet registration expenses and other contingencies, 4819–4822.—Lord Albert Conyngham suggested that the entire balance should not be paid in, but that a sum should be reserved to pay expenses, 4822.—Thinks also it was Lord Albert who suggested to witness that the balance should be paid to Mr. Coppock, 4822.—Has always been in the habit of consulting with Lord A. Conyngham on election matters, and asked his opinion as to what should be done with the balance, 4827.—Thinks it was Lord A. Conyngham who told witness to take the money to Mr. Coppock, 4832.—Had no communication with any other than Lord Albert relative to the disposal of the balance, 4834.—Received from the London and Commercial Bank 150*l.*, 4837.—This money was placed to witness's credit by order of Col. Romilly, as he believes, 4840.—

BRENT, Mr. Alderman JOHN—continued.

Did not see Mr. Coppock at all before the election, 4843.—Is sure that Lord A. Conyngham told witness that he had better pay the balance to Mr. Coppock, 4845.—Did not pay the balance to Mr. Coppock; paid him 100*l.* out of 150*l.* and retained the residue for contingent expenses, 4848.—Expected, in consequence of witness's conversation about election expenses in London, that between 400*l.* and 500*l.* would be paid by Col. Romilly, 4866.—Thinks he might have mentioned that he banked with the London and County Bank, and that the money would probably be paid there to witness's account, 4867, 4868.—Saw Lord Albert Conyngham on the subject of finding a successor, 4876.—Upon his oath he did not know before he left Canterbury that Lord Albert was to find the funds, 4878.—Lord Albert said that money would be furnished, and wished witness to take the chief management of the election, 4880.—This was two or three months before the election, 4881.—Lord Albert did not say from what source the funds would come, 4882.—Thought Col. Romilly would supply the funds, 4886.—Saw both Lord Albert and Col. Romilly in London after the election, 4886.—Had no conversation with Col. Romilly at that time on the expenses of the election, 4889.—Consulted Lord Albert because he had always been in the habit of speaking to him on these matters, 4893.—Did not consider exactly that the money was Col. Romilly's, as he said he was not a rich man, but thought it was from some fund or subscription, to promote his election, 4895.—Treated it as Col. Romilly's money, but thought that Lord Albert had been the means of obtaining it, 4897.—Cannot tell why he consulted Lord Albert as to the disposal of the money in preference to Col. Romilly, 4901.—Paid 100*l.* to Mr. Coppock, and retained 50*l.* at Lord Albert's suggestion, 4903, 4904.—Evidence recapitulating witness's previous evidence relative to his coming to London in search of a candidate; the arrangement then made, and the result, 4907.—Witness does not think his character is at all at stake in this business, 4907.—Thinks the manner of his examination tends to cast suspicion upon a very simple and plain transaction, 4907.—[The Commissioner reverts to Mr. Brent's previous evidence where he stated that he had paid the balance to Col. Romilly, and to the present evidence, by which it appears that, instead of a balance of upwards of 200*l.*, only 100*l.* was paid, and that not to Col. Romilly at all, and thinks that these contradictions must affect witness's character unless explained, 4908, 4909.]—Witness does not think that his evidence would bear such an interpretation, 4910.—Thinks it very likely that he mentioned to Lord Albert the amount of the balance, 4911.—Did not tell Mr. Coppock what the balance was, nor that he was retaining 50*l.*; merely said that he had to pay him 100*l.* out of the fund witness had received on account of the election, 4912–4918.—The balance not quite all expended; there is about 30*l.* left, 4921, 4922.—Cannot furnish an account of the expenditure of the difference between the 30*l.* and the original balance, 4924.—Thinks he paid 30*l.* to Goodwin for something in 1847, 4924.—Goodwin was bribery agent for the Liberal committee in 1847, 4928.—Lord Albert particularly recommended that all the outstanding accounts should be paid, 4929.—Did not pay Lord Albert's bills with Col. Romilly's money, 4930.—Thought it very likely that Lord Albert had contributed very largely towards the election fund, and he should be right in attending to his directions, 4933.—Thinks Lord Albert did contribute to the election fund of 1852, but has no reason for thinking so, 4937, 4938.—Witness knows nothing of the accounts of the election of 1847; he tendered a copy of a book which had been handed to him, 4940.—Has stated that he believed all the expenses of 1847 had been paid, 4941.—All the committee admitted that the accounts for 1847 were audited and discharged before the election of 1850, 4949.—Explanation of the payment of the 30*l.* to Goodwin, 4949.—Paid it at the request of Lord Albert Conyngham, to whom all the circumstances were explained, 4949.—Goodwin claimed the 30*l.* of the committee of 1847, but his claim was refused, 4949.—Paid this 30*l.* before the election of 1850, or during the time of the election, 4954.—Considers this payment reduces the balance of the fund of 1850, 4955, 4956.—Thinks this 30*l.* was paid at the time witness saw Lord Albert in London regarding the disposal of the balance, 4962.—Never spoke of the 150*l.* witness took to London as a balance, 4963.—Wit-

BRENT, Mr. Alderman JOHN—continued.

ness had no funds in his hands from the election of 1847, 4967.—The 30*l.* paid to Goodwin had no reference whatever to Col. Romilly's election, 4971.—When witness saw Lord Albert Conyngham in London, after the election of 1850, regarding the disposal of the surplus, the bills were not all paid, 4973.—Ascertained the total amount, and found there was 150*l.* more than would be wanted, 4973.—Knows Abraham Abrahams of Northgate very well, 4975.—Has no recollection of authorizing Abrahams to pay a voter 3*l.*, 4977.—The paper may have been put before witness as chairman, and passed as a matter of course, as in the case of Busher, but he has no recollection of the circumstance, 4977.—Has been in the habit of making small payments for Lord Albert Conyngham, which have been subsequently settled either by Lord Albert himself, or by his steward, 4978–4982.—Has paid Lord Albert's household, in his absence abroad, for months together, 4983.—These disbursements always settled immediately after his lordship's return, 4984.—Thinks he has informed Lord Albert of the payment of the 30*l.* to Goodwin, 4985.—As the election of 1850 cost so little, it was thought desirable to act liberally to their friends who had assisted them on previous occasions, to gratuities, &c., 4985.—Told Lord Albert that the 30*l.* to Goodwin was paid out of monies in witness's hands, but does not recollect whether he stated what monies, 4989, 4990.—Told Lord Albert Conyngham that 450*l.* had been paid to witness's account for the election expenses, which amounted to about 300*l.*, and that he had a balance of 150*l.* to pay back, 4994.—Paid Mr. Coppock 100*l.* and retained 50*l.* to meet contingencies, 4994.—Considers he was acting under proper authority in retaining the 50*l.*, 4996.—Is afraid that he has by his previous evidence conveyed an erroneous and injurious impression of his conduct in respect of this money, 4997–4999.

BRENT, Mr. Alderman JOHN. (His Examination resumed.) Procured the paper now produced, relative to the Excise fraud, from Mr. Avis, and forwarded it to Lord Lonsborough, 14,926, 14,927.

BRENT, Mr. Alderman JOHN. (His Examination resumed.) Desires to correct his former evidence, relative to conversations with Lord Lonsborough relative to election funds, 15,026.—Did not intend to say that Lord Lonsborough promised or intended to furnish funds for Col. Romilly's election, 15,026, 15,027.

BRENT, Mr. JOHN, junior. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is the eldest son of Mr. Alderman Brent, a voter; both householder and freeman, 3068, 3071.—Has taken part in the elections of 1852, 1850–1847, and 1841, 3078.—Always supported the Blues, 3080.—Is clerk to the Canterbury Incorporation, and formerly engaged in commercial pursuits, 3083.—Never held any office under Government, 3084.—At the election in 1852 spoke at public meetings, and went out canvassing, 3085.—Was a member of the committee, 3088.—Had nothing to do with the employment of messengers or colourmen, nor with the financial part of the election, 3090–3093.—If asked for colour tickets when canvassing, always refused them, and referred to the committee applications for employment as messengers, 3094.—Never heard that freemen were engaged as messengers whose services were not required, 3096.—Never was applied to for money when canvassing, 3099–3101.—Assisted at the election of 1850, seconded Colonel Romilly and was on his committee, 3102, 3103.—First heard of Mr. Vance's retirement either on the Sunday, the morning previous to the election, or on the morning of the election, 3104–3106.—Was much astonished at his retirement, 3108.—Does not believe the report that Mr. Vance received money to induce him to retire, 3109.—Does not know whether any of his expenses were left unpaid, 3113.—Was on the committee and canvassed in 1847; does not know of any case of bribery, 3116.

BRIBERY AGENTS (see Agents; and under Bribery; Payments of sums of money to individuals for the purpose of bribing voters).

BRIBERY.—I. DIRECT BRIBERY:—**1. Generally.**

Has been connected politically with Canterbury for nearly 50 years, and represented the city in five Parliaments, and has no reason to doubt that money bribery

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—*continued.*

to a very considerable extent has prevailed for many years, *Lushington*, 5002-5009.—There has been a lavish expenditure for colourmen, hall-men, exorbitant payments to messengers, and for the travelling expenses of out-voters, *Lushington*, 5004.—The expenditure under these heads so large at the election in 1818 that witness took the opinion of Sir Nicholas Tindal, then Attorney-General, on its legality, *ib.* 5010.—Has no doubt bribery has been practised on both sides at every election, *Kingsford*, 5505.—Any person who took an interest in the election, and rendered his services in procuring votes, would become an agent, *French*, 7408.—Bribery not confined to bribery agents, *ib.* 7402.—The voter who would not promise his vote to either party was turned over to some one of the committee who knew him to manage him, to give him money for his vote if he would not vote without it, *ib.* 7408.—In the time of Lord Clifton and Mr. Lushington 10s. would be paid for a split vote, and 1l. for a plumper, *Cooper*, 1515.—Prior to the Reform Act there was a tacit understanding that every freeman on recording his vote should be paid something for it, *Brent*, 1321.—Never voted without receiving money or colour tickets, *Josslyn*, 10,846.—Believes there was no direct bribery to any great extent on either side until 1841, *Brent*, 1344.—Was not aware of any corrupt practices by the Liberals at any election for Canterbury until 1847, *Pilcher*, 2963.—No money was spent until 1847 in what was then considered bribery, *ib.* 9587.—Mr. Vance, in his address to the electors announcing his retirement from the contest in 1850, gave as his reason for retiring his belief that success was impossible without bribery, *Romilly*, 1807.

At the Election of 1852 (by the Liberal Party).—Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly gave particular directions that no act should be committed which would endanger their election, *Cooper*, 608.—They would not allow any colour tickets to be issued, or anything done which could be construed into bribery, *ib.* 603.

At the Election of 1852 (by the Conservative Party).—Gave particular directions that no act of bribery should be committed, as the "Blues" had given out that they were laying a trap to unseat them on petition, *Johnston*, 2590.—Knew a trap was laid, but did not know until the presentation of the petition that it referred to bribery and colour tickets, *ib.* 2599.—Upon his oath was not cognizant of one single act of bribery, treating, or corruption, except in respect of the colour tickets, while he was a candidate, *Johnston*, 2701.—Witness does not know from his own knowledge, nor from the statements of any parties intrusted by him with the management of the funds, that any of those funds were spent in direct money payments, *Gipps*, 2738.—There was not near so much bribery in 1852 as in 1847, and there ought not to have been any, *Pout*, 4309.—The Conservatives were strong enough to beat their opponents without bribery, *ib.* 4302.—Bribed several persons for the Conservatives at this election, *Friend*, 7462.

At the General Election of 1847 (by the Liberal Party).—Is aware that there was bribery at the general election of 1847 by the Liberal party, *Plummer*, 2041.—Thinks the bribery would be about 400l., *Brent*, 906.—Does not think it would amount to 800l., *ib.* 918.—Is of opinion that bribery had been committed, from statements submitted to the committee, *Brent*, 952.—Admits that there was some very improper expedition, particularly at the close of the election, *Pilcher*, 2929.—The direct bribery amounted to 463l. 10s. 4d., *Brent*, 994-1000, *Rutter*, 1537.—The bribery business managed by an "under current" consisting of certain members of the committee forming themselves into a sub-committee, *Brent*, 958-1157.—The business of the sub-committee not transacted in the public committee room, but at their own homes, *ib.* 1159.—The accounts of the expenditure of the sub-committee would be audited by the general committee, *ib.* 1164.—Witness as chairman knew nothing of their proceedings, *ib.* 1163.—Thinks Mr. Smythe superintended and revised the proceedings of the sub-committee, *Brent*, 1164.—Believes he was in communication with parties who not feeling confident in the result of the canvass, thought it desirable to obtain a number of votes, *ib.* 1168.—Considers that Mr. Smythe acted for himself and Lord Albert Conyngham in these transactions, *ib.* 1167.—Has no doubt that Mr. Smythe can give information as to the working of the "under current" in 1847, *ib.* 1187.—Denies the correctness of Mr. Brent's statement that the persons

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—*continued.*

employed in bribery accounted to witness and to Lord Albert Conyngham, *Smythe*, 2435.—Knew nothing whatever of any bribery transaction; it was altogether without witness's cognizance, *ib.* 2436.—Did not see any of the accounts connected with bribery, *ib.* 2437.—It was reported in Canterbury on the morning of the election that large sums had come down either from Lady Conyngham or Mr. Denison to support the Liberal candidates, *Clinton*, 4779.—£5,000 reported to have been sent down, and from that time the Liberal candidates gained upon their opponents, and finally beat them, *ib.* 4778-9.—Anecdote of one of the supporters of the Liberal candidates when parading the town in procession, addressing witness and his companions, and showing in triumph a bag of money, and asserting that that had won the election, and that if the reds had done the same they might have got in, *Clinton*, 4781.

At the General Election of 1847 (by the Conservative Party).—Admits that there was bribery on the part of the Conservatives at this election, *Pout*, 4116.—Would not have become a candidate if he had known the practice resorted to to procure votes, *Clinton*, 4774.—Bribed a few persons at the general election of 1847, but not many, *Friend*, 7431.

At the Bye Election of 1847 (by the Liberal Party).—Does not think there was any bribery at the bye election of 1847, *Rutter*, 1596.

At the General Election of 1841 (by the Liberal Party).—Admits that there was bribery by the Liberal party at this election, *Brent*, 894.—Learnt after the election that there had been bribery, *ib.* 894.

At the General Election of 1841 (by the Conservative Party).—Heard that there was direct money bribery employed by the reds at this election, but does not know it of his own knowledge, *Pout*, 4052-57.

At the Bye Election of 1841 (by the Liberal Party).—Admits that there was bribery by the blues at this election, *Brent*, 894.—There was a good deal of bribery at this time, *Cooper*, 1436; *Pilcher*, 2929-31; *Brent*, 1337.

At the Bye Election of 1841 (by the Conservative Party).—After his first election was pretty well aware of the practices resorted to to carry it, *Smythe*, 2396.—It was well known that bribery was extensively practised, *Brent*, 1337.—The documents showing the expenditure at this election were all burnt on account of the immense peril involved in them to many parties, *Smythe*, 2421; *Pout*, 4031.—About 60 persons were involved in bribery transactions on this occasion, *Smythe*, 2422.—Many persons would doubtless have been compromised by the publication of these papers, *Pout*, 4035.—Admits that there was a great deal of bribery, and that it was done by persons in a higher grade of life, bribing the poorer voters, *Pout*, 4036-7.—Has no doubt that the expenditure for confidential purposes was very considerable, *Kingsford*, 7740.—Has heard that nearly 3,000l. was spent by the Conservative party in direct bribery at this election, *Pout*, 4700.—Thinks there must have been more bribery by the Conservatives than by the Liberals, or the latter would not have been beaten, *Cooper*, 1477.

At the General Election of 1837 (by the Liberal Party).—There was no direct bribery practised by the Liberal party at this election, *Pilcher*, 2889.—There was no occasion for it; they were always too confident, *ib.*—They endeavoured to avoid bribery in every shape, as it was then understood, *ib.*—Thinks there was no direct bribery on the part of the Liberals at this election, beyond colour tickets, *Brent*, 1337-1340.

At the General Election of 1835 (by the Liberal Party).—Bribery, or what was then deemed bribery, was never thought of in these days, *Pilcher*, 2866, 2867.—There were no payments of 5l. and 6l. to voters, nothing except the colour tickets, *ib.*, 2868.—Does not think there was any bribery at this election, beyond colour tickets, *Brent*, 1337-1340.

2. Payments to individuals for the purpose of bribing voters at the General Election of 1852, by the Conservative party.

ADMANS, HENRY.—Admans of Whitstable was another agent, *Pout*, 4295.—Admans came to witness a few days before the election, and asked and obtained permission to arrange with the Whitstable voters, as he had done before, *ib.* 4298.—Had no doubt that Admans intended bribery, *ib.* 4302.—After the election, Admans

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—continued.

ADMANS, HENRY—continued.

brought in a bill of 70*l.* or 80*l.* for these voters, *ib.* 4305.—They were all freemen, *ib.* 4305.—Had money to do business with at the last election, and can give an account of its expenditure, *Admans*, 7780–7784.—Had 67*l.* from Mr. Pout a day or two after the election, *ib.* 7793–7799.—Upon his oath received only 67*l.* *ib.* 7880–11,654.—Gave the names of the men to Mr. Pout, and witness was to do the best he could with them, but limited to 10*l.* a man, *ib.* 7802–7807.—Particulars of the expenditure of this money, *ib.* 7810–7863.—Took 20*l.* for his own services on this occasion, *ib.* 7880.

BLIGH, JAMES.—Witness had 15*l.* from Mr. Henry Ward to bribe the three Whites, and paid John White the money after they had polled, *Bligh*, 8134–8153.—Understood that Bligh had 30*l.*, but not through witness's hands, although he was the cause of the money being paid to him, *Ward*, 8202.—The money was paid by Mr. Thomas White Collard, *ib.* 8203.—It was put into an envelope by Mr. Collard, and sealed in witness's presence, and in the presence of witness's son-in-law, Mr. Ashenden, *ib.* 8205.—The envelope, containing the notes, was then given to Ashenden, and by him dropt into an open window in Bligh's house, *ib.* 8217–8227.—Received the envelope referred by the last witness, but did not know until afterwards that it contained money, and dropt it into an open window in Bligh's house, *Ashenden*, 8256–8269.—Took 30*l.* out of his pocket, and inclosed it in an envelope in the presence of Mr. Ward, to be sent to Bligh to bribe voters, *Collard*, 9166.—Inclosed a 20*l.* and 10*l.* note, *ib.* 9232.—Will swear that he put 30*l.* into the envelope, *ib.* 9234.—Thinks it was an adhesive envelope, and was not sealed with wax, *ib.* 9234.—Evidence relative to Mr. Bligh changing a 20*l.* note, *Barker*, 10,254–10,284.—Evidence relative to Mr. Ward's own statement of this matter, as taken down on the brief prepared for the election committee, *Kingsford*, 10,285–10,319.—Mr. Ward's explanation, on being informed of the difference in his evidence before the Commissioners, from his statement to Mr. Kingsford, as appearing on the brief, *Ward*, 10,320–10,386.—Will swear that he only received 15*l.* from Mr. Ward, a 10*l.* note and a 5*l.* of the Canterbury bank, *Bligh*, 8369.—Received 20*l.* from Mr. Pout, and paid it to Thomas Marsh and William Cogger to bribe with, *Bligh*.

COLLARD, THOMAS WHITE.—Received 50*l.* from Mr. Kingsford for the general purposes of the election, *Collard*, 9166.—Inclosed 30*l.* of this in an envelope, and gave it to Ashenden to give Bligh, *ib.* 9165.—Paid 25*l.* to Ashenden by request of Dr. Lochee, as a present for his services, and paid also several sums, *ib.* 9174.—Has not been repaid the excess of expenditure above the 50*l.*, *ib.* 9177.—Had nothing to do with the expenditure of any other money at this election, *ib.* 9154.

COGGER, WILLIAM, JUN.—Received 13*l.* from Cogger for bribery, *Marsh*, 13,208, 13,209.—Received 7*l.* from Mr. Bligh, and paid it to Ebenezer Masters for his vote, *Cogger*, 12,193–12,196.

COZENS, THOMAS F.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Thomas Cozens, *Wood*, 14,462.—Was paid 7*l.* by Cozens for his son's vote, *Burt*, 11,043.

FRIEND, THOMAS.—Paid Thomas Friend 50*l.* to bribe voters, *Pout*, 4529.—Received 49*l.* from Mr. Pout, *Friend*, 7506.—Particulars of the expenditure of 46*l.* 10*s.* of this amount, *ib.* 7464–7504.

HORNSBY, CHARLES.—Received 5*l.* from Mr. Pout, and paid it to Thomas Brown of Barham after he had voted, *Hornsby*, 5781–5794.

HOLLAND, JAMES.—Received 6*l.* 10*s.* from Mr. Pout for the purpose of purchasing votes, *Holland*, 6650.—Particulars of the expenditure of this money, *ib.* 6651.

IRONS, MARY.—Received 9*l.* from Mr. Kelson, and gave 4*l.* to Hayward, and 5*l.* to Hadley, *Irons*, 13,217–13,223.

JOHNSON, BENJAMIN.—Paid 5*l.* after the election, and was repaid by Mr. Pout, *Johnson*, 8394.

KELSON, CHARLES.—Took a parcel, which witness supposed contained money, off a table in Mr. Holland's house, by request of his brother, James Kelson, and gave it to Thomas Taylor close to his own house, *Kelson*, 13,030–13,054.—Was disguised at the time in strange clothes and a wig, with his face concealed in a handkerchief, *ib.* 13,052.

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—continued.

KELSON, JAMES.—James Kelson was one of the persons engaged in bribery transactions, *Pout*, 4221.—Kelson gave witness a list of voters; he said he should canvass, but did not know that he was going to buy them, *ib.* 4230.—Did not authorize Kelson to give money to voters, suspected, however, it would come to that, *ib.* 4233.—Kelson produced an account of his expenditure after the election, and witness paid him either 95*l.* or 115*l.*, cannot say which, *Pout*, 4250.—He had altogether 170*l.* from witness, *ib.* 4529.—Had no check upon this expenditure; the agents are necessarily trusted for its disbursement, *ib.* 4252.—Received from 150*l.* to 160*l.* from Mr. Pout; some of this spent in bribery, some in paying messengers, treating, &c., *Kelson*, 6163.

LOCHEE, ALFRED.—Paid Charles Goodwin 100*l.* in discharge of an alleged claim upon the Conservative party for his services at the municipal elections, *Lochee*, 5594.—Was advised by Mr. Kingsford not to pay this money, as if not actual bribery, it would be construed into such, *ib.*—Paid it notwithstanding, because he heard that Goodwin was going about, saying that the Conservative party had promised him payment and had not done it, *ib.*—The money was paid by Mr. James Delmar under witness's instructions, *ib.*

MARSH, THOMAS.—Received 13*l.* from Cogger; paid Sayer 5*l.*, Bean 4*l.* and kept the balance in discharge of an outstanding debt, *Marsh*, 12,208–12,210.

MUNNS, THOMAS.—Munns undertook the management of the Styles' family at the last election, *Pout*, 4280.—Munns had either 85*l.* or 95*l.* for this purpose, *ib.* 4292.—Had 90*l.* from Mr. Pout to secure votes, *Munns*, 7985.—Particulars of the expenditure of this money, *ib.* 7999.

POUT, JOHN.—Received 1,700*l.* for the purposes of the election, viz., 200*l.* from Mr. Kingsford, 300*l.* from Mr. Gipps, and a parcel containing 500 sovereigns, brought to witness by a stranger, who gave his name as Arbuthnot, two or three days before the election; and 700*l.* from Mr. Johnston also after the election, *Pout*, 4195–4213.—Did not employ any persons to bribe voters, *ib.* 4216.—After the election, accounts were produced by various parties, showing the sums paid for votes, and their expenses were allowed and paid, *ib.* 4249, *et seq.*—Kelson, Vincent, Munns, Admans, and others, were engaged at the last election in these transactions, *ib.*

TAYLOR, THOMAS (turnkey).—Received money from Dr. Lochee and Mr. Pout to pay bills, but was not authorized to purchase votes, *Taylor*, 8551.—Advanced Edward Bourne 5*l.* on his promissory note, and 1*l.* afterwards, and was repaid by Mr. Pout, *ib.* 8551.—The money was paid to Bourne in consideration of his vote, *ib.* 8553.

VINCENT, JOHN.—Mr. Vincent, a builder, who was actively employed in canvassing, had either 70*l.* or 90*l.* to bribe with, *Pout*, 4274.—Vincent had 60*l.*, *ib.* 4529.—Received 60*l.* from Mr. Pout, of this sum, 15*l.* was for his own services as canvassing clerk for five or six weeks, and the rest was spent in bribery, *Vincent*, 6727.—Particulars of the bribery cases, *ib.* 6732–6764.

WARD, HENRY.—No money passed through witness's hands, *Ward*, 8202.—Told Mr. Collard that Bligh wanted money for electioneering purposes, and witness understood that he received 30*l.*, *ib.* 8202.—Received 15*l.* from Mr. Henry Ward to bribe the Whites with, *Bligh*, 8150–8153.—Inclosed 30*l.* in an envelope for Bligh, a 20*l.* and 10*l.* note, *Collard*, 9232.—Will positively swear that he inclosed 30*l.*, *ib.* 9233.—Will swear that he received only 15*l.* from Mr. Ward, *Bligh*, 8369.

2. Payments to individuals, for the purpose of bribing voters at the General Election of 1847, by the Liberal party.

ABRAHAMS, ABRAHAM.—Paid Beckford 3*l.*, by authority of Mr. Rutter, and was repaid two or three months afterwards, *Abrahams*, 9033–9035.

ANDREWS, JOHN.—Received 4*l.* from John Andrews, *Busher*, 12,796.

BEER, THOMAS MILLER.—Was paid 5*l.* by Davey, *Davey*, 5832.

BRENT, JOHN (Alderman).—Authorized as chairman of the blue committee, certain payments which may probably relate to bribery, *Brent*, 2006.—Put his initials to these accounts, as a matter of course, most likely without knowing anything about them, *ib.* 2035.

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—*continued.*

COOPER, GEORGE.—Undertook the payment of the colourmen, *Cooper*, 588.

COBB, FREDERICK FREEMAN.—Paid Cobb 35*l.* for bribery purposes, *Rutter*, 1560.—Received money from Mr. Rutter for the purposes of the election, but does not know the exact amount, and bribed several persons, *Cobb*, 6415.—Sent in an account of his expenditure at the time, and the account now produced is that prepared by witness, and is in his own writing, *ib.* 6419.—Evidence explanatory of this expenditure, *ib.* 6421–6479.

CULLEN, ROBERT.—Cullen had 75*l.* for bribery at the election of 1847, *Brent*, 997.—This, part bribery and part treating, *Rutter*, 1553.—Cullen, another bribery agent, had 30*l.* from witness, *Rutter*, 1553.—Heard that Cullen had promised money to several persons for their votes, and did not pay them, *Saunders*, 13,093.

DRAY, PEARSON.—Bribed Tookey, Thomas and Henry Shedwick, and Barnett, *Dray*, 12,158–12,163.—Gave Pearson Dray 30*l.* to bribe five voters, *Goodwin*, 2143.

DAVEY, GEORGE.—Received money from Mr. Rutter for the purposes of bribery; cannot say how much, not 100*l.*, *Davey*, 3400–3404.—Took no account of it; paid it away directly he got it, *ib.* 3406.—Cannot recollect the names of any of the persons bribed, *ib.* 3410.—Gave Mr. Rutter the names at the time, but not in writing, *ib.* 3412–3414.—Did not see Mr. Rutter put the names down; witness told him what money he wanted and the purpose for which it was wanted, and Mr. Rutter gave it him, *ib.* 3417.—No one saw the money paid to the voters, it was done in the streets, and in different places, in getting the men to the poll, *ib.* 3419.—Paid some of the parties before they voted, those who would not vote without the money, and some afterwards, *ib.* 3421.—The men bribed by witness were all blues, who had been offered money by the other party, *ib.* 3396–3399–3424.—Davey's account of voters bribed amounts to 48*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, *Brent*, 997.

DE LASAUX, THOMAS THORPE.—Received two sovereigns from Mr. Rutter, and gave them to Hewson's wife for her husband's vote, *De Lasaux*, 1163.—Was never concerned in any other bribery transaction, *ib.* 11,645.—Did not receive 10*l.* from Cobb, a grocer, of Dover, nor any money at all from him or any other person for bribery purposes, *ib.* 11,645.

GOODWIN, CHARLES.—Paid Goodwin, by order of the committee, 150*l.* for the purchase of thirty-two or thirty-three votes, *Rutter*, 1548.—Goodwin was an agent for thirty votes, *ib.* 1549; *Brent*, 921–925, 963–966, 997.—Received 150*l.* from Mr. Rutter for bribery purposes, *Goodwin*, 2134.—Contracted to procure thirty votes at 5*l.* a head, and was paid 150*l.* after the thirty had polled, *ib.* 2138.—Received from Mr. Sladden a list of the names of thirty voters, and was promised 5*l.* for each when polled, without reference to the sum which witness might give them for their votes, *ib.* 2158, 2159–2212.—Cannot recollect all the names of the parties included in this contract, *ib.* 2140.—Assisted Goodwin in the matter of the thirty voters, but cannot remember any of their names, *Southee*, 2307–2312.—Did not always pay the voters himself; in some instances paid the money to the men who polled them, *Goodwin*, 2180.—Out of the 150*l.*, gave Pierson Dray 30*l.* to bribe six voters at 5*l.* each, *Goodwin*, 2145.—Some of the voters bribed by Goodwin complained that they did not get the money intended for them, *Brent*, 969.—Many parties said that they received little or nothing, some of them only 1*l.*, *ib.*

GRUBY, JAMES.—Paid James Gruby 10*l.* to bribe two voters, *Saunders*, 6387.—Received 10*l.* from Maurice Saunders, and paid 5*l.* to witness's son, John Lavender Gruby, and 5*l.* to Roberts, *Gruby*, 12,767–12,776.

JACOBS, JACOB.—Received from Mr. Rutter a list of ten or twelve names of voters, with sums varying from 2*l.* to 5*l.*, marked against each name, making altogether 35*l.*, and gave Jacobs 35*l.* to purchase these voters, *Pilcher*, 2936.—Cannot give the voters names, the direct bribery having been managed by Jacobs, who has left Canterbury some years, *ib.* 2941.—Denies that he had any money from Mr. Pilcher, *Jacobs*, 5188.—Paid Jacobs 50*l.* for bribery, *Rutter*, 1556.—Received 50*l.* from Mr. Rutter for the purposes of the election, *Jacobs*, 5341.—Undertook the management of the Whitstable voters; saw them before and after they were canvassed, and arranged for their colour tickets, and the payment of their travelling and other expenses,

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—*continued.*

JACOBS, JACOB—*continued.*

ib. 5342–5344.—Thinks there were about seventeen or eighteen persons on the blue side from Whitstable, and that their expenses amounted to about 27*l.* or 28*l.* out of the 50*l.* witness got from Mr. Rutter, *ib.* 5148. About 20*l.* paid in direct bribery, but not to the Whitstable voters, *ib.* 5151–5153.—Names of four voters who had 5*l.* each, *ib.* 5155–5190.

LEPINE, CHARLES.—Paid Lepine 7*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for Busher, Cart, Smeed, expenses, and J. K. Lepine, *Rutter*, 1691.—Lepine has left Canterbury, *ib.* 1693.

LAMING, JOHN.—Canvassed Richard Nye and promised him 5*l.* for his vote, *Laming*, 13,993.—Received 5*l.* from Mr. Laming; *Nye*, 14,002.

MUTTON, BENJAMIN.—Paid Mutton 6*l.* for bribery, *Brent*, 997.—Received 5*l.* from Mr. Rutter, and paid it to Thomas Taylor, of Abbott's Place, witness's brother-in-law, *Mutton*, 3976, 8678, 8679.—Has ascertained that witness had 6*l.* from Mr. Rutter, and paid it to Taylor, *ib.* 11,440.

PILCHER, RICHARD.—Received a list of ten or twelve names of voters from Mr. Rutter, with sums varying from 2*l.* to 5*l.* against each name, altogether 35*l.*, *Pilcher*, 2936.—Received 35*l.* from Mr. Rutter, and handed it to Jacob Jacobs to purchase votes, *ib.* 2936, 2937.—Did not receive any money from Mr. Pilcher, *Jacobs*, 5188.

RUTTER, JONATHAN FOULKE JOHN.—Kept the accounts of the expenditure of the Liberal candidates at the general election of 1847, *Rutter*, 1523.—Admits that 463*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* was spent in treating and bribery, *ib.* 1537.—Names of thirty persons to whom witness paid money for bribery, and the sums paid to each person for this purpose, *Rutter*, 1552–1582.—*Brent*, 997.

SOUTHEE, EDWARD SPEAR.—Did not receive any money for bribery purposes, *Southee*, 2285.—Assisted Goodwin in a very dishonourable business in the matter of the bribery of thirty voters, *ib.*, 2302.—Was with Goodwin when he bargained for their votes, *ib.*, 2309.—Does not exactly remember the names of the persons bribed, nor the sums given, *ib.*, 2313–14.—Knew that bribery was practised but did not himself practise it, *ib.*, 2337.

SOUTHEE, JENNINGS UNDERDOWN.—Received 17*l.* from Goodwin for witness's services out of the 150*l.* a week or two after the election, *Southee*, 9761.—Canvassed Edward Ratcliffe, and gave him 2*l.* or 3*l.* for his vote, *ib.*, 9763.—Did not get 5*l.* from Goodwin to pay Ratcliffe, *ib.*, 9766.—Paid Southee 5*l.* for Ratcliffe, *Goodwin*, 9638.

SAUNDERS, MAURICE.—Received money from Mr. Rutter for the purpose of purchasing votes, and expended it in bribery, *Saunders*, 3225.—Names of some of the voters bribed and sums paid, *ib.* 3231.—Thinks he got altogether 18*l.* from Mr. Rutter on this occasion for bribery purposes, *ib.* 3319, 6387, 10,391.

SMITH, WILLIAM (postmaster), dead.—Was paid 6*l.* 10*s.* by Mr. Rutter, *Brent*, 997.

SHARP, WILLIAM.

WARD, HENRY.—Canvassed Thomas Taylor, for Mr. Smythe Ward, 8529.—Taylor refused to vote without 5*l.*, and Mr. Ward promised that it should be all right if he voted for the two candidates, *Mutton*, 8675.—Remembers that Taylor would not vote without money, and witness has no doubt he said it would be all right if he voted, *Ward*, 8683.

WATTS, STEPHEN.—Had nothing to do with bribing; never bribed a man, *Watts*, 3507.—Received from Mr. Rutter either 4*l.* 2*s.* or 4*l.* 15*s.*, cannot recollect which, and expended it in treating, and paying travelling expenses, &c., *ib.*—Watts was paid 4*l.* 15*s.* by Mr. Rutter, *Brent*, 997.

2. *Payments to individuals, for the purpose of bribing voters at the General Election of 1847, by the Conservative party.*

ALLWRIGHT, HENRY.—(New Zealand). Paid Henry Allwright 7*l.*, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 6*l.* from Henry Allwright, *Allwright*, 14,312.—Allwright paid also Minter Austen, *Austen*, 10,730.

ADMANS, HENRY.—Received money from Mr. Smithson to do business with at the election of 1847, *Admans*, 11,671.—It would puzzle him to say how much he received, *ib.* 11,672.—Took 15*l.* for his own services, *ib.* 11,674.—Particulars of the expenditure of about 29*l.* for bribery, in addition to the 15*l.* for himself, *ib.* 11,680–11,702.

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—*continued.*

BENNETT, EDWARD.—Thinks Bennett had 400*l.* or more for bribery purposes, *Pout*, 4123.—This money was paid at different times upon the production of accounts showing the expenditure, *ib.* 4127–4128.—Bennett came to witness, and told him he could get such a number of votes, and he got them, *ib.* 4133.—Was not then told that the money expended was for bribery, suspected it, but did not know it until after the election, *ib.* 4137.—A book containing the names of the voters bribed was delivered in by Bennett and forwarded by witness to Mr. Gridley, *ib.* 4142.—Believes the greater part of the 400*l.* paid to Bennett was for bribery, *ib.* 4147.—Cannot tell the names of any of the parties bribed, *ib.* 4149.—Received 357*l.* from Mr. Pout for the purchase of votes, *Bennett*, 13,242–13,244.—Produces and delivers in a list of the names of the parties to whom this money was paid, with the several amounts, *ib.* 13,255.—This statement was prepared from memory, and is as accurate as he can make it, *ib.*

CROTTHALL, GEORGE.—Gave George Crotthall 11*l.* to bribe with, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 3*l.* from Crotthall, *Jennings*, 10,585.

FINCH, JOHN.—Was paid 3*l.* for his vote by Finch, the publican, of Wincheap Street, *Watson*, 11,756.

FRIEND, THOMAS.—Received money from Mr. Pout for the purchase of votes at the election of 1847, *Friend*, 7460.—Names of the persons bribed, and sums paid to each, *ib.* 7432–7461.

KELSON, JAMES.—Had money from Mr. Bennett to expend for the purposes of the election, *Kelson*, 6113–6115.—Cannot tell how much money he had, *ib.* 6116.—Paid money to seven or eight persons for their votes, *ib.* 6118–6119.—Paid Kelson between 40*l.* and 50*l.*, *Bennett*, 13,258–13,264.

MARSH, THOMAS.—Received 10*l.* of Mr. Bennett, and paid 5*l.* to each of the Bartons after they had voted, *Marsh*, 1228–12,238.—Paid Thomas Marsh 10*l.* in addition to the 10*l.* to the Bartons, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Denies that he received more than one 10*l.*, *Marsh*, 13,630.—Gave Marsh 10*l.* to give to other parties, but cannot recollect their names, *Bennett*, 13,637.

MUNNS, THOMAS.—Had 95*l.* or 100*l.* from Mr. Pout, to purchase votes, and paid 90*l.* of it away to the Styles' family, nine votes at 10*l.* each, *Munns*, 80,556.

NORRIS, ROBERT HARE.—Gave him 10*l.* or 12*l.* to bribe with, *Bennett*, 13,266.

POUT, JOHN.—About 1,600*l.* or 1,800*l.* was paid for the purposes of this election into the Union Bank of Canterbury to witness's credit, under the name of John Brown, *Pout*, 4106.—Out of this, paid about 400*l.* to Mr. Bennett, the greater part of which was for bribery, and between 200*l.* and 300*l.* to Mr. Smithson, part of which was for bribery, and part legal expenses, *ib.* 4123–4178.—Thinks about 200*l.* of the money paid to Smithson, was spent in bribery, *ib.* 4177.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN HART.—Was canvassed by John Hart Ratcliffe, and gave him 1*l.* for his trouble out of the 5*l.* witness was paid for his vote, *Crouch*, 13,945–13,949.

SMITHSON, WILLOUGHBY MARSHALL.—Paid Smithson between 200*l.* and 300*l.*; thinks about 200*l.* of this was spent in bribery, *Pout*, 4177.

2. *Payments to Individuals for the purpose of bribing voters at the Bye Election of 1841, by the Liberal Party.*

MR. DAVEY, now dead, had a good deal of money entrusted to him for the purpose of bribery, *Cooper*, 1438.—The chairman of the committee paid some hundreds of pounds to Davey for this purpose, *ib.* 1443–1445.

2. *Payments to individuals for the purpose of bribing voters at the Bye Election of 1841, by the Conservative party.*

Was instructed by Mr. Partridge, the chairman of the committee, to advance money for the purposes of this election to Allen Engeham and George Alley on their application, *Pout*, 4559.—Received the money for this purpose in gold from Mr. King, *ib.* 4660–4661. Paid Engeham between 700*l.* and 800*l.* in sums of 200*l.*, 300*l.*, and lastly, 200*l.* or 250*l.* more, *Pout*, 4561–4563.—Paid Alley four sums of 100*l.* each, *ib.* 4565.—Thinks the two Bennett's, Edward and Frederick, were also employed in distributing money in furtherance of the Conservative cause, *ib.* 4678–4681. Has paid money to other parties in small sums, but can-

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—*continued.*

not recollect any of their names, *ib.* 4690.—Thinks the amount altogether paid to these persons would be under 300*l.*, *ib.* 4697–4698.—A box, containing 1,000 sovereigns, was delivered to witness by Captain Bigg, for the purposes of this election, *King*, 5216–5224.—Paid away this money to the orders of Mr. Partridge, the chairman of the Conservative Club, *ib.* 5229.—Paid Mr. Pout 400*l.*, Mr. Crossdale 200*l.*, Mr. Smithson 200*l.*, and another payment to Mr. Pout of 100*l.*, and the remaining 100*l.* either to Mr. Walker or to Mr. Partridge, cannot recollect which, *ib.* 5233–5244.

3. *Evidence in respect of particular cases of Bribery at the General Election of 1852, by the Conservative party.*

ADMANS, RICHARD M. W. M.—Paid him 7*l.* for his vote, *Admans*, 7810.

ALLWRIGHT, JOHN.—Paid him either 4*l.* or 5*l.* for his vote, cannot recollect the precise sum, *Kelson*, 6216.—Received 4*l.* for his vote from Kelson, *Allwright*, 14,308.

AUSTEN, MINTER.—Paid him 4*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6222.—Received from Kelson 4*l.* for his vote, *Austen*, 10,725.

AUSTEN, GEORGE.—Paid George Austen 4*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6223.—Was paid 4*l.* by Kelson, *Austen*, 10,803.

BARNES, THOMAS.—Paid Barnes, the "big loaf man," 10*l.* for his vote, *Admans*, 7823–7831.—Received 9*l.* 10*s.* from Admans, the baker; agreed for 10*l.*, but Admans deducted 10*s.* for his services, *Barnes*, 11,761.

BEAN, JAMES.—Paid Bean, through Thomas Marsh, 5*l.* for his vote, *Bligh*, 9807.—Paid Bean 4*l.*, *Marsh*, 12,210.—Received 4*l.* from Marsh, *Bean*, 12,436.

BEST, THOMAS.—Paid Thomas Best, 1*l.* a fortnight after the election, *Kelson*, 6263.—Best was to have had 5*l.* but it was found he had already promised to vote for Johnstone and Gipps, and witness gave him 1*l.* only, *ib.*—Supposes this was for his vote, *ib.* 6263.—Received from Kelson 1*l.* six days after the election, *Best*, 10,770.

BOORMAN, THOMAS.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6285.—Received from Kelson 5*l.* for his vote, *Boorman*, 10,736.

BOURNE, EDWARD.—Borrowed 5*l.* of Mr. Taylor, and has not paid it back again, *Bourne*, 13,692.—Supposes the money was advanced in consideration of his vote, *ib.* 13,695.—Voted for Gipps and Johnstone, *ib.* 13,696.

BRADFORD, EDWIN.—Paid Edwin Bradford 7*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6234.—Received 7*l.* from Kelson for voting for Clinton and Vann, *Bradford*, 10,428–10,431.

BRADFORD, ANTHONY.—Paid him 7*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6235.—Received from Kelson 7*l.* for his vote, *Bradford*, 10,825.

BRADFORD, HENRY.—Paid him 7*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6237.—Believes Henry Bradford got 7*l.* for his vote, *Bradford*, 10,444.—Received 7*l.* for his vote, *H. Bradford*, 10,506–10,508.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM BOWERS.—Paid him 7*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6287.—W. B. Bradford was paid 7*l.* for his vote, *Bradford*, 10,453.—Received 7*l.* for his vote from Kelson, *W. B. Bradford*, 10,513–10,517.

BROWN, THOMAS.—Upon his own acknowledgment, Thomas Brown got 4*l.* for his vote, 10*s.* first and 3*l.* 10*s.* afterwards, from James Kelson, *Aris*, 253–256.—Paid Thomas Brown 5*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6196.—Received 4*l.* 10*s.* from Kelson and gave it to Brown, *Irons*, 8753–8755.—Received 5*l.* for his vote, 10*s.* from Kelson and 4*l.* 10*s.* from Mr. Irons, *Brown*, 13,685.

BROWN, WILLIAM.—Canvassed Brown, who said he always voted for the Bifrons people, and they had always given him something for his vote, *Hornsby*, 5780.—Promised Brown something if he voted red, and on his plumping for Johnstone, asked for and obtained 5*l.* from Mr. Pout, and paid it to Brown for his vote *ib.* 5780–5785.—Received 4*l.* 6*s.* for his vote from Mr. Hornsby, 14*s.* having been deducted on account of a debt due by witness to Hornsby, *Brown*, 13,191.

BROADBRIDGE, GEORGE.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Vincent*, 6736.

BURT, JOHN TWYMAN (A freeman).—Was informed by Hills that J. W. Burt was bribed, *Aris*, 261–262.—Received 7*l.* from Thomas Cozens for his son's vote, and paid it away on his son's account, *James Burt*, 11,043.

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—*continued.*

BURT, JOHN TWYMAN—*continued.*

—Was induced to vote by the promise of getting him out of his difficulties, *J. T. Burt*, 11,078.

BUSHER, JAMES.—Was paid 3*l.* by Mr. Johnson not to vote, *Busher*, 12,803.

COOK, RICHARD.—Paid Richard Cook 1*l.*, *Munns*, 8025.—Received 1*l.* from *Munns*, *Cook*, 11,859.

COOMBS, JOHN.—Paid John Coombs, of Artillery Street, 2*l.* for four colourmen's tickets, *Johnson*, 8408–8410.—Received 2*l.* from Johnson for four colours for himself and family, *Coombs*, 13,727.

CROCKFORD, THOMAS.—Paid him 10*l.* out of the 80*l.* received from *Munns* for the Styles, *Thomas Styles*, 11,920.—Crockford is a brother-in-law of the Styles, 11,892.

ELLS, GEORGE.—Paid Ells either 5*l.* or 4*l.* 10*s.* for his vote; cannot tax his memory as to the precise sum; Vincent, 6751.—Received 4*l.* 10*s.* from Vincent for voting for Gippes and Johnstone, *Ells*, 11,004.

ELLIS, GEORGE.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Kelson, *Ellis*, 14,727.

EVANS, CHARLES THOMAS.—Paid him 7*l.* for his vote, *Admans*, 7823, 7824.—Received 6*l.* 10*s.* for his vote from *Admans*; agreed for 7*l.*, but *Admans* deducted 10*s.* for commission, *Evans*, 11,793.

FINN, THOMAS (a freeman).—Thomas Finn was reported by Wells to have been bribed to vote for Gippes and Johnstone, *Aris*, 279–292.—Paid Finn 5*l.* for his vote, *Vincent*, 6733, 6734.

FRENCH, HENRY RICHARD.—Paid him 4*l.* for his vote, *Friend*, 7438–7439.

FRIEND, RICHARD.—Paid Friend 7*l.* for his vote, *Admans*, 7821.—Received only 6*l.* 10*s.*, *Admans* having stopped 10*s.* for his trouble, *Friend*, 1178.

GARDNER, JOHN.—Paid him 3*l.* for his vote, *Admans*, 7818.

GOODWIN, JOHN.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Vincent*, 6742–6745.—Was paid 5*l.* for his vote by Vincent, *Goodwin*, 10,972.

GOODWIN, CHARLES.—Mr. James Delmar paid Goodwin, by witness's direction, 100*l.*, *Lochee*, 5593–5598.—This payment made in satisfaction of a claim made by Goodwin upon the Conservative party for services connected with the Municipal Elections, *ib.* 5594.—This claim when first made was refused, but was allowed and paid some time after the election, *ib.* 5599–5610.—He was paid, because it was considered he would damage the Conservative cause, by going about and saying that money was due to him, for which he could not get paid, *ib.* 5611–5631–5670.—He promised his vote and influence on behalf of the Reds, if the money were paid him, *ib.* 5630.—Goodwin's explanation of his claim, *Goodwin*, 5978.—Will swear he did not vote for the Reds with the expectation of getting the 100*l.* paid, *ib.* 5993.—Never sent in any account, nor gave any details, *ib.* 5998.—It was well known in Canterbury that this money was due to him, *ib.* 6001.—Paid 78*l.* by order of the committee of the Municipal Club, which with interest made up 100*l.*, *Goodwin*, 6004.—Never attempted to enforce the payment of this money, *ib.* 6006.—Previous to the last election, called upon Mr. Smithson and produced the book showing the particulars of the expenditure for which his claim was made, Mr. Smithson's own name, with several other parties, being in it, authorizing the expenditure, and asked Mr. Smithson to settle it, as he wanted the money, *ib.* 6007.—Not getting payment, he tried the honour of the party by burning the book in Mr. Smithson's presence, *ib.* 6007–6009.—Produced between 70 and 80 receipts for the money paid by witness several years back, but could never get it settled, *ib.* 6001.—Gave up the receipts at the same time, *ib.* 6031.—Maurice Saunders can testify that the money was due to witness, and can give the particulars of the transactions, *ib.* 6003–6007, 6026.—Thinks it has been owing 12 years, and five per cent. added to the 78*l.*, makes it up about 100*l.*, *ib.* 6020.—Goodwin's claim was for service rendered between 1841 and 1845. Thinks it ran up to 1850, *ib.* 6374, *Saunders*, 6366.—This was a recognized debt on the part of the Conservative committee, to whom application for payment had often been made, *ib.* 6369.—Understood the amount claimed was 78*l.*, which witness thinks was less than was spent by Goodwin, *ib.* 6381.—Heard that Goodwin's claim for services in Municipal matters was paid in 1850, *ib.* 6378.—Was

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—*continued.*

GOODWIN, CHARLES—*continued.*

not paid anything in 1850 on account or in discharge of witness's claim, *Goodwin*, 6492.—Received from Dr. Lochee a paper parcel said to contain 100*l.*, which witness paid Goodwin, *Delmar*, 7318.—This payment, in discharge of Goodwin's claim on the Conservative party, for expenses out of pocket in conducting some municipal elections, *ib.* 7321.

HADLEY, WILLIAM (a freeman).—Hadley told witness that he was bribed with 5*l.* by James Kelson, at the Malt Shovel, *Aris*, 250, 252.—Paid William Hadley 5*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6178.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Mr. Irons, *Hadley*, 10,572.—Paid Hadley 5*l.* for his vote, *Irons*, 13,223.

HARRIS, THOMAS.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from *Munns*, *Harris*, 13,330.—*Munns* dropped it in the road, and witness picked it up, *ib.* 13,331.

HEARNDEN, EDWARD.—Paid Edward Hearnnden 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for his vote, *Munns*, 8023, 8024.—Received 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* from *Munns*, *Hearnnden*, 11,848.

HAYWARD, EDWIN (a freeman).—Witness was told by Hayward that he was bribed by Kelson, *Aris*, 241, 242.—Paid Hayward 5*l.* for his vote, 1*l.* when he promised, and 4*l.* after he had polled, *Kelson*, 6191.—Received 4*l.* for his vote from Mrs. Irons, *Hayward*, 10,567.—Paid Edward Heywood (thinks that is his name) 4*l.* for his vote, *Irons*, 13,218.

JAMES, THOMAS.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Vincent*, 6754–6756.

JEANES, DENNIS (a freeman).—Witness has heard it rumoured that Dennis Jeanes got 5*l.* for his vote, but does not know from whom, *Aris*, 261–265.—Paid Dennis Jeanes 7*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6244.—Received from Kelson 7*l.* or his vote, *Jeanes*, 10,631.

JEANES, EDWARD (a freeman).—Hills told witness that Edward Jeanes got 5*l.* for his vote, *Aris*, 274–276.—Paid Edward Jeanes 7*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6258.—Received from Kelson 7*l.* for his vote, *Jeanes*, 10,668.

JEANES, JAMES (a freeman).—Reported by Hills to have sold his vote to Gippes and Johnstone at the last election, *Aris*, 277, 278.—Paid James Jeanes 7*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6253.—Received from Kelson 7*l.* for his vote, *Jeanes*, 10,658.

JENNINGS, HENRY.—Paid Henry Jennings 5*l.*, partly for his service as messenger and partly for his vote, *Kelson*, 6205.—Received 5*l.* from Kelson, and voted for Johnstone and Gippes, *Jennings*, 10,580.

JENNINGS, EDWARD (a freeman).—Witness was informed by Hills that Jennings was bribed by Kelson, *Aris*, 286, 287.—Edward Jennings was paid 5*l.* for his vote, some being paid before and the rest after he had voted, *Kelson*, 6198.—Jennings was also a messenger, and 2*l.* or 3*l.* out of the 5*l.* might have been paid for his services, *Kelson*, 6200.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Kelson, *Jennings*, 10,591.

JENNINGS, JOHN.—Paid him 5*l.* for travelling expenses from London and loss of time, *Munns*, 8011, 8012–8021.—Received 5*l.* for travelling expenses, *Jennings*, 11,866.

JOSSLYN, THOMAS.—Gave him 5*l.* for his vote after the election, *Friend*, 7475.—Was paid 5*l.* for his vote by Friend, *Josslyn*, 10,853.

JOSSLYN, JOSEPH, sen.—Paid Joseph Josslyn, sen. 5*l.* for his vote after the election, *Friend*, 7475.—Received 5*l.* from Friend for his vote, *Josslyn*, 10,839.

JOSSLYN, JOSEPH, jun.—Bribed Joseph Josslyn, jun. with 5*l.* after the election, *Friend*, 7475.—Was paid 5*l.* by Friend for his vote, *Josslyn*, 10,832.

JOSSLYN, JOHN.—Bribed him with 5*l.* after the election, *Friend*, 7475.—Received 5*l.* from Friend for his vote, *Josslyn*, 10,871.

LEMAR, JOHN.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Friend*, 7494, 7495.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Friend, *Lemar*, 10,928.

LEMAR, SAMUEL BENJAMIN.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Friend*, 7497, 7498.

LEWIN, JOHN.—Paid him 2*l.* for his vote, *Hollands*, 6658–6662.

MASTERS, EBENEZER.—Paid Masters, through William Cogger, 7*l.* for his vote, *Bligh*, 918–9820.—Paid Masters 7*l.* to vote for Johnstone and Gippes, *Cogger*, 12,194.—Received 7*l.* from Cogger; denies that it was for his vote, thinks it was a gift, *Masters*, 12,248.

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—*continued.*

MARSH, THOMAS.—Received 13*l.* from Mr. Bligh, through Cogger; bribed two voters with 9*l.* and kept 4*l.* himself, for a debt due at the election of 1847, *Marsh*, 12,211.—About 2*l.* or 2*l.* 10*s.* was due to witness, *ib.* 12,223.

MOUNT, THOMAS.—Was paid 17*s.* for his vote in 1852, *Mount*, 11,528.

PARSONS, JOHN.—Paid Parsons 5*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6220.—Received from Kelson 5*l.* for his vote, *Parsons*, 10,622.

PARSONS, CHARLES.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6220, 6221.—Received from Kelson 5*l.* for his vote, *Parsons*, 10,615.

PITTOCK, HENRY.—Bribed him with 4*l.* after the election, *Friend*, 7491, 7492.—Received 4*l.* for his vote from Friend, *Pittock*, 10,982.

POND, SAMUEL JAMES (POUND).—Paid Pond 5*l.*; about half of this might be payment for his services as messenger, and the rest for his vote, *Kelson*, 6208.—Received 5*l.* from Kelson for his vote, *Pound*, 10,692.

PRETT, ALBERT.—Was paid 6*l.* 10*s.* for his vote by Kelson, *Prett*, 10,921.

ROBERTS, GEORGE.—Paid Mr. Roberts, a voter, 2*l.* for four colour tickets, upon his recommendation in favour of his four sons, *Johnson*, 8395.—Received 2*l.* from Mr. Johnstone, supposes it was for his vote, *Roberts*, 13,714.

SAYER, WILLIAM.—Paid Sayer 4*l.* for his vote through Thomas Marsh, *Bligh*, 9811.—Paid Sayer 5*l.*, *Marsh*, 12,210.

STYLES, THOMAS, sen.—Paid Thomas Styles, sen., 80*l.* for the votes of himself and family; 10*l.* a man for eight votes, *Munns*, 7999–8006.—Paid Styles this money the day after the election, *ib.* 8010.—Received 80*l.* from Munns; kept 10*l.* for himself, and paid 10*l.* to each of the other Styles, and Crookford, a brother-in-law, *Styles*, 11,920.

STYLES, THOMAS, jun.—Paid him 10*l.* through Thomas Styles, sen., *Munns*, 7999; *Styles*, 11,920.

STYLES, JOHN GEORGE, sen.—Paid him 10*l.*, through Thomas Styles, sen., *Munns*, 7999; *Styles*, 11,920.

STYLES, JOHN GEORGE, jun.—Paid him 10*l.*, through Thomas Styles, sen., *Munns*, 7999; *Styles*, 11,920.

STYLES, GEORGE HENRY.—Paid him 10*l.*, through Thomas Styles, sen., *Munns*, 7999; *Styles*, 11,920.

STYLEN, WILLIAM.—Paid him 10*l.*, through Thomas Styles, sen., *Munns*, 7999; *Styles*, 11,920.

STYLES, FREDERICK (did not vote).—Paid him 10*l.*, through Thomas Styles, sen., *Munns*, 7999; *Styles*, 11,920.

TAYLOR, THOMAS (shoemaker).—Paid Thomas Taylor, of Abbott's Place, 4*l.* 10*s.* for his vote, *Hollands*, 6651.—Received 4*l.* 10*s.* for his vote, but cannot tell from whom; the person who gave it him was disguised, *Taylor*, 12,878.

TAYLOR, THOMAS (ostler).—Paid Thomas Taylor, of Westgate, 5*l.* partly on account of his services as messenger, and partly for his vote, *Kelson*, 6207.—Was employed fifteen days at 4*s.* a day, and was paid 30*s.* afterwards; altogether had 4*l.* 10*s.*, *Taylor*, 10,746.—Was employed by Kelson, *ib.* 10,761.

TERRY, JOHN.—Thinks this name has no business in the list, *Kelson*, 6228.—Lent Terry between 5*l.* and 6*l.* at different times before the election, and did not intend to charge Mr. Pout with it, *ib.* 6230, 6231.

WHITE, JOHN (of Bridge).—Paid John White 15*l.* for his own vote, and for the votes of his father and brother 5*l.* each, *Bligh*, 8134.—Paid this money after they had voted, *ib.* 8138.—Received 15*l.* from Mr. Bligh, 5*l.* for himself, and 5*l.* for his father and brother, *White*, 9053.—Admits that this money was paid for their votes, *ib.* 9065.

WHITE, CHARLES (of Ashford).—Paid him 5*l.* through John White, *Bligh*, 8135.—Paid C. White 4*l.* 10*s.* of the 5*l.* received from Mr. Bligh, deducting 10*s.* for travelling expenses from Ashford and back, *White*, 9060.

WHITE, HENRY (blacksmith).—A freeman. White admitted that he received 5*l.* for his vote from his son John White, *Aris*, 243–246.—Paid Henry White 5*l.* through John White, *Bligh*, 8134.—Paid Henry White 4*l.* 10*s.* out of the 5*l.* received for him from Mr. Bligh,

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—*continued.*

WHITE, HENRY—*continued.*

having deducted 10*s.* for travelling expenses from Ashford and back, *White*, 9060.

WILKINSON, THOMAS.—Paid Thomas Wilkinson 7*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6252.—Received 7*l.* from Kelson, *Wilkinson*, 10,797.

WAIND, WILLIAM.—Paid William Waind 3*l.* 10*s.* for his vote, after the election, *Friend*, 7485–7487.—Received from Friend 3*l.* 10*s.* for voting, *Waind*, 10,889.

WOOD, JOHN.—Paid Wood 5*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6188.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Kelson, *Wood*, 10,597.

WOOD, CHARLES.—Paid Wood 5*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6188.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Kelson, *Wood*, 10,608.

WOOD, WILLIAM.—Paid Wood 5*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6188.—Received from Kelson 5*l.* for his vote, *Wood*, 10,681.

WOOLLETT, GEORGE.—Paid him either 5*l.* or 4*l.* 10*s.* for his vote, *Vincent*, 6750.

WOOLLETT, JAMES.—Paid him for his vote either 5*l.* or 4*l.* 10*s.*; cannot recollect which, *Vincent*, 6746–6749.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from John Vincent, *Woollett*, 13,705.

WILLEY, JAMES.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Friend* 7500.—Received 5*l.* from Friend for voting for Gipps and Johnstone, *Willey*, 10,966.

WATSON, WILLIAM.—Paid him 7*l.* for his vote, *Admans*, 7825–7827.—Received only 6*l.* 10*s.*, 10*s.* being deducted for Adman's trouble, *Watson*, 11,745.

3. Evidence in respect of particular cases at the Bye Election of 1850, by the Liberal Party.

There was no direct money bribery at the election of 1850, *Brent*, 893.—Was paid 37*l.* 10*s.* on the 2*d.* March 1850, by Mr. Alderman Brent, through Mr. Friend, of the Eagle Tavern, in repayment of that sum paid by witness on account of tavern expenses at the general election in 1847, *Goodwin*, 6034.—The bills incurred by Mr. Smythe's friends, the pink committee, and were sent for payment to the general committee, and refused, *ib.* 6044.—Supposes Mr. Alderman Brent paid this money in 1850 to induce witness to vote for the blue party, *ib.* 6076.

3. Evidence in respect of particular cases at the General Election of 1847, by the Liberal Party.

ATTWOOD, WILLIAM.—Paid Attwood, of Mill Lane, 3*l.* for his vote, *Goodwin*, 5885–5888.—Received 3*l.* from Goodwin as a present after the election, *Attwood*, 12,001.—Applied for colour tickets, and could not get them; applied for employment at the election, but could not get employed, and this money was paid instead, *ib.* 12,004.

AUSTEN, WILLIAM.—Paid Austen 3*l.* for his vote, *Goodwin*, 9632.—Voted for Conyngham and Smythe and was paid by Goodwin 3*l.* for his vote, *Austen*, 12,020.

BARNETT, JAMES.—Barnett, the butcher, of Sun Street, had either 6*l.* or 7*l.* for his vote, cannot recollect which, *Goodwin*, 5906.—Had 4*l.* or 5*l.* for keeping two voters together, Tookey had Stredwick, and preventing them from bolting, *Barnett*, 11,198.—Did not receive this money for his vote, *ib.* 11,171.

BEALE, GEORGE WILLIAM.—Paid him 3*l.* for his vote, and a pair of straps, *Cobb*, 6449.—Beale was a shoemaker, and it was to be supposed that the 3*l.* was for the straps, but it was well known to be for the vote, *ib.* 6453–6457.

BUSHER, JAMES.—Received 4*l.* from John Andrews, and voted for Conyngham and Smythe, *Busher*, 12,796.

BROWN, WILLIAM.—Has no recollection of having given 5*l.* to Brown, but if it is down in witness's accounts it must be correct, *Pilcher*, 9572.—Received 5*l.* from his brother a few weeks after the election, knew that it was for his vote, *Brown*, 13,202.

BEARD, RICHARD (dead).—The 2*l.* paid to Beard was for charity, *Pilcher*, 9619.—Beard was employed in canvassing and in keeping the voters together, and this money was probably paid on account of his expenses, *ib.* 9619.

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—*continued.*

BECKFORD, WILLIAM (dead).—Beckford told witness that he heard money was being paid for votes, and he thought it hard he should vote for a couple of colourmen's tickets, *Abrahams*, 9027.—Promised to see what would be done for him, *ib.* 9027.—Saw Alderman Brent on the subject, who referred him to Mr. Pilcher and Mr. Rutter, who authorized the payment of 3*l.*, *ib.* 9033.—Paid Beckford 3*l.* after he had voted, *ib.* 9033.—Denies that her father received any money for his vote, *Beckford*, 14,789.

BARBER, THOMAS (dead).—Pittock was employed to look after Barber, and polled him, *Goodwin*, 9644.—Some one had money to bribe Barber, thinks it was Pittock; does not know whether Barber got the money, nor the amount, *ib.* 9644.—Took Barber to Goodwin after he had polled him, but was not present at the interview, *Pittock*, 10,998.—Does not know whether Barber got any money or not, *ib.* 10,999.

BAILEY, EDWARD.—Paid Edward Bailey 3*l.* for his vote, *Goodwin*, 9651.—Received 6*l.*, 3*l.* for himself and 3*l.* for his son, John Bailey, *Bailey*, 12,067.

BAILEY, JOHN.—Paid John Bailey 3*l.* for his vote, *Goodwin*, 9653.—Received from his father 3*l.* for voting for Smythe and Conyngham, *Bailey*, 12,077.

BOORMAN, THOMAS.—Received 1*l.* from Kelson for travelling expenses of twelve miles, *Boorman*, 10,741.

BEER, WILLIAM, jun.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, Beer's uncle being present at the time, *Saunders*, 3231.—Beer was of weak intellect, and is now dead, *ib.* 3233.

BEER, THOMAS MILLER.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote in 1847, *Davey*, 5831–5834.

BOREE, CHARLES.—Paid him 4*l.* for his vote, *Cobb*, 6431.—Received 2*l.* for his vote, 1*l.* from Mr. Collard, and 1*l.* from Mr. Rutter, *Boree*, 11,084.

BEAN, JAMES.—Received 3*l.* for his vote from Goodwin, *Bean*, 12,443.

COCKETT, WILLIAM.—Paid Cockett 3*l.* for his vote, *Goodwin*, 9630.—Received 3*l.* for his vote from Goodwin, *Cockett*, 12,013.

COPPIN, GEORGE (dead).—Paid Coppin 4*l.* for his vote, *Cobb*, 6437–6441.

DAY, WILLIAM HENRY (dead).—Paid W. Day 6*l.* for his vote in 1847, *Davey*, 5840.

DYASON, JOHN (dead).—Paid him 2*l.* for his vote, *Saunders*, 3231.—Dyason formerly lived at Whitstable, and is now dead, *ib.* 3241.

EDDENDEN, WILLIAM (dead).—Eddenden refused to vote until his grandson was nominated on the band, in addition to his two colour tickets, *Jacobs*, 5343.—Witness paid the guinea, but he was not allowed to blow his trumpet, *ib.* 5357, 11,620–11,626.

FAGG, JAMES.—Paid Mr. Fagg, a baker in Union Street, 5*l.* for his vote, *Jacobs*, 5348.—Received from Mr. Jacobs 5*l.* for voting for Conyngham and Smythe, *Fagg*, 11,455.

FARNHAM, WILLIAM.—Paid Farnham 3*l.* for his vote, *Goodwin*, 9631.

FIELD, JAMES.—Paid some person 5*l.* for James Field's vote, cannot remember to whom it was paid, *Rutter*, 5798.—Never had any money for his vote, never even gave a recommendation for colour tickets, *Field*, 5698–5771, 5805–5812.

GREEBY, JOHN LAVENDER.—Paid John Lavender Greeby 5*l.* for his vote, through Greeby's father, *Saunders*, 6394.—Paid James Greeby the father 10*l.* for the votes of his two sons, *ib.* 10,391.—Received 10*l.* from Saunders for his sons John and Robert, *Greeby*, 12,769.

GOULD, WILLIAM.—Paid William Gould 3*l.* for his vote, *Goodwin*, 5889.—William Gould, of DeLasoux Court, was bribed by Goodwin, *Southee*, 6505.—Received 3*l.* for his vote from Goodwin, *Gould*, 11,993.

GOSBY, WILLIAM RICHARD.—Received 2*l.* for his vote from Mr. Cullen, *Gosby*, 14,414.

HANCOCK, WILLIAM (dead).—Paid Hancock 5*l.* for his vote; Hancock was in great distress, and had been canvassed by the Tories who had promised money to vote for them, but witness said he would endeavour to get something for him, if he voted for the Liberals as he had done before, *Davey*, 5848.—Paid Hancock, 3*l.* for his vote, *Saunders*, 10,398.

HAYWARD, EDWARD.—Paid Hayward 3*l.* for his vote, *Goodwin*, 9657–9658.—Received 3*l.* from Goodwin, for his vote, *Hayward*, 12,137.

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—*continued.*

HAWKES, JAMES (dead).—Paid Hawkes 5*l.* for his vote, *Goodwin*, 9655.

HEWSON, THOMAS.—Gave Hewson, a baker in Best Lane, through his wife, two sovereigns to vote for Conyngham and Smythe, *DeLasoux*, 11,632.

HITCHCOCK, HENRY.—Paid Hitchcock, a portrait painter, in Palace Street, 5*l.*, but said nothing to him about his vote, he was in great distress, *Jacobs*, 5155–5157.

HOLLAND, JAMES.—Was paid by Mr. Rutter 10*l.* in 1847, on account of expenses incurred in treating voters, &c., at the election of 1841, *Holland*, 3737.—Denies that this was for his vote, *ib.* 3791.—Declined to vote at all until his expenses were paid, told Mr. Rutter so, who said he would endeavour to get him something, *ib.* 3794–3795.—Having got this assurance he voted and got the 10*l.* after the election, *ib.* 3798.—The 10*l.* paid witness by Mr. Rutter in 1847, was in repayment of his expenses in absconding from Canterbury in 1841, *Hollands*, 7338.

JENNINGS, GEORGE.—Paid George Jennings 3*l.* for his vote in 1847, through Warner, *Goodwin*, 5876.—Thinks Jennings got 6*l.* for his vote, *Southee*, 2316.—Received 3*l.* for his vote from Goodwin, *Jennings*, 11,967.

JENNINGS, JOHN.—Paid John Jennings 3*l.* for his vote in 1847, through Warner, *Goodwin*, 5879.—Was present when the bargain was made for the purchase of the two Jennings' votes; thinks they had 6*l.* each, *Southee*, 2316.—Received 3*l.* for his vote from Goodwin, *Jennings*, 11,875.

JEANES, DENNIS.—Received from George Cooper 1*l.* for his vote, *Jeanes*, 10,638.

JEANES, JAMES.—Received from George Cooper 1*l.* for his vote, *Jeanes*, 10,661.

JEANES, EDWARD.—Received from George Cooper 1*l.* for his vote, *Jeanes*, 10,675.

LEE, CHARLES.—Paid Lee, of Ramsgate, 5*l.* for his vote, *Cobb*, 6433–6466.—Received 5*l.* for travelling expenses from Ramsgate, and loss of time, *Lee*, 11,103.—Asked for, and received this money after voting, *ib.* 11,119.

LEMON, EDWARD.—Paid Lemon, a tailor, of Boughton, 3*l.* 10*s.* for his vote, *Jacobs*, 5361.—Received from Jacobs 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for two colour tickets, and his travelling expenses from Brighton, *Lemon*, 11,509.—Lemon had the money instead of colour tickets, and it was distinctly understood the money was for his vote, *Jacobs*, 11,817.—Paid him 3*l.* 10*s.*, *ib.* 11,517.

LINTON, JOHN.—Paid Linton 6*l.* for his own vote and his brothers, 3*l.* each, *Goodwin*, 9660.—Understands from the other Linton that he never had the 3*l.* and that his brother claimed and kept the 6*l.* for his own vote alone, *ib.* 9660.—Received 6*l.* for his vote from Goodwin, who did not say that any part was for his brother, *Linton*, 12,118.

MOUNT, THOMAS.—Paid Thomas Mount, in the Military Road, 2*l.* 5*s.* for his vote, *Jacobs*, 5362.—Received 4*l.* for his vote, 2*l.* from Mr. Cobb, and 2*l.* for two colour tickets from Jacobs, *Mount*, 11,525.

NATHAN, MOSES.—Paid Nathan 5*l.* for his vote; Nathan said he was very poor, and had been offered 5*l.* for his vote by the Conservatives, but would rather vote blue if the same sum could be got for him, *Jacobs*, 5173–5176.—Received 5*l.*, by instalments, from Jacobs for voting for Conyngham and Smythe, *Nathan*, 11,494.

NYE, RICHARD.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Mr. Laming, *Nye*, 14,004.

PHILPOTT, JAMES.—Paid him 3*l.* for his vote, *Saunders*, 3231.—Received 4*l.* from Thomas Beer, *Philpott*, 12,730.

PALMER, WILLIAM STAINES.—Voted for Smythe and Conyngham and was paid 1*l.* at one time, and 1*l.* at another, to spend among his friends in treating, *Palmer*, 13,005.

PARREN, SAMUEL.—Paid Parren 3*l.* 10*s.*, a debt he said was due to him at a former election, *Jacobs*, 5357.—He would not vote without being paid, and witness paid him to get his vote, *ib.*—Received 3*l.* 10*s.* from his brother Henry, and gave it to his sister, in payment of an old account for making bows at Henniker Wilson's election, *Parren*, 12,389.

PARREN, HENRY.—Paid Henry Parren 3*l.* 10*s.* for his vote, *Jacobs*, 5359.—Received 7*l.* from Jacobs in payment of an old account at Henniker Wilson's elec-

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—*continued.*

PARREN, HENRY—*continued.*

tion for making bows, gave his brother Samuel 3*l.* 10*s.* for his sister, and 3*l.* 10*s.* to his aunt, *Parren*, 12,356.—Received 2*l.* out of the 7*l.* for himself, which was returned to him by his aunt and sister, *ib.* 12,359.

PITTOCK, HENRY.—Was paid 5*l.* for his vote by Goodwin, *Pittock*, 10,987.

RATCLIFFE, EDWARD.—Paid Ratcliffe through Southby 5*l.* for his vote, *Goodwin*, 9633.—Ratcliffe complains that he got only 3*l.*, *ib.* 9640.—Paid Ratcliffe 3*l.*—1*l.* before the election and 2*l.* afterwards,—*Southee*, 9764.—Did not get 5*l.* from Goodwin to give Ratcliffe, nor any money until after the election, *ib.* 9770.—Received 3*l.* from *Southee*, for travelling expenses from *Sheerness*, *Ratcliffe*, 12,042.

READ, ISAAC.—Received 5*l.* from Mr. Jacobs for voting for Conyngham and Smythe, *Read*, 11,483.

READER, —.—Paid Reader 5*l.* by direction of Mr. Pilcher for his vote out of the money witness had from Mr. Rutter, *Jacobs*, 5180–5190.

ROBERTS, JOHN HENRY.—Received 5*l.* from Saunders, and paid it to Roberts for his vote, *Greeby*, 12,773.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from James Greeby, *Roberts*, 12,790.

ROYCE, HENRY.—Paid Royce, a shoemaker, living in the Archbishop's palace, 5*l.* for his vote, *Cobb*, 6442–6448.—Royce was a very poor man and in great distress at the time, *ib.*—Was paid 5*l.* for his vote by Cobb, *Royce*, 11,152.

SELL, RICHARD.—Paid Sell one guinea, and 1*s.* 6*d.* afterwards to Sell's wife and daughter to come with him, *Jacobs*, 5370.—The guinea, witness thinks, was for his colourmen's tickets, *ib.* 5375.—Received money for two colour tickets, *Sell*, 11,534.—Received one sovereign afterwards from Jacobs, jun., *ib.*, 11,541.

SIMMS, JOSEPH.—Paid Simms, the stammering shoemaker, 3*l.* for his vote, *Jacobs*, 5353.—Received 3*l.* from Jacobs for voting for Conyngham and Smythe, *Simms*, 11,504.

SHEATHER, THOMAS.—Paid Sheather's wife 5*l.*; Sheather was in great distress, but would take nothing for his vote, and arranged it with the wife, *Jacobs*, 5162. Was told by Sneller, one of the committee, to call upon Sheather, who was inclined to vote blue, nothing further was said, *ib.* 5166.—Received 5*l.* from Jacobs for voting for Conyngham and Smythe, *Sheather*, 11,489.

SMITH, WILLIAM.—Paid him 3*l.* for his vote, *Goodwin*, 9627.—Received 3*l.* for his vote from Goodwin, *Smith*, 12,184.

SOILY, WILLIAM R. (Dead).—Paid Solly 5*l.* for a pink flag, *Goodwin*, 9664.—The order for the flag was given upon the understanding that he was to vote for the two Liberal candidates, *ib.* 9667.

STREDWICK, HENRY.—Received 6*l.* for his vote from Pierson Dray, *Stredwick*, 11,984.—Bribed Stredwick, *Dray*, 12,158.

STREDWICK, THOMAS (dead).—Bribed Thomas Stredwick to vote for the Liberal candidates, *Dray*, 12,158.

STONE, WILLIAM HENRY (dead).—Thinks Stone was paid 5*l.* after the election, *Pilcher*, 9599.—His wife applied for it because she heard that other voters had been paid 5*l.*, *ib.* 9599.—Stone was very ill at the time of the canvass, and thinks the money was given more on the score of charity than for the vote, *ib.* 9600.

TAYLOR, THOMAS.—Paid Thomas Taylor, of Abbott's Place, 5*l.* for his vote, and got the money from Mr. Rutter, *Mutton*, 3976–3982–8672.—Was canvassed by Mr. Ward and Mr. Mutton, and told them he would not vote until he was paid for it, *Taylor*, 12,873.—Received 6*l.* for his vote, *ib.* 12,872.

TOOKEY, THOMAS, (gone to America).—Bribed Tooke to vote for the Liberal candidates, *Dray*, 12,158.

WHITE, CHARLES.—Paid Charles White 6*l.* for his vote in 1847, *Davey*, 5822–5825.—Received 6*l.* from Davey, *White*, 12,721.

WHITE, JOHN.—Paid John White, 6*l.* for his vote in 1847, *Davey*, 5819–5821.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Davey, *White*, 12,659.

WHITE, THOMAS.—Paid Thomas White 6*l.* for his vote; gave this money to prevent White's being bribed by the other party, *Davey*, 5826–5829.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Davey, *White*, 12,642.

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—*continued.*

WHITE, THOMAS J.—Paid him 6*l.* for his vote in 1847, *Davey*, 5835–5839.—Received 6*l.* for his vote, *White*, 14,407.

WILDING, WILLIAM.—Wilding, of Pond Lane, Westgate, was bribed by Goodwin, *Southee*, 6505.—Received 3*l.* for his vote from *Southee*, *Wilding*, 11,976.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM.—Paid Willaing 3*l.* for his vote, *Goodwin*, 5892.

WAIND, WILLIAM.—Paid Waind 3*l.* for his vote, *Goodwin*, 5894.—William Waind, of Northgate, was bribed by Goodwin, with 3*l.* or 3*l.* 10*s.*, *Southee*, 6802.—Was paid 3*l.* by *Southee* for voting, *Waind*, 10,895.

WILKINSON, GEORGE.—Received 3*l.* for his vote from Mr. Smith, and voted for Smythe and Conyngham, *Wilkinson*, 12,860.

WOOD, JAMES.—Paid him 3*l.* for his vote, *Saunders*, 3231.—Received 3*l.* for his expenses in coming from Faversham to vote for the blue party, and one to vote for the reds, *Wood*, 12,737–12,746.—Voted for the blue side, *ib.*—Should not have voted blue if he had not got the 3*l.*, *ib.*

3. Evidence in respect of particular cases, at the General Election of 1847, by the Conservative Party.

ADMANS, RICHARD M. W. M.—Paid Richard Admans for voting in 1847, cannot tell how much, *Admans*, 7908.

ALLWRIGHT, JOHN.—Received 6*l.* from his brother, Henry Allwright, and voted for Clinton and Vance, *Allwright*, 14,312.

ALLWRIGHT, HENRY (New Zealand).—Paid Henry Allwright 7*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM.—Paid Anderson 7*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 8*l.* for his vote from Mr. Bennett, *Anderson*, 14,640.

ANDREWS, WILLIAM.—Paid William Andrews 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,288.—Received 5*l.* from Mr. Bennett for voting for Clinton and Vance, *Andrews*, 13,486.

AUSTEN, MINTER.—Was paid 6*l.* for his vote by Allwright, *Austen*, 10,730.

AUSTEN, GEORGE.—Was paid 6*l.* for his vote, *Austen*, 10,808.

BARNES, THOMAS.—Paid him 10*l.* for his vote, *Admans*, 11,685–11,699.—Received only 9*l.* 10*s.*, Admans deducting 10*s.* for his services, *Barnes*, 11,774.

BARBER, GEORGE, jun.—Was paid 1*l.* from Mr. Watts by direction of Mr. Pilcher, in payment of an account due for expenses at a previous election, *Barber*, 12,489.—Voted red notwithstanding this settlement, *ib.* 12,498.

BATES, GEORGE (dead).—Paid him 8*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.

BAILEY, EDWARD, jun.—Received 3*l.* for travelling expenses to and from Maidstone and for loss of time, and one sovereign for his services, *Bailey*, 12,702–12,709.—Paid him 4*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.

BARTON, GEORGE (dead).—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Marsh*, 12,234.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 5*l.* from Mr. Bennett, and paid it away to Barton, *Marsh*, 13,635.—This is correct, *Bennett*, 13,637.

BARTON, ROBERT.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Marsh*, 1224.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 5*l.* from Mr. Bennett and gave it to Barton, *Marsh*, 13,635.—This statement is correct, *Bennett*, 13,637.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Mr. Marsh, *Barton*, 13,642.

BLINKS, SAMUEL.—Paid him 10*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 8*l.* for his vote, *Blinks*, 13,270.—Can swear that Blinks had 10*l.*, *Bennett*, 13,272.

BLOGG, WILLIAM WATERS.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 5*l.* from Mr. Finch for his vote, *Blogg*, 13,282.—Witness gave Blogg the 5*l.* himself, *Bennett*, 13,287.—Persists that he received the money from Finch and not from Bennett, *Blogg*, 13,288.

BOORMAN, THOMAS, sen.—Received from Kelson, 1*l.* for travelling expenses, twelve miles, *Boorman*, 19,741.—Cannot recollect what was paid to Boorman, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 5*l.* from Mr. Kelson, but none from Bennett, *Boorman*, 14,439.

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—*continued.*

BRADFORD, EDWIN.—Had 7*l.* from Oakenfull, for voting for Clinton and Vance, 10,419–10,425.

BRADFORD, HENRY.—Believes Henry Bradford was paid 7*l.* for his vote, *Bradford*, 10,443.—Received 7*l.* for his vote from Oakenfull, *Bradford*, 10,510–10,512.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM BOWERS.—Believes his brother, W. B. Bradford, was paid 7*l.* for his vote, *Bradford*, 10,450.—Received 7*l.* for his vote from Oakenfull, *Bradford*, 10,519–10,522.

BEST, JOSEPH.—Paid him 4*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 4*l.* for his vote from Bennett, *Best*, 13,595.

BEARD, WILLIAM, jun.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.

BRADLEY, WILLIAM.—Paid him 8*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 7*l.* 10*s.* for his vote from Harding, *Bradley*, 14,263.

BIRT, WILLIAM.—Paid him 10*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 5*l.* for his vote, *Birt*, 13,611.—Witness himself gave Birt 7*l.* or 8*l.*; cannot exactly remember which, *Bennett*, 13,617.—Received nothing from Bennett; witness's wife got the money from Thomas Friend, *Birt*, 13,620.—Upon his oath witness gave Birt this money, *Bennett*, 13,621.—Statement of the circumstances which makes witness so positive in the matter, *ib.* 13,622.

BRADFORD, FRANCIS HAMMOND.—Does not know whether his brother, Francis Hammond Bradford, got any money for his vote at the election of 1847, *Bradford*, 10,459.

CALLOW, JAMES.—Paid him either 10*l.* or 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 5*l.* for his vote, from Mr. Bennett, *Callow*, 13,356.

CHERRISON, EDWARD (dead).—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.

COPPINS, JAMES.—Heard that Coppins got 5*l.* for his vote from Oakenfull, *Bradford*, 10,497.—Received 7*l.* for his vote, *Coppins*, 14,776.

CROUCH, THOMAS, jun.—Received 5*l.* for his vote, and gave John Hart Ratcliffe, who applied for his vote, 1*l.* for his trouble, *Crouch*, 13,945–13,949.

CROCKFORD, THOMAS.—Paid him 10*l.* out of the 90*l.* received from Munns, for the Styles's, *Thomas Styles*, 11,924.—Crockford, a brother-in-law of the Styles's, *ib.* 11,892.

DANIELS, JOHN.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 8*l.* for his vote from Oakenfull, *Daniels*, 13,296.

DERNACOUR, JAMES (dead).—Paid him 7*l.* or 8*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.

ELLEN, MICHAEL.—Paid him 3*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.

ELLS, RICHARD.—Paid Richard Ells 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 7*l.* for his vote from Bennett, *Ells*, 13,308.

ELLS, STEPHEN.—Paid him 5*l.* or 6*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received either 7*l.* or 8*l.* for his vote from Mr. Bennett, *Ells*, 13,550.

EVANS, WILLIAM.—Paid William Evans 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255–13,321.—Received 6*l.* 10*s.* for his vote from George Harding, *ib.* 13,255.

FINN, DAVID.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Mr. Bennett, *Finn*, 13,585.

FRENCH, HENRY RICHARD.—Paid Henry French 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Mr. Smithson, but none from Mr. Bennett, *French*, 13,451.

FRENCH, DANIEL.—Paid French 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 7*l.* for his vote from Adams, but nothing from Mr. Bennett, *French*, 13,474.

FORDERED, THOMAS, jun.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.

FRIEND, RICHARD.—Paid him 7*l.* for his vote, *Admans*, 11,686.—Received only 5*l.* for his vote from Admans, *Friend*, 11,793.

GARDNER, JOHN.—Paid Gardner 3*l.* to vote for Clinton and Vance, *Admans*, 7890–7891–11,687.

GOLDSMITH, THOMAS.—Paid Mrs. Goldsmith 14*l.*, 10*l.* for Goldsmith's vote, and 4*l.* for a tavern bill, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 10*l.* for the hire of his gardens, but nothing for his vote, *Goldsmith*, 13,534.—St. Peter's gardens were engaged for the candidates, but were not

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—*continued.*

GOLDSMITH, THOMAS—*continued.*

used by them, *ib.* 13,538.—Mr. Goldsmith's statement correct; the 10*l.* was paid for the gardens, which were hired to prevent them being hired by the other party, *ib.*

HARRIS, THOMAS.—Paid him 8*l.* or 10*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Munns, *Harris*, 13,330.

HORTON, EDWARD.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Mr. Smithson, *Horton*, 13,899.

JACKSON, JONATHAN.—Paid him 4*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.

JARMAN, THOMAS.—Paid Jarman 6*l.* or 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Mr. Bennett, *Jarman*, 13,500.

JENNINGS, HENRY, jun.—Was paid 3*l.* for his vote by George Crothall, *Jennings*, 10,585.

JOSSLYN, THOMAS.—Gave Thomas Josslyn money for his vote; does not recollect what sum he gave him, *Friend*, 7430.—Paid it after the election, *ib.* 7439.—Got the money from Mr. Pout, *ib.* 7439.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Friend, *Josslyn*, 10,857.

JOSSLYN, WILLIAM.—Paid one of the Josslyns money for his vote, besides Thomas and Joseph, but does not know his christian name, *Friend*, 7433.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Kelson, *Josslyn*, 14,146.

JOSSLYN, JOSEPH, sen.—Paid him money for his vote, *Friend*, 7433, 7434.—Received from Friend 1*l.* for two colour tickets, *Josslyn*, 10,844.

KNELL, JAMES.—Paid Knell money for his vote; cannot recollect what sums he paid him, and is not quite positive as to his christian name, *Friend*, 7453.—Witness's wife was paid five sovereigns, and he has on doubt it was for his vote, *Knell*, 13,739.

LEMAR, WILLIAM.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Mr. Bennett, *Lemar*, 15,500.

LANGLEY, THOMAS.—Paid Langley 4*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Admits that he had some conversation with Mr. Bennett about his vote, but denies upon oath, that he ever received any money from him, *Langley*, 14,340.

LASLETT, THOMAS.—Paid him 6*l.* or 7*l.* for his vote, *Friend*, 7455.

LUCAS, STEPHEN (dead).—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.

MILLS, WILLIAM.—Paid him 4*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.

MILLS, SOLOMON.—Paid him 1*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 1*l.* for travelling expenses, *Mills*, 13,571.

MARSH, EDWARD.—Thinks Marsh had 7*l.* for his vote from Oakenfull, *Bradford*, 10,483.—Was paid 7*l.* for his vote by Oakenfull, *Marsh*, 10,528.

MOORE, RICHARD.—Paid Moore 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Found five sovereigns in his house a fortnight after the election; supposes it was for his vote, *Moore*, 13,337.

NICHOLSON, EDWARD.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from Bennett, *Nickleson*, 13,349.

PAGE, HENRY JAMES.—Paid Page, a licensed victualler in Bridge Street, 10*l.* for his vote, *Kelson*, 6122.—Page had promised, when canvassed, to vote for Clinton and Vance, but on the morning of the election told witness that he should not vote without money, and that he had been offered 8*l.* or 10*l.* by the opposite party, *ib.* 6122.—Reported this to Mr. Bennett, who said the man must be had, *ib.* 6122.—Received from Kelson 6*l.* for his vote, *Page*, 10,702.—Denies that he got 10*l.*, *ib.* 10,704.—Denies Kelson's statement respecting the voting, *ib.* 10,716.

PARSONS, GEORGE.—Received 6*l.* for his vote; thinks it was from Mr. Pilcher, *Parsons*, 14,074.

PARKER, JAMES GREY (dead).—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.

PRICE, FRANCIS HORN.—Paid him five sovereigns for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,400.—Voted for Mr. Smyth, but did not receive any money for his vote or for any other purpose, *Price*, 13,383–13,399.

PIERCE, J. W.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.

PIERCE, EDWARD.—Gave him 3*l.* for his vote, *Friend*, 7451.—Received 4*l.* from Friend for his vote, *Pierce*,

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—*continued.*

PIERCE EDWARD—*continued.*

10,942-13,366-13,379.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Did not receive any money from *Bennett*, *Pierce*, 13,368.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN HART.—Was paid 7*l.* for his vote by *Oakenfull*, *Bradford*, 10,487.—Received 7*l.* for his vote from *Oakenfull*, *Ratcliffe*, 10,560.

STONE, WILLIAM EDWIN.—Paid him 5*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Got nothing for his vote, was employed as a messenger, and received 2*l.*, *Stone*, 13,426.—Upon further consideration, thinks the money witness gave was 4*l.*, and not 5*l.*, and was for treating and not for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,432.—Denies that he ever received any money from *Bennett*, *Stone*, 13,434.

STYLES, THOMAS, sen.—Paid him 10*l.* for his vote, *Munns*, 8046.—Received 90*l.* from *Munns*, took 10*l.* himself, and paid 10*l.* to each of the *Styles*' and *Crockford*, *Thomas Styles*, 11,924.

STYLES, THOMAS, jun.—Paid him 10*l.* for his vote, *Munns*, 8046; *Thomas Styles*, 11,924.

STYLES, JOHN GEORGE, sen.—Paid him 10*l.* for his vote, *Munns*, 8046; *Thomas Styles*, 11,924.

STYLES, JOHN GEORGE, jun.—Paid him 10*l.* for his vote, *Munns*, 8046; *Thomas Styles*, 11,924.

STYLES, GEORGE HENRY.—Paid him 10*l.* for his vote, *Munns*, 8046; *Thomas Styles*, 11,924.

STYLES, WILLIAM.—Paid him 10*l.* for his vote *Munns*, 8046; *Thomas Styles*, 11,924.

STYLES, FREDERICK.—Paid him 10*l.* for his vote, *Munns*, 8046; *Thomas Styles*, 11,924.

STYLES, EDMUND (dead).—Paid him 10*l.* for his vote, *Munns*, 8046; *Thomas Styles*, 11,924.

THOMSETT, JOHN.—Paid *Thomsett* 3*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.

THOMPSON, JOHN.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from *Bennett*, *Thompson*, 13,463.

WATSON, WILLIAM.—Was paid 3*l.* by *Finch* the publican in *Wincheap Street*, three weeks after the election, *Watson*, 11,756.

WEED, THOMAS.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from *Thomas Friend*, *Weed*, 14,445.—Was employed in keeping the voters together and getting them up to the poll, *ib.* 14,448.

WHITE, JOHN (of Bridge).—Thinks it was 6*l.* he got at this time, *White*, 9120.

WETHERLEY, MATHEW.—Paid him 3*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received 2*l.* for his services as messenger from *Mr. Trunnell*, and 1*l.* afterwards from *Mr. Bennett*, for his vote, *Wetherley*, 13,558.

WOOD, JAMES.—Received 5*l.* for his vote from *Thomas Cousins*, jun., the son of *Thomas Finch Cousins*, *Wood*, 14,461.

WOOD, JOHN.—Received 6*l.* for his vote from *Allwright*, who has gone to *Australia*, *Wood*, 10,602.—Received 6*l.* for his vote from *Aldridge*, who has gone to *New Zealand*, but nothing from *Bennett*, *ib.* 13,513.—Remembers *John Wood* perfectly well and gave him ten sovereigns in the street, the day after the election, *Bennett*, 13,522.

WOOD, WILLIAM.—Paid *William Wood*, a carpenter, 10*l.* for his vote, *Bennett*, 13,255.—Received from *Allwright* 6*l.* for his vote, *Wood*, 10,686.

WOOD, HENRY.—Paid him 4*l.* or 5*l.* for his vote; promised him the money first, saw him vote and then paid him the money, *Kelson*, 6132.—Received 5*l.* from *Kelson* for witness's vote, *Wood*, 10,816.

3. Evidence in respect of particular cases, at the General Election of 1841, by the Conservative Party.

The *Styles*' family received 100*l.*, 10*l.* for each vote, and all the *Styles*' voted for *Smythe* and *Bradshaw*, *Thomas Styles*, 11,961.—*John Allwright* received 5*l.* for his vote, and voted for *Smythe* and *Bradshaw*, *Allwright*, 14,318.

3. Evidence in respect of particular cases at the Bye Election of 1841, by the Liberal party.

Saw *James Turmaine*, of *Sturrey*, at the request of *Alderman Henry Cooper*, and promised him 10*l.* for his vote, *Friend*, 7366.—*Turmaine* wanted the money first, but *Mr. Cooper* said he should not have it until he had voted, *ib.*—After he had voted, *Mr. Cooper* wanted witness to pay *Turmaine* only 8*l.*, but witness

BRIBERY—I. DIRECT BRIBERY—*continued.*

having promised 10*l.*, would not go from his word, and paid it him, *ib.* 7366.—Was bribed with 5*l.* by *Mr. Wilson's party*, but voted for *Mr. Smythe, Parsons*, 14,096.

3. Evidence in respect of particular cases at the Bye Election of 1841, by the Conservative party.

Canvassed *Thomas Gearing*, of *Palace Street*, who said he had been offered 10*l.* by the other party, but wanted 12*l.*, *Hollands*, 7331.—Went back to the committee and reported the matter, when *Mr. Crossdell* said he was to have it; and when witness offered him 12*l.*, *Geary* said he wanted 15*l.*, *ib.*—Told *Mr. Geary*, by direction of the committee, that they were much obliged to him, but did not want him, *Hollands*, 7331.—On account of this transaction, left *Canterbury*, and was absent three weeks to avoid appearing before the committee of the House of Commons, *ib.* 7331.—Witness's brother, *Thomas Styles*, received 108*l.* for the votes of the whole family, nine votes at 12*l.* each, *G. H. Styles*, 11,951.—This money was paid to *George Henry Styles*, but his memory is bad, and he has forgotten it, *T. Styles*, 11,954.—Voted for *Smythe* at the bye election of 1841, and was paid 10*l.* for his vote, *Austen*, 12,027.

3. Evidence in respect of particular cases at the General Election of 1837, by the Liberal party.

Paid *John Hancock* 9*l.* for his vote in 1837, *Friend*, 7387.—Got the money from *Mr. Alderman Neame* for this purpose, and paid it to *Hancock* before he voted, *ib.* 7389-7392.—Denies that he ever paid money to *Friend* to bribe *Hancock*, *Neame*, 7593.—*Friend* is the last man in *Canterbury* witness would trust money with, *ib.* 7594.—Got 15*l.* from the Committee for the three *Weeds*, polled two of them, father and son, and paid them 5*l.* each; but the other son had been taken away, and witness returned the remaining 5*l.*, *Friend*, 7372.

II. INDIRECT BRIBERY.

1. Colour Tickets. (See Colour Tickets.)

2. Gratuities to Voters. (See Gratuities to Voters and Christmas Gifts to Voters.)

3. Employment of Voters. (See Employment of Voters and Colourmen, Canvassing Clerks, Committee Clerks, Hallmen, Messengers, and Musicians.)

4. Patronage. (See Government Situations, Municipal Charities, Appointment of Magistrates, Local Appointments.)

BROCK, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a tanner, and votes as a householder since 1842, 3326-3330.—Has been on the Liberal committees and canvassed at all the elections since 1842, 3332-3340.—Never saw any accounts submitted to the committee, nor heard any discussion respecting them, 3341, 3342.—Canvassed for *Lord A. Conyngham* in 1847, and voted for him; in 1850 for *Colonel Romilly*, and in 1852 for *Romilly* and *Somerville*, 3345-3349.—When canvassing in 1847 never gave any colour tickets; may have had applications, but never recommended any one, nor told them where to get them, 3351, 3352.—Was not applied to for money on that occasion, 3353.—Never heard any applications to the canvassers for money, 3354.—The canvassing book is in the possession of *Saunders*, the canvassing clerk, 3357, 3358.—Does not recollect canvassing *Charles Martin*; the particulars of the canvass inserted in the book; witness merely solicited the votes, 3360-3363.—Never opened a public house, nor attended at any public house on account of the election, 3365-3375.

BROCK, CHARLES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a voter in the Liberal interest, 3376.—Took part in the elections of 1850 and 1852, 3378.—Canvassed with *Colonel Romilly* on both occasions, 3379.—Knows nothing of bribery, either direct or by colour tickets, 3380.—Never saw a colour ticket until he saw one produced before the Committee of the House of Commons, 3380.

BROWN, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted for *Johnston* at the last election, and got 4*l.* 6*s.* for his vote from *Mr. Hornsby*, 13,183-13,188.—Will swear that he only got 4*l.* 6*s.*, 13,192.—Paid *Hornsby* out of this money 16*s.* 8*d.* which he owed him, 13,197.—Voted for *Lord Albert* in 1847, and got 5*l.* from his brother for the vote a few weeks afterwards, 13,201-13,203.

BROWN, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Johnston and Gipps; got 5*l.* for his vote, 10*s.* from Kelson, and 4*l.* 10*s.* from Irons, 13,680–13,685.

BROWN, CHARLES HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps; got two tickets, and was employed as messenger, but got no pay as such, 14,419–14,425.—Expected to get something, which induced him to vote, 14,426–14,430.

BURT, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted at the last election for Gipps and Johnstone, and was paid 16*s.* as messenger by Taylor, 10,900.—Got no other money, 10,905.

BURT, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Got 7*l.* from Thomas Cozens for witness's son's vote, 11,037–11,040.—He voted for Gipps at the last election, 11,041.—Paid the man in the New Road very nearly all the 7*l.*, 11,042.—The money was promised upon the understanding that his son voted, 11,053.—Did not tell his son of the promise about the vote, 11,061.—Did not tell his son that he had a promise which would get him out of his difficulties, 11,062.—Did not get the money until after his son had voted, 11,067.—His son knew that witness had got the promise, 11,068.—Got the money from Thomas Cozens, who lives opposite St. Paul's Church, 11,069–11,072.

BURT, JOHN TWYMAN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted at the last election for Johnstone and Gipps; got no money, nor any assistance for his vote, 11,022–11,026.—Believes something was paid for his vote; does not know how much; his father got it, 11,027–11,036.

BURT, JOHN TWYMAN. (*His Examination resumed.*)—Received a promise to get him out of his difficulties, which induced him to vote for Gipps at the last election, 11,075–11,078.

BUSHER, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman; voted in 1847 for Smythe and Conyngham, and got 4*l.* for his vote from John Andrews, 12,792–12,802.—Was paid 3*l.* by Mr. Johnson for not voting at the last election, 12,803–12,805.—Was living with Johnson a week before the election, and was fed by Bean the waggoner, 12,806–12,812.—Saw Mr. Johnson two days before the election, who told witness he might stop, 12,816.—There was a dispute between Alderman Brent and Mr. Johnson, about witness's vote, 12,818.—Was riding about in the miller's waggon on the day of election, and could have voted if he had wished to have done so, 12,822.—Did not intend to vote, 12,823.—Was not persuaded by Mr. Johnson to go out of the town, 12,825.—Remained at Mr. Johnson's two or three days after the election, 12,826.—Was paid at several times, a few shillings a time, 12,828.—Mr. Johnson wanted witness to vote Red, and Alderman Brent wanted him to vote Blue, 12,829.—Thinks the money paid before the election was to induce him to vote, and after the election to reward him for not voting, 12,835.—Got one shilling from Kelson, but no colour ticket, nor any money from any one else, 12,839.—Has always been taken away by the Blues, to prevent him from voting, 12,842.—Has always been carried off at every election, 12,843.—Was made drunk, and carried off by the Blues in 1841, 12,846.—Always intended to vote Red, but the Blues prevented him, 12,848.—They thought it better to have his vote in 1847, than pay him for stopping away, 12,848.—Stopped away in 1852 of his own accord, 12,850.—The Reds gave money to get some allowance with, but the Blues gave him rum, and they pretty nigh killed him, 12,851.

BUTTER MARKET TROOP :—

A number of voters, all blues, acting together, and all living near the butter market, have obtained that name, *Kelson*, 6291–6307; *Mathews*, 7590.—Thinks they amount to, or influence about 100 votes, *Kelson*, 6309.—They are chiefly dissenters, belonging to the Liberal party, *ib.* 6388.

CALLOW, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted for Clinton and Vance in 1847; got 5*l.* for his vote from Mr. Bennett, 13,352–13,357.—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps; got neither money, colour ticket, nor messenger's ticket, 13,359–13,362.

CANDIDATES FOR CANTERBURY. (*See Elections.*)

CANTERBURY INCORPORATION.—Opinion of removing officer of, as to the relative circumstances of freemen and householders registered as electors, *Saunders*, 3298, 3303–3316.

CANVASSING.—Received frequent applications for money from voters when canvassing for the Liberal party, *Saunders*, 3258.—Heard applications made to Mr. Smythe, but he never would sanction it or hear the question, *ib.* 3260.—Thinks for colour tickets and direct bribery together had about 200 applications, *ib.* 3261.—Received numerous applications for colour tickets when canvassing for Romilly and Somerville, *ib.* 3272.—Canvassed with Mr. Smythe at both elections in 1841. Numerous applications for colour tickets were made to witness when canvassing at these elections, *ib.* 3297.—Canvassed for Lord Albert Conyngham in 1847, for Colonel Romilly in 1850, and for Romilly and Somerville in 1852, *Brock*, 3343.—Has been applied to for colour tickets when canvassing, but never granted any, *ib.* 3351.—Was never applied to for money by the voters, *ib.* 3353.—Canvassed with Mr. Rutter at the election of 1847, and took memorandum of the promises and refusals, *Delo*, 3526, 3527.—Was not applied to for money when canvassing, nor did he hear any voters ask for money of Mr. Rutter, *ib.* 3528–3533.

CANVASSING BOOKS.—The canvass book is compiled from the daily returns furnished by the canvassers of the result of the operations, *Aris*, 2073; *Collard*, 9240, 9241.—The memoranda and marks indicating promises, &c., also copied into the canvassing book of the committee room, *Aris*, 2083.—Was employed as canvassing clerk in 1850, and gave the canvassing book to Mr. Aris every night after the day's canvass, *Delo*, 3518–3523.—Kept no memorandum or paper connected with the canvassing; gave everything to Mr. Aris, *ib.* 3522.—The rough daily canvassing books were all destroyed after the election, *Collard*, 9239.

CANVASSING CLERKS.—Was employed as canvassing clerk for the Liberal candidates in 1847 and 1850, *Delo*, 3515.—Was paid for his services but not for his vote, *ib.* 3529.—Received 17*l.* in 1847 for his services at the two elections in that year, *ib.* 3544–3553.—Was not paid anything in addition as a gratuity, *ib.* 3573–3576.—Was employed as canvassing clerk for the Conservative candidates at the election of 1847, and paid large sums of money to voters for their votes, under the directions of the committee, *Saunders*, 13,085–13,102.—Did not bargain for their votes, they were sent to witness for the money and the money was sent to witness to pay them, *ib.* 13,090.

CARPENTER, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted last election as a householder for Johnston and Gipps; got neither colour tickets nor messenger's place, nor any money for his vote, 14,031–14,037.—Was offered 5*l.* by Blinks to vote for Johnston and Gipps and refused it, 14,040–14,043.

CARTER, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps; was engaged as messenger, but had nothing to do, and was not paid anything, 14,546–14,552.—Got no colour tickets, 14,553.

CASEY, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted at the last election for Somerville and Romilly; got no money for his vote, 14,182–14,184.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, and was paid 6*s.* for travelling expenses of 4 miles by Mr. George Cooper, 14,185–14,192.

CHAIRING OF MEMBERS.—There has been merely a procession round the town, but not a chairing to any extent for some years past, *Aris*, 233.—At one time it was carried to a great extent, *ib.* 233.

CHARITIES, LOCAL. (*See Municipal Charities.*)

CHARITY TRUSTEES. (*See Trustees of Municipal Charities.*)

CHERRISON, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted for Johnstone and Gipps in 1852; got nothing for his vote, 12,456, 12,459.—Was not promised anything, 12,460.—Voted in 1847 for Co-

CHERRISON, JOHN—*continued.*

nyngnam and Smythe; got nothing for his vote, 12,464–12,468.—Got two colour tickets for his father-in-law and brother, who got 10s. each for them, 12,469–12,473.

CHERRISON, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted at the last election for Johnstone and Gipps; got two colour tickets and was paid 10s. for them, but no money for the vote, nor employment as messenger, 14,193–14,201.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe; had one colour ticket, but no money for his vote, nor any employment as messenger, 14,202–14,207.

CHERRISON, MRS. CHARLOTTE. (*Analysis of her Evidence.*)—Witness's husband, John Cherrison, got 3l. from Saunders in 1847 for three colour tickets for her husband and two sons, 14,245–14,250.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO VOTERS. (See Gratuities to Voters.)

CLINTON, Lord THOMAS PELHAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Was a candidate for Canterbury at the general election in 1847, on the Conservative interest, 4160.—Was, with Mr. Vance, opposed to Lord A. Conyngham and Mr. Smythe, 4763.—Is not connected in any way with Canterbury, 4764.—Statement of the circumstance which induced witness to become a candidate, 4765.—Mr. Gridley, who first communicated with witness relative to the Canterbury election, a London solicitor, unconnected with Canterbury, 4768.—Major Beresford was to find 500l. for the election, which was sent to the committee, 4770.—It did not pass through witness's hands at all, 4771.—Mr. Gurney Croasdill was chairman of the Tory committee, 4773.—Knew nothing of the practices in the borough for obtaining votes; if he had he would not have come down, 4774.—Was told during the election of the custom of issuing colour tickets, but was not told, and did not know that the system was illegal, 4775, 4776.—The practice of colour tickets adopted openly on both sides, 4777.—Mr. Vance and witness were at the head of the poll for two hours, and their majority was gradually reduced after it was rumoured that 5,000l. had come down either from Mr. Denison or Lady Conyngham, 4779.—It was publicly said that their defeat was owing to the abundance of money of the other party, 4781.—Was not aware of the existence of any illegal practices at the election; witness personally had nothing to do with money matters, 4786.—The sum contributed by witness's party a fair amount for ordinary legal expenses, 4787.—Did not petition against the return, nor contemplate any petition, 4790.—The money paid on witness's account came altogether from Major Beresford, 4791.—Cannot tell from whence Major Beresford got the money, 4791.—Was obliged to pay some bills himself which had been left unpaid, because he understood that Mr. Gurney Croasdill had gone off with the 500l., 4796.—Mr. Croasdill received 750l., does not know how much he paid away on the election account before he went off, 4799.—Major Beresford paid altogether 750l., 4799.—Thinks their expenses together, Mr. Vance's and witness's, were about 1,700l., 4804.—The money remitted by Major Beresford was for witness's own expenses irrespective of Mr. Vance's, 4805.—On witness's account 500l. was first paid, then 200l. or 250l., he does not recollect which, 4807.—When witness paid the 250l. he did not know how much had been spent upon the election; he did not know that 1,750l. had been already spent, 4814.—Never saw any of the bills, and does not know how the money was expended, 4815.

COBB, FREDERICK FREEMAN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted on the Blue side in 1847, 6410–6413.—Received money from Mr. Rutter for bribery in 1847, about 35l., 6414–6416.—The paper produced is in witness's writing, and shows the expenditure of the money, 6420.—Names of the parties bribed, and the sums paid them, 6421, *et seq.*—Boree, of St. Alphage, 4l.; Lee, of Ramsgate, 5l.; Coppins, of Broad Street, 4l.; Royce, in the archbishop's palace, 5l.; Beale, a shoemaker, in Burgate, 3l.; Tom, at Mr. Jacobs, 2l., 6421–6463.—Paid also out of the same money, 4l. to Clariss for ribbons; 5l. to Groombridge, for pink bows; 1l. 19s. to Golding, for ribbons; then legitimate expenses for goods on account of the election, 6464–6477.—Paid Burch 18s., but cannot recollect for what; and 1l. 1s. for treating, 6478, 6479.—Paid nothing else on account of the election, 6480.—Has not been similarly employed at any other election, 6482.

COCKETT, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps; got nothing for his vote, 12,006–12,009.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, and was paid 3l. by Goodwin, 12,010–12,014.

COGGER, WILLIAM, junior. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps; got no money for his vote, 12,189–12,191.—Received 7l. from Mr. Bligh, and gave it to Ebenezer Masters for his vote at this election, 12,192–12,198.—Voted for Clinton and Vance in 1847; got no money for his vote, 12,199–12,201.

COLE, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe; got 1l. 5s. as messenger, but no money for his vote, 14,522–14,530.

COLOURS OF CANDIDATES.—Purple and orange the Conservative colours, commonly called "red," and blue the liberal colour, *Aris*, 68–72.—Mr. Smythe introduced pink, indicating an intermediate position between red and blue, *ib.* 69.—The blue party had about forty flags at the election of 1852, *Sabine*, 3166.—About seventy or eighty persons were employed in carrying, and assisting to carry these colours, with twenty or thirty of the strongest men to protect them, *ib.* 3170.—The colours are the property of the candidates who have paid for them, *Smith*, 6869.—The colours of the Conservative candidates, both for county and city, are in witness's custody, and he retains possession of them in the intervals between the elections, *ib.* 6866.—Formerly, when any change in the candidates took place, the colours were valued and transferred to the new candidates, but this has not been done of late years, *ib.* 6872.—The value of the colours in witness's custody, about 1,000l., *ib.* 6878.—The Conservative candidates at the last election paid nothing for the colours, nor at the election in 1847, nor by Mr. Smith in 1841, *ib.* 6881–6889.—Thinks they were valued in 1837, *ib.* 6889.—Cannot recollect at what sum they were valued, *ib.* 6891.—Mr. Smythe was charged 133l. 19s. for colours at the single-handed contest in 1841, and Messrs. Gipps and Johnston about 113l. for their colours at the last election, *ib.* 6909.—These charges were not for supplying new colours, but for repairing and altering the old ones, *ib.* 6918.

COLOURMEN ACTUALLY EMPLOYED TO CARRY OR PROTECT THE COLOURS.—The real duties of colourmen are to carry the colours on the day of nomination and election, *Aris*, 203.—They are employed also to form the procession, attend the band, and probably protect the colours, *ib.* 207.—They are paid 5s. a day usually for two days; sometimes, when the declaration of the poll is not made on the day of the election, for three days, *Aris*, 85–87; *Cooper*, 545, 564; *Smith*, 6969.—In addition to their pay, they are allowed a refreshment ticket of the value of 1s. on returning the colours at the close of each days' proceedings, *Collard*, 9192–9204; *Smith*, 9205–9209.

COLOURMEN, UNEMPLOYED, OR NOMINALLY EMPLOYED. (See Colour Tickets.)

COLOUR TICKETS:

I. Practice described:—

1. Generally:—

Tickets issued by the respective committees upon the recommendations of voters, entitling the holders to a certain payment after the election, *Aris*, 78; *Cooper*, 540.—Any voter can recommend for colour tickets, *Aris*, 79; *King*, 5295.—When there are two candidates in one interest, the voter is entitled to two tickets *Aris*, 80.—Each voter recommends two friends and has two tickets, *Brent*, 1193; *Cooper*, 1404.—The present practice is not to appoint electors as colourmen, *Aris*, 118.—The recommendations generally in favour of non-electors, *Aris*, 78, 110; *Cooper*, 540.—The voter gives them either to his own family or to his friends, *Cooper*, 1405; *Gipps*, 2736. They are usually in favour of the voters' children and family, *Brent*, 857.—Sometimes the voter has taken the money himself, *ib.* 851.—Very poor voters have been allowed to do this, *Cooper*, 758.—This practice unquestionably very irregular, *Brent*, 851.—Paid Mr. Roberts, a voter, 2l. at the last election for four colour tickets issued on his recommendation in favour of his four sons, *Johnson*, 8400.—Paid 2l. to John Coombs, also a voter, for four tickets, *ib.* 8408.—In issuing

COLOUR TICKETS—I. Practice described—continued.

1. Generally—continued.

colour tickets always asked the applicant if he was a voter, and refused the ticket if it was intended for a voter, *Smith*, 6856.—Applications for colour tickets considered equivalent to a pledged vote, and booked accordingly, *Aris*, 81, 223; *Brent*, 882.—Generally speaking the promise is given previous to issuing the ticket, *Cooper*, 1404.—The ticket would not be issued if the vote had not been promised, *Brent*, 883.—Granting the ticket intended to secure the vote, *Smith*, 6956.—The Canterbury voters look upon colour tickets as much their right as their privilege of voting, *Jacobs*, 5341.—Witness owed his cousin 6s. 6d., and cleared it off by recommending him for a colour ticket, *Pierce*, 10,960.—Gave John Cherrison's wife 3l., in 1847, for six colour tickets, being two for her husband and two each for her two sons, *Saunders*, 10,401.—The Cherrisons all voters, *ib.* 10,403.—Had two colour tickets in 1847, and kept them for himself; received 1l. for them, *Best*, 10,785.—Received in 1847, from Mr. Friend, 1l. for two colour tickets, and voted for the blue party, *Josslyn*, 10,844.—Received two colour tickets for his sons, *Friend*, 11,599.—Received 1l. at the election of 1852, the price of two colour tickets, *Roalfe*, 11,817.—Got a sovereign at the same election for two colour tickets, *Eldridge*, 11,833.—Received 2l. for four colour tickets, and kept it all in the family, *Coombs*, 13,729.—Had four colour tickets for his boys, and they got 2l. for them, *Smithson*, 14,733.—The practice of issuing colour tickets to persons who do not carry the colours notorious on both sides, *Brent*, 848; *Cooper*, 555.—They are publicly issued, and no concealment is attempted, *Smith*, 6935.—The issue of colour tickets the general system of the borough, *Cooper*, 541.—It has been practised generally for many years up to 1850, *Brent*, 822, 823.—This privilege exercised very extensively among the poor voters, *ib.* 1193.—When the tickets are freely distributed, many voters not absolutely in want would take them for their friends, *ib.* 1220.—They were extensively issued before the passing of the Reform Act, *Aris*, 138.—Understood the practice had existed for half a century on both sides, *Johnstone*, 2696.—It has always been the custom, both in the city and county, *Smith*, 6957.—Cannot tell when the practice began, *Brent*, 839.—Admits that prior to the Reform Act voters got money for their votes, *ib.* 1321, 1322.—The ticket system was practised at the elections of 1832, 1835, 1837, the two elections in 1841, and at the two elections in 1847, *ib.* 1329.—Was told that the custom of colour tickets was general, and was practised openly on both sides, *Clinton*, 4775-4777.—They are issued more generally upon the recommendations of freemen than of householders, *Cooper*, 716.—They are issued in proportion to the demand for them, *ib.* 1471.—Some voters have three or four tickets to induce them to vote, *ib.* 1472.—Thinks about one-half the constituency are in the habit of recommending for colour tickets, *Smythe*, 2493.—If colour tickets had been freely distributed at the last election one-half of the constituency would have been recipients, *Brent*, 1222.—Believes that at least 3000 colourmen were engaged and paid at the bye election of 1841, representing 1500 voters, *Smythe*, 2491.—This not a fair statement of the constituency at the present time, *ib.* 2492.—The average issue of colour tickets would probably be from 400 to 600 on each side, *Cooper*, 715.—Does not recollect any instance of colour tickets being issued except at a contested election, *Smythe*, 6951.—They have been taken in payment of a debt, *Pierce*, 10,960.—Colour tickets have been taken from both parties, *Aris*, 226.—This has frequently occurred, *ib.*—Never heard of this practice, *Cooper*, 1473.—Formerly, and up to 1837, colour tickets were issued direct to the voters themselves, *Brent*, 823.—This system declared by Mr. Gill, an election agent engaged upon the petition of Mr. Gipps against the return of Lord Albert Conyngham, to be bribery, *ib.* 824-826.—Was aware that each voter receiving a ticket would be disqualified on a scrutiny, but did not consider that it was bribery, *ib.* 823, 843, 844.—The system of issuing colour tickets was wholly changed in consequence of this opinion, and the present system adopted instead, *ib.* 828.—Is not aware that the altered system is also bribery, *ib.* 845, *Gipps*, 2737, 2812.—Always considered that if the tickets were not given to a voter it was not bribery, *Gipps*, 2812.—Granting colour tickets never considered bribery, *Pout*, 4117; *Brent*, 845.

COLOUR TICKETS—I. Practice described—continued.

2. At Particular Elections :—

At the General Election of 1852 (by the Liberal Party).—No colour tickets were issued by the Liberals at this election, *Aris*, 77.—Knowing it to be illegal, Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville determined to resist it, *ib.* 144; *Cooper*, 592.—Recommendations for colour tickets came in from the voters in large numbers in the usual way, but none were issued, *Aris*, 151; *Saunders*, 3278.—Vast numbers of recommendations were sent in, *Cooper*, 892.—Was frequently applied to when canvassing for colour tickets, but invariably refused them, *Brent*, *jun.*, 3094; *Saunders*, 3258.—The persons only who carried the colours were paid at the last election, *Cooper*, 549.—They had no colour tickets issued to them, *ib.* 553-594.—Between 50 and 60 colourmen actually employed for Romilly and Somerville at the election of 1852, *Cooper*, 666.—There were 63 colourmen employed, who were paid 29l. 10s., *Cooper*, 754.—Very few of these were voters, only a few poor men, *ib.* 758.—Thinks there were pretty near a hundred persons employed about the colours, including those actually carrying them, *Sabine*, 3139.—Generally had a party of 20 or 30 of the strongest of them to head the procession and protect the colours, *ib.* 3144-3165.—Had about 40 flags at this election, *ib.* 3166.—Attributes the loss of the election to the non-issue of colour tickets, *Aris*, 192.—Between 200 and 300 voters, disgusted with the refusal of their recommendations, went over and voted for the opposite party, *Aris*, 195, 196; *Brent*, 879.—They got 200 more promises who did not poll, or polled for their opponents, from not getting the colour tickets as formerly, *Brent*, 879.—Was frequently in communication with the candidates, and was told by them that they had determined not to issue any colour tickets, as they considered them direct bribery, *Cooper*, 603; *Aris*, 145, 376, 393; *Taylor*, 3713-3715.—Never heard that this determination was come to as the means of securing the seat, by allowing the opposite party to bribe on in the old way, and then unseat them on petition, *Cooper*, 605.—Never heard it discussed in committee, and this course suggested as the best means of making their candidates safe, *Aris*, 385.—Heard something about unseating the Conservatives on petition, *ib.* 386.—Parties were consequently set to watch the conduct of their opponents, with a view to ground a petition, *Aris*, 387.—Thought they might secure the return of their own men by abstaining from all illegal practices, allowing the other party to go on in their old way, and then trying a petition, *Cooper*, 630.—Has no doubt that Mr. Alderman Brent was aware of this proceeding, *ib.* 636.—Does not think a petition was thought of until the result of the election was known, *Brent*, 874.—The determination of the Liberal party to avoid illegal practices was come to before the petition was thought of, *Aris*, 389.—Desires to give the most emphatic denial to the imputation that their not having recourse to corrupt practices was adopted as their best policy, and the most effectual way to secure their seats, *Romilly*, 1998.—Objected to it because he knew it was illegal, *ib.*

At the General Election of 1852 (by the Conservative Party).—Witness examines a list given in before the election committee, of persons alleged to have been bribed by receiving colour tickets, *Smith*, 6940.—The names are all familiar to him, having been before him at so many elections, but he does not know the parties, *Smith*, 6840.—Admits that the list contains the names of many persons to whom witness gave colour tickets in 1852, *ib.* 6841.—Thinks if the entire constituency had applied for colour tickets they would have been issued, *Smith*, 6934.—Messrs. Gipps and Johnstone were determined to win, and a colour ticket would not have stopped them, *ib.* 6934.—Colour tickets were freely issued at the last election by the Conservative party, *Aris*, 142; *Pout*, 4214.—Understood that there was a great number of colour tickets issued, *Johnstone*, 2590-2733.—Remonstrated on the issue of the colour tickets, considering it would endanger the election, and was told that it was legal, that the freemen of Canterbury had them, and that they were legally entitled to them, *ib.* 2590.—Cannot recollect who told witness that colour tickets were legal; it must have been some one in whom he had confidence, *ib.* 2596.—Discovered in canvassing that all the freemen considered that they had a legitimate right to them, *ib.* 2596.—Did not know until the presentation of the petition that the opposite party had not issued colour tickets as usual, *ib.* 2598.—Heard that there were between 800 and 900 applications for tickets,

COLOUR TICKETS—I. *Practice described—continued.*2. *At particular Elections—continued*

Pout, 4356.—Was bored to death for colour tickets' *Kingsford*, 5451.—Paid *Smith* 420*l.* for the colourmen' *Lochee*, 5583.—The colour tickets cost 365*l.*, and 59*l.* 10*s.* for refreshments to colourmen, *Smith*, 6793–5.—The refreshment tickets are only for those who carried the colours, *ib.* 6800.—The list of the persons to whom the tickets were issued has been burnt, with the recommendations and other papers connected with the expenses of colourmen, *Smith*, 6829.—The usual routine adopted with regard to colour tickets at this as on previous elections, *King*, 5298.

At the Bye Election of 1850 (by the Liberal Party).—The persons who actually carried the colours only were paid on this occasion, *Aris*, 185.—Thinks very few recommendations for tickets came in at this time, *Brent*, 1197.—The time was so short that there was no time to think of them, *ib.*—It was intimated during the canvass that no colourmen would be paid, *ib.* 1201.—The committee unanimous against the issue of tickets at this election, *ib.* 1206.

At the General Election of 1847 (by the Liberal Party).—Thinks the colourmen and messengers cost the blues about 500*l.* at this election, *Brent*, 916.—The payments for colour tickets amounted to 479*l.* 15*s.*, *Brent*, 994.—Between 700 and 800 colour tickets were issued in 1847, *Aris*, 1196.

At the General Election of 1847 (by the Conservative Party).—Colour tickets were issued as usual by the red or Conservative party at this election, *Pout*, 4117.—Referred all applications for colour tickets made to witness while canvassing to the committee, *King*, 5288, 5289.—The amount paid for colour tickets by the Conservative party was between 700*l.* and 900*l.*, *Smith*, 6791.

At the Bye Election of 1847 (by the Liberal Party).—There was no polling at this election, but colour tickets were issued and paid, *Rutter*, 1598.—Although there was no contest the colours were had out to make a little show on the nomination day, *Pilcher*, 2913.—Admits that colour tickets were given out irrespective of the men who actually carried the colours, but to a trifling extent, *ib.* 2913.

At the Bye Election of 1847 (by the Conservative Party).—No colour tickets were issued on this occasion; they did not go to the poll, *Gipps*, 2743.

At the General Election of 1841 (by the Liberal Party).—The usual issue of colour tickets took place on this occasion, *Brent*, 822.

At the General Election of 1841 (by the Conservative Party).—The issue of colour tickets was much as usual; about the average number issued, *Pout*, 4053–4054.—From 700*l.* to 900*l.* paid for colour tickets, *Smith*, 6787.

At the Bye Election of 1841 (by the Liberal Party).—The blue party issued 1200 colour tickets at this election, *Cooper*, 1421.—Confirms Mr. Cooper's evidence relative to the colour tickets, *Rutter*, 1610.—An action was brought against Mr. Wilson for the cost of the colour tickets which Mr. Wilson left unpaid, and 600*l.* was recovered, *Cooper*, 1450.

At the General Election of 1835 (by the Liberal Party).—320 colourmen were employed and paid 320*l.* by the Liberal party at this election, *Pilcher*, 2862.

II. *Payment for:—*

Holders of colour tickets entitled to 5*s.* a day, *Aris*, 83.—They are paid usually for two days, the day of nomination and the day of election, *Aris*, 85.—Sometimes, when the declaration of the poll is made on the day following the election, it makes three days' pay, *Aris*, 85–87.—The tickets are generally paid at the rate of 5*s.* a day, *Cooper*, 545.—Does not recollect having ever paid more than 10*s.* upon one ticket, or two days' pay, *Cooper*, 653, 704.—Paid the colourmen 5*s.* a day at the election in 1835, *Pilcher*, 2862.—The production of the ticket entitles the holder to payment according to the number of days of the election, whether he had performed any services or not, *Cooper*, 564.—The price varies at different elections; the price never settled until the close of the election, *Smith*, 6781.—No ticket was paid in 1852 at the rate of more than 5*s.* a day, nor that more than 10*s.* was paid for any ticket at that election, *ib.* 6969.—Denies that any colour ticket was paid 15*s.*, *ib.* 6973.

COLOUR TICKETS—continued.

III. *Opinions that the issue of Colour Tickets is Bribery:—*

The issue of colour tickets in violation of 7 & 8 Geo. IV., *Aris*, 132.—Opinion of Mr. Tindal, afterwards Chief Justice Tindal, that granting colour tickets was bribery, *Lushington*, 5016–5018.—Was aware of the practice before he became a candidate, and of its illegality, *Somerville*, 10,063.—Colour tickets were issued after the Reform Act as a bribe and a blind, *Cooper*, 1516–1518.

COLOURED TICKETS:—

Blue tickets for the county election, and so called to distinguish them from those issued for the city, *Smith*, 6975.—The price of these tickets varies from 6*s.* to 10*s.*, *Smith*, 6995.

COLLAR, JOHN. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Voted as a householder in 1847, for the Reds, 12,930–12,937.—Got 25*l.* from Mr. Pout; witness kept 5*l.* for himself, and gave 20*l.* to Field, witness's partner, 12,938–12,955.—Field said he was to have 20*l.* from the Blues, and witness said he might as well vote for the Reds, and he would try and get him the 20*l.*, which he did, 12,958–12,960.—Cannot tell whether this occurred in 1841 or 1847. [On reference to the poll book, witness was found to have voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance.] Thinks the business of the 20*l.* occurred at the election of 1841, 12,968.

COLLARD, THOMAS WHITE. (Analysis of Evidence.)—Has been a voter of Canterbury 12 years, always on the Red side, 9142–9144.—Took an active part in the election of 1852.—Was upon the committee, 9146, 9149.—Had 50*l.* placed in his hands by Mr. Coare Kingsford to use discretionally in promoting the election of the Red candidates, 9154–9159.—Knows Ashenden, and the occasion when witness put up 30*l.* in an envelope, addressed to Mr. Bligh, 9162–9164.—This money was for the general purposes of the election, 9168.—Has not a doubt but that it was wanted for bribery, 9170.—Accounted to Mr. Coare Kingsford for the money he had placed in witness's hands, 9172.—Expended more money than he got, and has never been paid the balance; he never applied for payment, 9175–9179.—Delivers in the canvass book of 1852, in which is entered the results of the daily canvass, 9180, 9181.—It is in precisely the same state as it was before the petition to Parliament. Thinks Mr. Pout may have the canvass book of 1847, 9185.—Does not know any one else who took money to disburse it for general election purposes, 9186.—Had the general management of the committee room, prepared the canvass books, had the register of voters, and canvassed occasionally, 9189, 9190.—Thinks 1*s.* was allowed to the holder of each refreshment ticket, 9191.—Does not know what the messengers were allowed for refreshments in addition to their pay, 9198.—Knows of no rule entitling all persons employed by the committee to a certain sum for refreshments per head per diem, 9199.

COLLARD, THOMAS WHITE. (His Examination resumed.)—Received 50*l.* from Mr. Kingsford, out of which 30*l.* was paid to Bligh, 9217–9221.—Accounted to Mr. Kingsford for the balance, 9222.—Bligh brought returns of promises to the committee, 9225.—He returned several names; cannot say how many, 9227, 9228.—Bligh attended and acted as a committee man, 9230.—Put two notes into the envelope for Bligh; one of 20*l.*, the other 10*l.*: is not quite certain on this point, but can swear that he put 30*l.* into the envelope, 9232, 9233.—Thinks it was an adhesive envelope, which he fastened and left on the table, when he went into the committee room, for Ashenden, 9234, 9235.—Mr. Ward was alone in the room when witness left it for the committee room, 9236.—The book given in is a fair copy. The canvass book is copied from the daily canvass books brought in by the respective canvassers, 9238, 9239.—The daily canvass books all destroyed after the election, 9239.—Has no book showing the inclinations of the voters if offered or promised money, 9245.—The canvass book gives an account of all the promises, and how they voted, 9248.—They were all ticked off as they came to the poll, 9250.—The daily canvass book showed against each voter's name the name of the person most likely to influence him, 9257.—Now understands that this influence is improper, it having been improperly exercised, 9259.—Gave the envelope containing the

COLLARD, THOMAS WHITE—continued.

30*l.* for Bligh to Mr. Ward, because he had represented to witness that that sum was wanted for the purposes of the election, 9261.—Gave it without reference to particular voters, and without inquiry how it was to be disbursed, 9261.—Is now aware that Bligh states that he only got 15*l.*, 9265.—Thinks he was also applied to for money by Mr. Vincent, 9269.—Is certain that he did not pay Vincent any money, 9269.—Had a printed copy of a former poll book, containing manuscript notes as to residences and occupations of voters, 9272.—The previous vote of each elector noted in the canvass book on the left-hand side of his name, 9279.—The names in the canvass book arranged in alphabetical order, and numbered from the register, with the double entries struck out, 9282–9292.—Double entries, *i. e.*, where the same voter is entered as a free-man and as a householder easily struck out, 9292.—Got the information from Maurice Saunders to make up the canvass book, 9295.—The daily canvass books destroyed as waste paper after being copied into the regular canvass book, 9298.—The registration book does not give the residence of voters, and this information Saunders gave, and thus perfected the canvass book, 9309.—This was done 12 months, or at least a considerable time before the election, 9312.—Knows that a man may have a vote 12 months, and not at the time of the election, 9313.—Mr. King, Mr. Holtum, and Mr. James, and Mr. William Delmar canvassed in 1852, 9317.—Knows of no others at the moment; these were the most active of the party, 9319.—Thinks Mr. Bligh also canvassed, 9320.—Suspected that the voter reported by Bligh as promised had been bribed, 9323–9325.—Likewise those reported by Vincent and Kelson, 9326.—All these persons were frequently in the committee room, 9329.—Sometimes put down the names of persons employed as messengers; but does not recollect them, 9333, 9334.—Evidence explanatory of some of the annotations in the canvassing book, 9339–9353.—Never heard that Keel was bribed until the commissioners mentioned it, 9353.—Does not know of any person having been bribed, not a single case, 9354, 9355.—Understands very well what bribery is, 9356.—Has no doubt that refreshment tickets circulated as money, but witness never said so, 9357–9359.

COLLARD, Mr. WHITE. (*His Examination again resumed.*)

—Did not leave the packet containing the 30*l.* for Mr. Bligh in the room unsealed. Mr. Ward thinks it was sealed with wax, witness thinks it was fastened with an adhesive stamp, 9426–9434.—Received the 50*l.* from Mr. Coare Kingsford in one sum, 9435.—Had not a 20*l.* note of his own, and does not think he had a 10*l.* about him at the time he put the money up for Mr. Bligh, 9436–9439.

COLLARD, Mr. WHITE. (*His Examination again resumed.*)

—Still thinks the envelope containing the money for Bligh was made adhesive, and not sealed with sealing wax, 9454.—Cannot say whether the notes enclosed were Canterbury or Bank of England notes, 9456.

COLLARD, Mr. THOMAS WHITE. (*His Examination resumed.*)

—Evidence in reference to the account (No. 35), prepared by Mr. Kingsford, of the money expended by witness on account of the election of 1852, 11,317.—Some items in this account were actually paid; others were bills not paid by witness, but expenses for which he is held responsible, 11,317.—Admits that the account was manufactured for the Parliamentary inquiry, 11,319.—Produces a copy of the original account (marked No. 36); received 50*l.* from Mr. Kingsford, to be expended in strictly legal expenses, but as witness's account of the actual expenditure contained charges which Dr. Lochee stated must be struck out, he was requested to omit them, and trust to him to pay them afterwards, 11,329.—These charges are still unpaid and owing to witness, 11,330, 11,331.—The 30*l.* to Henry Ward is illegal, 11,333.—Informed Dr. Lochee that this and other similar payments were for the purposes of the election; did not state that they were for bribery, 11,334.—Told Dr. Lochee that these items would not bear investigation, 11,341.—They were in consequence struck out of the account, 11,343.—Has been told that the original account has been burnt; if it has not been burnt, and can be produced, witness would desire to correct the account now before the

COLLARD, Mr. THOMAS WHITE—continued.

Commissioners by the original, 11,346.—Witness's account does not include the payments to Thomas Taylor, 11,349.—Knows nothing of Taylor's accounts, 11,350.—Particulars of the variation between the original and fabricated account, 11,355–11,357.—Has paid 81*l.*, and received on account 50*l.*; the difference is still due to witness, 11,359, 11,360.—Did not pay the poll clerks, although their names are included in the account, 11,361.—Names of the poll clerks, and locality where employed, 11,363–11,370.—Any statement that witness paid the poll clerks must be a gross mistake, 11,370.—The paper produced by the Commissioners is in the handwriting of Mr. Pout, 11,373.—Mr. Pout told witness that the original account of the expenditure had been destroyed, 11,376.—Had little or no communication with Mr. Pout during the contest, 11,377.—They differed in opinion as to the mode of conducting the election, 11,378.—The division of Canterbury into two districts, for the purposes of the election, in consequence of this misunderstanding, 11,379.—Witness communicated with Dr. Lochee, the chairman, 11,380.—Dr. Lochee, Mr. William Delmar, and Mr. Kingsford, the referees and auditors, in case of difference between the two committees, 11,383.—The entry of 30*l.* in witness's account as a payment to Henry Ward, is the 30*l.* put into the envelope by witness, to be dropped into Mr. Bligh's window, 11,390.—Thinks the envelope was adhesive; would not like to swear it was, in opposition to any one who would swear that it was sealed, 11,393.—Should not have used his own seal for such a purpose, 11,393.—Thinks there was no candle in the room, 11,392.—Mr. Ward was alone in the room three or four minutes until Mr. Ashenden came in for the letter, 11,397.—The first bill witness delivered to Dr. Lochee amounted to 81*l.*, which, as it contained illegal expenses, he, by request of Dr. Lochee, took back and amended in respect of the illegal items, 11,399, 12,400.—In the amended account, inserted some items not paid by witness, 11,402.—These bills came in from different parties, and had not then been paid, 11,406.—Heard Mr. Ward state, that one of the notes put by witness into the envelope for Bligh was a Bank of England note, 11,407.—Inquired at the bank in consequence of that statement, and ascertained that Bligh cashed a 20*l.* note on the 6th July, the money having been paid by witness on the 3rd July, 11,410, 11,411.—Considers this evidence conclusive, as to the fact of Bligh having received 30*l.* and not 15*l.*, as stated by him, 11,415.—Is certain that Bligh never spoke to witness on this subject, 11,417.—Is quite satisfied that Mr. Ward named 30*l.* as the sum wanted by Bligh, 11,423.—The division of the city into two districts for the election purposes, described, 11,425.—One division under the management of Mr. Pout, the other by witness, 11,424.—Believes that many persons residing in witness's district were bribed, 11,426.—Thinks Kelson, Vincent, and one or two others gave the information which led to the bribery, 11,428.—Had no communication with any of these persons with reference to bribery, 11,428.—These persons constantly in the committee-room, 11,429.—Thinks Kelson and Vincent got money from Mr. Pout to bribe persons in witness's district, 11,431, 11,432.—Had nothing to do with the distribution of this money, 11,433.—Has accounted for the distribution of the 50*l.*, which is all witness received, 11,434.—The general committee a good working committee, but all the bribery and secret transactions of the election were conducted at Mr. Pout's house, 11,434.—The two district committees were assisted in their operations by the general committee, 11,435.—Witness's sectional committee met at the general committee-room, and not at his house, 11,436.—This committee formed of some thirty persons, 11,437.—Admits that the general committee was kept up as a blind for certain purposes, 11,438.

COMPENSATION TO VOTERS FOR THEIR SERVICES AND LOSS OF TIME. (*See Payments to Voters.*)

COMMITTEE CLERKS:—

Was committee clerk for Colonel Romilly in 1850, and for Romilly and Somerville in 1852, *Taylor*, 3690.—Witness's business was to copy out the alphabetical list of voters, and for the inspector's books, *ib.* 3703.—Had nothing whatever to do with the accounts of election expenditure, *ib.* 3706–7.

COMMITTEE ROOMS :

Two committee rooms usually engaged by the Liberal party, one a public committee room for the general polling and making the lists, the other a private committee room for consultations and private discussions, *Brent*, 1150.—Paid Burgess, a voter, 25*l.* for the rent of his room as a committee room for 30 days, *Brent*, 888.—At the previous election paid him 10*l.* for the use of his room for three or four days, *ib.* 892.

COMMITTEE OF HOUSE OF COMMONS ON CANTERBURY ELECTION PETITION OF 1852. (See Select Committee of House of Commons on Canterbury Election Petition.)

COMPLIMENTS TO VOTERS. (See Gratuities to Voters.)

CONSERVATIVE COLOURS. (See Colours of Candidates.)

CONSERVATIVE CLUB OF CANTERBURY :—

This club formed for the purpose of promoting the Conservative cause, by attending to the registration, &c., *Walker*, 8973.—The committee of the club usually formed the committee for managing the election of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Pout being treasurer, *ib.* 8976.—The club being in difficulties, obtained a loan of 120*l.* in 1846, from the London and County Bank, upon witness's security, to pay the printing bills and the salary of 20*l.* a year and arrears to a person to attend to the registration, *Walker*, 8977.—This expense having been incurred for the purposes of the Conservative party, it was determined to charge it upon the election expenses of the Conservative candidates, *ib.* 8973.—Mr. Gipps, in accordance with this arrangement, was charged with a moiety of the expense at the bye election of 1847, with 6*l.* added for interest supposed to be due, making 66*l.*, and the residue of 54*l.* was charged and paid by Lord Thomas Clinton, and included in his expenses at the general election of 1847, *ib.* 8971.

COOK, RICHARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted as a householder in 1852, for Johnstone and Gipps, and was paid 1*l.* for his vote by Thomas Munns, 11,854–11,860.

COOMBS, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted as householder in 1852 for Johnston and Gipps, 13,720.—Got four colour tickets, and received 2*l.* for them; gave three tickets to his own family and kept one himself, 13,723–13,730.

COPPINS, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted at the last election for Romilly and Somerville; got no money for his vote, 14,771–14,773.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngnam and Smythe, and got 7*l.*, 14,774–14,776.

COOPER, GEORGE.—(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a stonemason and freeman, 520–523.—Qualification for freedom described, 525–530.—Witness is of the liberal party, and has always taken an active part in elections, 531, 532.—Was on the committee at the election of 1852, 535.—No committee formally appointed 535.—Alderman Brent was chairman and Alderman Plummer was deputy chairman of this committee, 536, 537.—Witness paid the colourmen at the last election in July, 538, 539.—Practice of issuing colourmen's tickets described, 540, 541.—This practice discontinued at the last election by the liberal party, 542.—The holders of colour tickets paid at the rate of 5*s.* a day, 545.—Witness at the last election paid only the men who actually carried the colours, 549, 550.—No colour tickets were issued on this occasion, 581, 582.—At the previous election the men who carried the colours had colour tickets issued to them; and men who did not carry the colours had colour tickets also, 553–558.—The money was paid on the production of the colour ticket, whether the party holding the ticket had carried the colours or not, 559.—About 300 colour tickets might be issued, but there would not be 50 colours, 560–562.—Colourmen would not be paid without the production of the colour tickets, 565.—Received a vast number of applications for colour tickets at the election in 1852, 567.—Is not aware that any colour tickets were issued at that election, 568.—They would be issued by the members of the committee, each member having from 10 to 20 tickets to issue to the parties whom they knew, 570.—A list of all the names of persons to whom colour tickets were to be issued would be made out in committee, 571–573.—

COOPER, GEORGE—continued.

This list generally kept in the committee room, 574.—A clerk has generally been employed to make out the tickets, 578.—On the production of the ticket for payment it is checked off, by the list, 579.—This was witness's duty, 580.—Many tickets have been issued without names, with only a number upon them, 582.—These might be more easily disposed of than those having the names of the parties on them to whom they were issued, 582.—The list showed the corresponding number where no name was put down, 583.—Would not have paid for any ticket which could not be referred to in the list, 584.—The list was approved by the committee before the tickets were issued, 587.—The tickets have the initials of the committee man issuing them, 588–590.—Any ticket thus initialed would be paid, although the party producing it were not the original grantee, 591.—Is not aware that any colour tickets were issued at the last election, 595.—Paid the colourmen from a list, the person who managed the colour business being by witness at the time, and identifying the persons who actually carried the colours on their applying for their money, 595, 596.—Witness frequently in personal communication with Col. Romilly and Sir W. Somerville, in reference to the non issue of colour tickets, 599–604.—Is not aware that the liberal committee decided upon watching their opponents and unseating them on petition as the best means of returning their own men, 608–610.—No conservation to this effect took place in the committee room publicly, 610.—Did not hear of any private conservation to the same purpose, 612.—Witness of opinion that such a course was the best, 614.—Was assured that a return on the system carried on by their opponents would result in their being unseated, 615.—Believed that every other member of the committee had the same opinion, 621.—Witness intended to say that there was no formal resolution on the part of the committee as to the best course to pursue, 623.—The general feeling of the committee unquestionably was not to endanger the re-election of their own candidates by bribery or any illegal act, 627.—Witness had frequent conversations with Mr. Aris on this subject, 628, 629.—Agreed with Mr. Aris that nothing should be done to endanger the re-election of their own candidates, 630.—Did not communicate with Alderman Brent on this subject, 633.—Has no doubt but that the chairman knew of this project, 636.—There was a general understanding among the liberal committee that no bribery was to be committed, but that their success would be most easily obtained by unseating their opponents on petition, 637–639.—Cannot tell from whom this project emanated, 644.—Thinks Mr. Smythe's coming forward endangered the seats of Romilly and Somerville, 646.—The resolution on the part of the liberal candidates not to issued colour tickets made before Mr. Smythe, was in the field, 646, 647.—Does not recollect having paid more than 10*s.* for colour tickets to one person, 2 days at 5*s.* a day, 653.—Witness also paid some of the messengers, 655.—Paid no messengers but those who were actually employed, 655.—At the election in 1847 Rutter was paymaster, witness assisting him, 660.—In 1852, only paid the men who carried the colours, 662.—About 50 or 60 colourmen and under 20 messengers were then employed, 664–666.—Mr. Smythe the late member was returned in 1847 chiefly through the support of the liberal interest, 673–675.—It was generally supposed that he would not stand again, 677.—Knew nothing of any discussion between Col. Romilly and Mr. Smythe in the beginning of 1852, 681–683.—Prior to the dissolution Mr. Smythe was actively employed in canvassing, 685.—Sir William Somerville's name was first proposed as a candidate in the liberal interest before the dissolution of Parliament, 687, 688.—Cannot tell how long before the dissolution, 690.—Mr. Smythe commenced proceedings before Sir William Somerville, 692.—The resolution to maintain greater purity of election took place on the announcement of Romilly and Somerville as the two liberal candidates, 695.—At this time it was generally expected that Mr. Smythe would not stand, 696.—He was then in the field, but it was believed that he would not go to the poll, 697, 698.—Mr. Smythe's standing was injurious to the liberal cause, 701.—Further evidence in reference to the issue and payments for colour tickets, 704.—The recommendations generally sent in before the day of nomination, 705.—Sometimes, some days before the nomination, some three or

COOPER, GEORGE—*continued.*

four days, 707.—The ticket not granted at once, but issued on the day of election; never before the day of nomination, 708, 709.—Never knew of any money being paid in advance to holders of colour tickets, 710.—If things had gone on as usual at the last election between 200 and 300 colour tickets would have been issued, 713.—These being double tickets the bribery would extend to 400 or 600 persons, 715.—The freemen more frequently than the householders apply for their tickets, 716.—Thinks Mr. Aris was the only lawyer on the committee. Mr. Elliot was the friend and legal adviser of Col. Romilly, 723–727.—Cannot tell who suggested the mode of gaining the seat by petition, 730.—Does not believe that it emanated from Mr. Aris, 733.—Thinks the scheme came from Col. Romilly, Sir W. Somerville, and Mr. Elliot, 736.—Thinks Romilly and Somerville would have been successful if they had resorted to the former practices of securing their election, 738.—Paid the colourmen 10s. each; cannot recollect the total amount paid, 740, 741.—Nor the total amount paid to the messengers; returned the lists from which these payments were made to the committee as vouchers, 742–744.—Heard that Mr. Smythe has paid as much as 1,000*l.* for colour money; thinks this was in 1847, 746.—One election said to have cost him 6,000*l.*, 749.—Mr. Smythe on the conservative interest when this expense was said to have been incurred, 782.—[*Witness identifies two papers produced, containing a detailed statement of the payments made through him for various services on account of the election of 1852, and verifies the entries therein, 754–756.*]—There are very few, if any voters in these lists, 757, 758.—Altogether 114 persons were employed, 765.—Is not aware of any other persons having been employed except those inserted in the list, 766.—The list complete so far as regards all the payments made through witness's hands, 768.—Further evidence relative to the actual duties of colourmen employed in former elections, 771.—Between 200 and 300 persons usually formed the processions, with band and colours, 777.—Previous to the election in 1852, all persons holding colour tickets were paid whether they had discharged any duties or not, 783.—In 1852, only those who actually carried the colours were paid, whose names appear in the list, 784, 785.—This list prepared by Taylor, the clerk to the committee, from the applications received, 786–792.

COOPER, MR. GEORGE. (*His Examination resumed.*)—Admits that he received 20*l.* or 25*l.* from Mr. Pilcher, as a gratuity for his services to Lord Albert Conyngham, 1738, 1739.—Explanation of the account rendered by witness to the committees of Conyngham and Smith, 1740.—Paid Bowden 4*l.* for three days as messenger, 1746.—Bowden was messenger to Clifton and Vance, but voted on the opposite side, 1751.—Jeans, a messenger on the Liberal side, was paid 2*l.* 10*s.*, 1757.—Three other Jeans had each a *l.* either as messengers or colourmen, 1758.—Is sure this money was not paid for their votes, 1761.

COOPER, MR. HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is an Alderman of Canterbury, and in the Blue interest, 1395, 1396.—Took no part in the election from 1847 to the present time, beyond voting, 1399, 1400.—Was an active partisan previous to 1847, 1401.—Thinks the votes are always promised before the colour tickets are issued, 1403, 1404.—These tickets often given to members of the voter's family, or to some poor person, 1405, 1406.—They are worth 5*s.* a-day; they were worth more formerly, 1407.—If a man carried a flag he would probably get 10*s.* a day, if not, only 5*s.*, 1408, 1409.—Did not know that these tickets were sold until he saw it in the evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, 1411.—There were two elections in 1847; one, a by-election, three or four months before the general election, 1415.—The by-election caused by the death of Mr. Bradshaw, when Lord A. Conyngham was returned, 1416.—Mr. Gipps canvassed the voters, but resigned on Lord Albert Conyngham coming forward, 1417.—Was not on the committee at that election, 1419.—Was on the committee in February 1841; issued 1,200 colour tickets on that occasion, 1421.—Mr. Smythe was then returned on the Tory interest in opposition to Mr. Heniker Wilson, 1431.—Believes a good deal of direct bribery was then practised on both sides, 1433, 1434.—Has some recollection of individual cases of bribery, but does not think it right to mention them, the

COOPER, MR. HENRY—*continued.*

parties being dead, 1435–1437.—Davey, now dead, had several hundred pounds entrusted to him by the chairman of the Blue committee, for the purpose of purchasing votes, 1438–1445.—The Styles' had 100*l.* offered for their eight or ten votes by the Blues, which they refused, as they said they could do better with the other party, 1449.—This election cost Mr. Wilson about 4,000*l.*, 1450.—The chairman of Mr. Wilson's committee brought an action against him and received 600*l.* for money expended for colour tickets, 1450.—Davey did not act as bribery agent in 1847; thinks he was dead at that time, 1455.—Does not know who was bribery agent in 1847–1456.—Cannot recollect the names of any persons now living who were bribed in 1841, 1457.—There is no chance of getting a list of the colour-ticket men of 1841, 1458.—Mr. Plummer, brother of Alderman Plummer, was chairman of that committee, and managed the election, and is now dead, 1451–1458.—Voted at the election of 1850, but knows nothing of the particulars of that election, 1460.—Knows nothing of the circumstances which induced Mr. Vance's retirement, 1461.—The issue of colour tickets in 1841, practised by both parties, 1466.—The constituency at that time much the same as at present, about 1,500, 1470.—Some electors had three or four tickets given them, 1471.—The tickets were issued to induce the voters to give their votes, 1472.—Is not aware that voters have promised both parties to get more tickets, 1473.—A doubtful voter would be secured by giving him more tickets, 1475.—Generally the vote is promised before the tickets are asked for, 1476.—Thinks the bribery must have been more extensive on the Tory than on the Liberal side, on account of the success of the former, 1477.—There are between 200 and 300 "Swiss," who are always to be bought, 1482.—"Swiss" denotes voters who can be bought by either side, 1483.—Granting colour tickets to the regular Liberal voters, intended as a compliment for their votes, 1484.—Has taken no active part in elections since 1847, but knows how they have been working, 1487.—Knows Housden, never gave him money nor a check for his vote, nor promised him anything to induce him to give his vote, 1493–1499.—Housden is witness's tenant, does not think would take money for his vote, 1500.—He might ask for colour tickets, as others have done, for those who work for him, but nothing more, 1502.—Thinks the majority of the "Swiss" are freemen, 1505.—Some of them, however, are householders, but not many, 1506.—Thinks the majority of 10*l.* householders not subject to corrupt influence, 1507.—Thinks about 100 of the householders are accessible, 1509.—Cannot say that there are 200 freemen who could be absolutely bought except by colour tickets, 1511.—If one party issues colour tickets, the opposite party must do the same to get their voters to the poll, 1515.—Previous to colour tickets being issued, voters were paid 10*s.* a day as hall men, or attending in the hall and facilitating the entry and departure of their respective friends, 1515.—In the time of Clifton and Lushington, voters after the election got 10*s.* for a split vote and 20*s.* for a double vote, 1515.—Colour tickets used after the passing of the Reform Bill as a bribe and blind, 1517, 1518.

COOPER, MR. WILLIAM JAMES.—(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is mayor of Canterbury, 428.—Handed a letter to Mr. Aris on the 14th of April in the present year, 429.—Received this letter by post, addressed to witness, officially took it to the council chamber, and presented it to Mr. Aris, 430.—Mr. Aris is clerk to the magistrates, 431.—At Aris's suggestion witness sealed it, as it seemed to have some connexion with the business of the Royal Commission, and noted the date. Witness placed it in his hands, 431.—Knows nothing more of the letter, and can form no belief on the subject one way or another, 434.

CORRUPT PRACTICES. (See Bribery, Colour Tickets, Employment of Voters, Payments to Voters, Travelling Expenses, Treating, &c.)

COUNSEL:—

Application of Mr. Ballantyne, as counsel for certain parties, for whom he appeared to put questions to witnesses which he might think necessary on behalf of his clients, made and refused by the Commissioners, pages 2 and 13.—Evidence having been given before the Committee of the House of Commons, on the election of 1852, reflecting upon several gentlemen;

COUNSEL—*continued*.

witness expecting the same parties would give evidence before the Commissioners, instructed counsel to examine and cross-examine these parties, to set his clients right with the public, *Walker*, 9003.

COUNTY ELECTIONS:—

Colour tickets are issued at the county elections in the same manner and under the same regulations as at the elections for Canterbury, *Smith*, 6848.—About 500 or 600 colour tickets were issued by the Conservative party at the first election for the county in 1852, *Smyth*, 6922.—Issued blue tickets for the county and called them coloured tickets, to distinguish them from the colour tickets issued for the city, *Smith*, 6975.—The payments for them have varied from 6s. to 10s., *ib.* 6984.—Many Canterbury voters were employed as colourmen at the last county election, *ib.* 7025.—Many might have been so employed for Sir Brook Bridges because they had voted for the Conservative candidates at the city election, *ib.* 7026.—There were three separate committees in Canterbury conducting the last county election, *ib.* 7014.—Received money from Mr. Kingsford to pay the colourmen engaged by Sir Brook Bridges' party, *ib.* 7036.

COVELL, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a freeman, and voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe; got no money for his vote, and made no agreement for any, 13,119–13,125. [Charles Goodwin.—Did not give Covell any money, 13,126.—Covell's name was in the list sent in to the committee, 13,128.—Some one had the money; does not know who had it, 13,129, 13,130.] Got no money from any one after the election, 13,131.—Did not vote at the last election, 13,135.—Made a noise, because he did not like his character injured by being charged with bribery, 13,138.—Complained of the use made of witness's name, 13,139.—Spoke to Mr. Aris and Goodwin as soon as he heard of it, 13,142, 13,143.—Could not get a positive answer from Goodwin, or explanation of his name being on the list, 13,144.—Goodwin promised to have it settled in a few days, 13,146.—Directed Goodwin to pay the money to Wootton, the draper, to return it to the candidates, 13,147.

COX, RICHARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps; got no colour tickets, nor messenger's place, nor had he any money for his vote, 14,170–14,175.—Voted for the Tories in 1847; got nothing then in any shape, 14,176–14,181.

COZENS, HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Somerville and Romilly; got nothing for his vote, 12,409–12,414.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, but was not paid anything, 12,415–12,417.—Applied for payment of his travelling expenses, 10 miles from Canterbury, 12,419.—Got 1l. from Mr. Jacobs for his expenses, 12,428.

CRIPPEN, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Romilly and Somerville, but got no money for his vote, 14,476–14,480.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe; was a messenger, but not employed, and was not paid anything, 14,481–14,486.

CROUCH, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Johnston and Gipps, 13,933–13,935.—Got two colourmen's tickets, and was paid 2l. for them, but no money for his vote, nor as messenger, 13,936–13,941.—Gave his father the order for the two colour tickets, 13,942.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance; got 5l. for his vote, out of which he paid 1l. to the man who asked him to vote, 13,943–13,947.—This man was John Hart Ratcliffe, who asked witness for something for his trouble, and he gave him a 1l., 13,948–13,949.—Had no colour tickets, and was not employed as messenger, 13,950–13,955.

CROUCH, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Voted at the last election for Johnstone and Gipps, 14,154–14,156.—Was canvassed by Mr. Taylor and Mr. King, 14,159.—Did not see Hollands on the subject of witness's vote; does not know Blinks, 14,160–14,163.—Got two colourmen's tickets, and was paid 1l. for them, 14,164–14,169.

CURTIS, MR. GEORGE HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a voter of Canterbury, and a radical in politics,

CURTIS, MR. GEORGE HENRY—*continued*.

5027, 5028.—Was very active upon the last election, 5030.—Did not canvass with the members; exerted himself on behalf of Col. Romilly, 5031, 5032.—Hollands was actively engaged for the reds, and witness for the blues, 5038.—Has had no communication with Hollands, 5043.

DANIELS, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Voted as a householder in 1847 for Clinton and Vance; got 8l. for his vote from George Oakenfull, 13,291–13,298.—Voted at the last election for Johnston and Gipps, but got neither money, colour ticket, nor messenger's ticket, 13,299–13,303.

DAVEY, GEORGE. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a freeman of Canterbury for 50 years, and always in the Blue interest, 3382–3385.—Has never been employed in election proceedings, either as agent or sub-agent; acted only as one interested in the success of his party, 3389–3390.—At the election in 1847, parties were not disposed to vote unless they had money, and witness and his friends were obliged to do as others were doing, give them money to vote, 3393–3395.—Informed Mr. Rutter that such and such voters would not vote without money, and he said they must have it, 3396, 3397.—Paid 4l. or 5l. for votes, according to their demand, 3399.—Cannot say how much money witness had from Mr. Rutter; handed it over to the voter directly; took no account of it, 3400–3407.—Cannot give the names of any of the parties to whom the money was paid, 3410.—Gave in all the names to Mr. Rutter at the time, 3412.—Mentioned the names verbally; gave no list; does not know if Mr. Rutter put them down, 3413–3416.—Paid this money to the men in their houses and in the streets to get them up to the poll, 3419.—No one saw witness pay the money, 3419.—Paid some before and some after polling, 3420.—These were all Blues whom witness bribed, and they would have voted the other way if they had not got the money, 3424.—Does not recollect that any of the Reds took witness's money and voted Blue, 3425–3428.—Only voted in 1852, never received any money for his vote, nor any reward for his services, 3432–3437.—Witness's room was hired for a committee room at the last election, but not at any other, 3438.—Witness got 5l. 5s. for his committee-room services and attendance, 3443.—Does not recollect the name of any one to whom money was paid for voting, 3444–3461.

DAVEY, GEORGE. (*Second Examination*).—Has seen a list in witness's writing, made out at the time of the election, of names of voters, 5813–5817.—Paid James White 6l. for his vote in 1847, 5818–5821.—Paid Charles White 6l. for his vote at the same time, 5822–5825.—Paid Thomas White 6l. for his vote, 5826–5829.—Gave Thomas Miller Beer 5l. for his vote, 5830–5834.—Gave T. J. White 6l. for his vote, 5835–5839.—Gave William Day 6l. for his vote, 5840, 5841.—And Thomas Adams 3l. for his vote, 5842, 5843.—Hancock, a blacksmith, since dead, had 5l., 5845–5850.—Lent 1l. 5s. to William Beer, who did not vote, 5851–5857.—Has no account for the 50l. paid to witness, for bringing up voters, 5859.—Received no other money for votes except the 50l. 5861.—Did not act in this way either in 1850 or 1852, 5862, 5863.—Always voted Blue, 5864–5866.—Does not know anything of Lepine or Gruby, 5867–5873.

DE LASAUX, MR. THOMAS THORPE. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Paid Hewson's wife two sovereigns in 1847, for her husband's vote, and got the money for the purpose from Mr. Rutter, 11,627–11,632.—Never had any money for bribery from Maurice Saunders, nor from any other person, except in the case of Hewson, 11,640.—Knows Cobb, a grocer, living at Dover; never received 10l. from him, 11,642, 11,643.—Cobb states that he got witness to take a bag containing money for bribery to the Prince Albert, 11,644.—Denies this statement; it is untrue, 11,645.—Never received any money either from Cobb or any one else for the purpose of bribing voters, 11,648.

DELMAR, MR. WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Was on the committee and canvassed for Johnstone and Gipps at the last election, 10,203–10,205.—Attended once, by request of Mr. Kingsford, senior, to meet Dr. Lochee, to pass some tradesmen's bills, 10,206.—Took no other part in the election beyond canvassing, 10,207.—Attended on the occasion, before

DELMAR, MR. WILLIAM—continued.

mentioned, at Mr. Kingsford's office, and passed some of the accounts; compared the amount of the bills with the receipts, and passed them, 10,211.—Cannot tell anything of the details of these accounts; does not know a single item contained in them, 10,211.—Cannot tell the gross amount of the bills, 10,214.—Witness considered his part of the examination was limited to seeing that the totals agreed with the receipts, 10,916, 10,217.—Does not remember any bills from particular persons, 10,219.—Supposed them all to have been legitimate tradesmen's bills, 10,223.—No money passed through witness's hands, either before or after the election, 10,230, 10,231.—Knew nothing of Goodwin's claim of 100*l.* until he saw the evidence, 10,235.—Thinks there were no bribery accounts in the bills examined and passed by witness, 10,240.

DELMAR, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a voter, and one of the Red committee, 7309–7311.—At the request of Dr. Lochee, paid some money to Mr. Goodwin on account of the election, 7312–7315. Handed over a paper parcel to Goodwin, containing about 100*l.*, 7320.—Heard this money was paid on account of some municipal election affairs, 7321.—Took a receipt which stated what the payment was for; knows nothing of the merits of the case, 7325.

DELO, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a boot and shoe maker, and freeman of Canterbury, 3508, 3509.—Has been employed as canvassing clerk on the Liberal side in 1847 and 1850, 3511–3516.—Gave the canvassing book to Mr. Aris after each day's canvass, 3518–3520.—Has kept no memorandum of the contents, 3522.—Was employed in 1847 by Mr. Rutter; went canvassing with him, 3526.—Made memoranda of votes promised or refused, 3527.—Had nothing to do with money matters, 3528.—Received no money from Mr. Rutter to pay bills, nor any applications for money, 3529–3533.—Witness's son was also employed as clerk in 1847, 3534–3538.—Received no recommendations for colour tickets, and issued none, 3539–3542.—Received 17*l.* for his services for the two elections in 1847, and his son received 5*l.*, 3543–3560.—Received 10*l.* for the first election for a fortnight's canvassing, 3272. Received no present, nor any other payment beyond the 17*l.*, 3573–3576.—Received 7*l.* for his services at the second election in 1847, 3582.—Did not get 12*l.* as a gift after the general election in 1847, 3590, 3591.

DEPUTATIONS OF ELECTORS.—

Mr. Henry Ward and Mr. Thomas White Collard, a deputation from the Conservative party, waited upon witness to induce him to become a candidate for Canterbury at the election of 1852, *Johnstone*, 2560.—Mr. Collard, Mr. Austen, and Mr. Furley, formed a deputation from the Conservative party, and waited upon Mr. Vance in 1850, to induce him to become a candidate, *Furley*, 5048.

DIGBY, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, 11,563–11,565.—Got 4*l.* for travelling expenses from London, and two colour tickets for his sons, 11,566–11,569.—His sons live at Whitstable; does not know whether they came to Canterbury to carry the colours, 11,570, 11,571.—Is master of Whitstable hoy, and had to pay a man 15*s.* for taking care of the hoy in witness's absence, 11,576–11,583.—Asked Jacobs for the 4*l.* for travelling expenses, and he paid it, 11,584–11,588.—Received this money before he voted, 11,589, 11,590.

DOCUMENTS, ACCOUNTS, AND PAPERS—produced by witnesses and delivered up to the Commissioners (see *Accounts, Documents, Papers, &c.*)

DORMER, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted at the last election for Johnstone and Gipps, 14,579, 14,480.—Got nothing for his vote; got 16*s.* as messenger, 14,581–14,584.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance; was employed and paid 2*l.* 4*s.* for his services as messenger, but got nothing for his vote, 14,585–14,590.

DRAY, PIERSON. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted for the Tories in 1852; got nothing for his vote, 12,151–12,153.—Voted for Conyngham and Smythe in 1847, but got nothing for his vote, 12,154–12,156.—Admits that at this election he bribed Tookey, now in

DRAY, PIERSON—continued.

America; Thomas Stredwick, now dead; Henry Stredwick, and a Mr. Barnett, 12,154–13,163.—Did not bribe any one else, 12,164.—Knows the Burts, father and son; had no communication with them relative to election business, 12,167.—Had no conversation with Cozens about election business, 12,170–12,173.

EDENDEN, ETHELBERT. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is not a voter; got neither money, colour ticket, nor band ticket, at the election of 1847.

ELDRIDGE, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps; got no money for his vote, 11,829–11,832.—Had 1*l.* for colour tickets, and bread and meat, 11,833, 11,834.—Got the money from Mr. Filmer, 11,839.—Got nothing for his vote in 1847, 11,842.

ELLS, GEORGE. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Gipps and Johnstone, and got 4*l.* 10*s.* from Mr. Vincent for his vote, 11,000–11,007.

ELLS, RICHARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance; got 7*l.* for his vote from Mr. Bennett, 13,304–13,309.—Voted at the last election for Johnston and Gipps; got no money for his vote, 13,310–13,312.

ELLS, STEPHEN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance 13,546–13,548.—Got either 7*l.* or 8*l.* for his vote from Mr. Bennett, forgets which, 13,550–13,552.

ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY:—

There were about 1,500 electors in 1847, *Brent*, 998.—The electors consist of freemen and householders, under the 10*l.* franchise, *Nutt*, 2.—Those voting as householders, generally better off than the freemen, many of the latter being labouring men, and very badly off, *Brent*, 1215.—There were 953 registered freemen in 1851, *Nutt*, 13.—There are between 600 and 700 householders registered as electors, *Cooper*, 1506.—Thinks the majority of these not accessible to corruption, *ib.* 1807.—In 1852, there were 946 freemen on the register, and 928 householders, but, deducting the freemen on the householders' list and the double entries, the electors were altogether 1,581, *Aris*, 3301. (See also *Voters.*)

ELECTION COMMITTEES—for management of the elections. (See *Elections.*)

ELECTION COMMITTEE of House of Commons. (See *Select Committee of House of Commons on Canterbury Election 1852.*)

ELECTION PETITIONS:—

Attended to the defence of the seats in the House of Commons, on the occasion of the petition against the last election, *Kingsford*, 5514.—Sent his clerks to examine the witnesses, and took the evidence of a great number of them, *ib.* 5517.—Was employed on behalf of the sitting members, in investigating the allegations against them, *Scoones*, 466.

ELECTIONS FOR CANTERBURY:—

—*General Election of 1852.*

The candidates were the Hon. Butler Johnstone and Mr. Gipps, Col. Romilly, Sir William Somerville, and the Hon. George P. S. Smythe, *Nutt*, 21.—The numbers polled were—for Johnstone, 758; Gipps, 766; Somerville, 570; Romilly, 50; and Smythe 7, *Aris*, 56.—Witness resigned before going to the poll, and the votes in his favour were given against his wish, *Smythe*, 2380.—Mr. Alderman Brent was chairman and treasurer, and Mr. Alderman Plummer deputy chairman of the blue committee, *Aris*, 61, 62, 395; *Cooper*, 536, 537.—Mr. George Cooper had the management of the colourmen, *Aris*, 76.—There was no regular or formal appointment of a committee, *ib.* 394.—It was an open committee, which any one might join who took an interest in the election, *ib.* 395–397.—Hardly considered it a committee, *Cooper*, 535; *Brent*, 1056, 3088.—Dr. Lochee was chairman, and Mr. Hellier and Mr. Sankey deputy chairmen of the general committee, *Collard*, 9151–9153.—The borough was divided into two districts by the Conservative party at this election, with separate committees, Mr. Collard being at the

ELECTIONS FOR CANTERBURY—continued.

General Election of 1852—continued.

head of one committee, and Mr. Pout of the other, *Pout*, 9920.—Dr. Lochee, Mr. Delmar, and Mr. Kingsford acted as referees, to whom communications would be made by both committees, *Lochee*, 13,659.—Was induced to become a candidate upon the representations of Mr. Ward and Mr. Collard, who called upon witness in London as a deputation from the Conservative party, *Johnstone*, 2560.—Was informed by them that the Conservatives were in a considerable majority on the last registration, *ib.* 2561.—Coalesced with Mr. Gipps, who had the advantage of great local interest; issued a joint address, and fought the battle together, *ib.* 2566.

—*Bye Election of 1850.*

This election caused by Lord Albert Conyngham being raised to the peerage and created Lord Londesborough, *Aris*, 41.—The candidates were Colonel Romilly and Mr. Vance, *Aris*, 41–44.—Colonel Romilly was returned without a contest, Mr. Vance declining to go to the poll, *Aris*, 42 [see Expenses of Elections].—Particulars of an interview with Colonel Romilly in London, which induced him to become a candidate, *Brent*, 1226.—Colonel Romilly's version of the same interview, *Romilly*, 1771, 1772.—Particulars of an interview with Mr. Vance in London, by a deputation from London, calling upon him with a view to induce him to become a candidate; opinion in favour of Mr. Vance's chances of success, and reasons for that opinion, *Furley*, 5051; *Pout*, 4546.—Asked for 300*l.* to cover the legitimate expenses, and offered to exonerate Mr. Vance from further expense, *ib.* 5049.—Acted as chairman and treasurer of the Liberal committee at this election, *Brent*, 800.—Mr. White Collard was chairman of Mr. Vance's committee, *Pout*, 4409.—Witness was chairman of Mr. Vance's committee at the bye election of 1850, *Furley*, 5047.

Evidence relative to Mr. Vance's retirement.—Mr. Vance retired suddenly and unexpectedly at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the election being fixed for the Monday following, 1090, 1091.—Heard that Mr. Vance was paid 1,000*l.* to retire from the contest, *Brent*, 943.—This report originated entirely with Mr. Vance's party, *ib.* 946–1110–1113.—The rumour of Mr. Vance having been bribed to retire was very prevalent, *ib.* 1462.—Was greatly surprised at hearing of Mr. Vance's retirement, *Cooper*, 1461.—Mr. Vance's retirement was not caused by any private understanding between the two committees, nor between the candidates, *Brent*, 1102, 1103–1106.—Mr. Vance called upon Colonel Romilly at the Fountain, and informed him of his intention to abandon the contest, *Brent*, 1091.—Did not see Mr. Vance when he called on this occasion; witness was in bed at the time, and was aroused by the porter, who gave him a letter from Mr. Vance, informing him of his retirement from the contest, *Romilly*, 1797.—Had no personal communication with Mr. Vance during the time he was in Canterbury as a candidate, *ib.* 1798, 1799.—Concurs in Col. Romilly's evidence relative to Mr. Vance's retirement, *Paget*, 11,208.—Mr. Vance, in his address to the electors announcing his retirement, stated his reason for doing so was, because he thought his success impossible without bribery, *Romilly*, 1807.—Mr. Vance announced to his own committee his intention to retire, about 5 o'clock on the Saturday before the election, *Furley*, 5071.—He gave as his reason for this decision, the appearance in Canterbury of Lord Albert Conyngham, inferring from that, Lord Albert's determination to carry the election for his own party, *coute qui coute*, *ib.* 5074.—He feared the influence of Lord Albert's purse upon the election, which could not be met without a corresponding outlay of money on his part, *ib.* 5077.—Neither witness, nor any of the committee, concurred in this opinion; they felt certain of success if Mr. Vance had stood his ground, *ib.* 5081.—The committee used every means to induce Mr. Vance to alter his decision, but without success, and he finally left them, after a discussion of several hours duration, to announce his retirement to the opposite party, his own committee having declined to do so, *ib.* 5084–5098.—Witness's own impression decidedly is that the fear of Lord Albert's purse drove him away, thinking also that he stood no chance in Canterbury upon purity principles, *Furley*, 5117.—Heard the rumour of Mr. Vance having had 1,000*l.* to retire, but does not give the slightest credence to it, *ib.* 5121.—Retired from the

ELECTIONS FOR CANTERBURY—continued.

Bye Election of 1850—continued.

contest altogether from pecuniary motives, to save his own pocket, *Vance*, 11,299.—Was not promised, nor did he receive any money to induce him to retire, *ib.* 11,300.—Had no conversation on the subject of his proposed retirement with any individual, on the opposite side, *ib.* 11,302.

—*General Election of 1847.*

The candidates were Lord Albert Conyngham, the Honourable George P. S. Smythe, Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton, and Mr. Vance, *Aris*, 50–52.—The numbers polled were for Conyngham 808, Smythe 782, Clinton 641, and Vance, 643, *ib.* 54.—Mr. Smythe started on the independent interest, but coalesced with Lord Albert Conyngham on the night before the election, *Pout*, 4076–4078.—Mr. Rutter was treasurer, and disbursed the funds for the Liberal party, *Brent*, 962.—Mr. Rutter was paymaster at this election, *Cooper*, 660.—Statement of the circumstances which induced Lord Thomas Clinton to offer himself as candidate for Canterbury at the general election of 1847, *Clinton*, 4765.—Was introduced by Mr. Gillett Gridley, who was agent for Lord Pollington, who contemplated standing for Canterbury, and had prepared his address, but subsequently withdrew, *ib.* 4765.—Mr. Gridley, a solicitor in London, and entirely unconnected with Canterbury, *ib.* 4766–4768.

—*Bye Election of 1847.*

This election caused by the death of Mr. Bradshaw, *Cooper*, 1416.—The candidates were Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Gipps, *ib.* 1417.—Mr. Gipps commenced his canvass, but retired without going to the poll, and Lord Albert Conyngham was returned, *ib.* 1417.—Mr. Walker was Mr. Gipps's agent at this election, *Gipps*, 2749.—Every preparation for a contest made by the Liberals, *Pilcher*, 2906.

—*General Election of 1841 :—*

The candidates were Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Hodges, Mr. Smythe and Mr. Bradshaw, *Brent*, 812.—*Pout*, 4044–4593–4595.—The candidates were Mr. Smythe and Mr. Bradshaw on the red side, and Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Hodges on the blue side, *Brent*, 812.—*Pout*, 4044–4593–4595.—Mr. Smythe and Mr. Bradshaw were returned, *Brent*, 810, —*Pout*, 4044.

—*Bye Election of 1841 :—*

This election caused by the resignation of Lord Albert Conyngham, *Cooper*, 1416.—The candidates were the Hon. George Smythe, and Mr. Henniker Wilson, *ib.* 1423–1424.—Mr. Smythe was the red, and Mr. Wilson the blue candidate; Mr. Smythe was returned, *ib.* 1424–1430.—The conservative club, of which Mr. Gurney Crossdale was chairman, formed the committee for managing this election for the Conservative party, *Smythe*, 2529.—Mr. Pout and Mr. King were active members of this committee, *ib.* 2516–2532.—Mr. Edward Plummer was chairman of the blue committee at Mr. Henniker Wilson's election, *Brent*, 817.

—*General Election of 1837 :—*

The candidates were Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Villiers, Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Gipps, *Brent*, 825.—*Pilcher*, 2870.—Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Bradshaw returned, *ib.* 2871.—Mr. Gipps petitioned the House of Commons against the return of Lord Albert, *Brent*, 825.—This petition was subsequently withdrawn, *ib.* 1343.

—*General Election of 1835.*

The candidates were Lord Albert Conyngham, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Lushington, *Pilcher*, 2833–2838.—Mr. Villiers' return was petitioned against by Mr. Lushington, and he was unseated upon a scrutiny, *Brent*, 1341–1342.—*Pilcher*, 2838.—Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Villiers had separate committees, *ib.* 2846.

ELLIOT, The Honourable GEORGE. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Came down to Canterbury a few days before the last election, to assist Col. Romilly, 10,081–10,083.—Canspeak to the determination of Col. Romilly and Sir William Somerville not to have recourse to corrupt and illegal practices, 10,085.—Col. Romilly

ELLIOT, The Honourable GEORGE—*continued*.

paid half the expenses of the election, 10,087.—No part of the money passed through witness's hands either before or after the election, 10,088, 10,089.

ELLIS, GEORGE. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Voted at the last election for Johnstone and Gipps, and got 5*l*. from Kelson for his vote, 14,725–14,727.

ELLIS, WALTER. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a freeman, and voted at the last election for Johnstone and Gipps; got nothing for his vote, was not a messenger, and had no colour tickets, 14,618–14,627.

EMPLOYMENT OF VOTERS:—

1. *Generally*.—Nearly all the persons employed on both sides as messengers are voters, *Aris*, 113; *Taylor*, 8565; *Rutter*, 1642.—Numerous voters are employed in various ways about the election, *Brent*, 1010–1035; *Rutter*, 1725; *Cooper*, 1741–1751, 1760.—The payments to these persons had nothing to do with their votes, they were all for services actually performed, *ib*. 1761–1762.—Advanced Reader, a person employed about the election in 1852, 7*l*. in consideration and on account of actual service, *King*, 5306.—This money was not paid for his vote, *ib*. 5303.—Does not know whether any of the band were voters; they were engaged without reference to their votes, *Brent*, 887.—Paid Burgess, a voter, 10*l*. in 1850, and 20*l*. in 1852 for the hire of his room as a committee room for the Liberal candidates, *ib*. 889–892.—Paid Pentacost 2*l*. 10*s*. for the use of a horse and cart in bringing up people to the poll, *Jacobs*, 5365.—He might have been employed in this way to induce him to vote, *ib*. 5365.—Was active and useful in the election of 1847 in getting the voters together and taking them up to the poll, and was paid 5*l*. by Thomas Friend, *Weed*, 14,448.—Voted for Clinton and Vance, but the 5*l*. had nothing to do with his vote, *ib*. 14,448.

2. *As Colourmen*.—Had 1*l*. for two colour tickets, kept the money himself, thought it his right, and that it was to pay him for his loss of time, *Best*, 10,784–10,789.—Received 1*l*. for two colour tickets, and voted for Johnstone and Gipps, *Josslyn*, 10,844.—Had 2*l*. for colour tickets, and voted for Conyngham and Smythe, *Mount*, 11,525.—Received 2*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. instead of colour tickets, *Lemon*, 11,506–11,516.—Paid Lemon 3*l*. 10*s*. in lieu of colour tickets, which were all given away, *Jacobs*, 11,517.—Had two colourmen's tickets and gave them to his sons who received 1*l*. on them, *Digby*, 11,568; *Friend*, 11,599.—Voted for Gipps and Johnstone, and received 1*l*. for two colour tickets, *Roalfe*, 11,816; *Aldridge*, 11,833.—Applied for colourmen's tickets but could not obtain them, and received 3*l*. instead; voted for Conyngham and Smythe, *Attwood*, 12,003.—Witness's mother received 1*l*. for his two colour tickets in 1847, and his father-in-law and brother in 1852, *Cherrison*, 12,469–12,472.—Voted for Smythe and Conyngham, and received 1*l*. for two colourmen's tickets, *Admans*, 12,618.—Voted for Gipps and Johnstone, and received two colour tickets, *Pierce*, 13,373.—Received one colour ticket, and voted for the reds, *Weatherly*, 13,564.—Got half a sovereign for one colour ticket, and voted for Gipps and Johnstone, *Best*, 13,600.—Received 2*l*. for four colour tickets, *Coombs*, 13,729.—Witness's two sons got 1*l*. for colour tickets, *Knell*, 13,751.—Voted in 1847 and 1852, and got 10*s*. at each election for colour tickets, and gave his son 10*s*. each time for witness's other ticket, *Page*, 13,822–13,825.—Voted for the Tories at the last election, got two colour tickets and kept the money himself, *Palmer*, 13,856–13,859.—Voted for the Tories and was paid 1*l*. for colourmen's tickets, *T. H. Palmer*, 13,910.—Voted for Johnstone and Gipps, and received 1*l*. for two colourmen's tickets, *Crouch*, 14,156–14,168.—Voted for Johnstone and Gipps, and had two colour tickets for his sons, *Knell*, 14,212.—Took one ticket for himself and gave the other to his son, *Cherrison*, 14,198.—Had three tickets and gave them to his brother and two sons, *Bradley*, 14,258.—Received two colour tickets, kept one himself and gave the other to his brother, *Pickering*, 14,276.—Received two colour tickets, gave one away and kept the other for himself, voted for the reds, *Brown*, 14,424.—Voted for the Conservatives in 1852, had two colour tickets and kept them for himself, *Blogg*, 14,435; *John Blogg*, 14,469; *Lemar*, 14,495; *Watson*, 14,651; *Andrews*, 14,672.—Had four tickets for his four boys who got 2*l*. amongst them, *Smithson*, 14,732.

EMPLOYMENT OF VOTERS—*continued*.

3. *As Canvassing Clerks*.—Was employed as canvassing clerk by Mr. Smythe in 1847, and for Somerville and Romilly in 1852, *Saunders*, 3209–3270.—Was employed by the Liberal party in 1847 and 1850, and was paid for his services, *Delo*, 3529.—Witness's son was also employed at the same time and in the same manner, *ib*. 3536.—Received 17*l*. for the two elections for his services, and thinks his son got 5*l*., *ib*. 3544–3557.—Paid Reader 15*l*. for his services as canvassing clerk, *Pout*, 12,510.

4. *As Committee Clerks*.—Was employed as committee clerk for Colonel Romilly in 1850, and for Romilly and Somerville in 1852, *Taylor*, 3690.—As such witness's duty was to copy out the alphabetical lists of voters, &c., but had no accounts to keep, nor anything to do with accounts, *ib*. 3705.

5. *As Messengers*.—Thinks about sixteen messengers were put on by the blues at the last election, *Aris*, 348.—Between fifty and sixty persons engaged by the Conservative committee for the election of 1852, *Taylor*, 8565.—They are nearly all electors, *Aris*, 113; *Taylor*, 8565.—Paid them sums varying from 10*s*. to 21*s*. each, *Taylor*, 8669.—Was employed fifteen days as messenger and received altogether 4*l*. 10*s*., *Taylor*, 10,746.—This was for his services and not for his vote, *ib*. 10,754.—Was employed and voted for the Conservatives at the last election, and paid 16*s*. as messenger, *Burt*, 10,904.—Received 12*s*. 6*d*. as messenger, and voted red, *Pierce*, 10,937.—Voted for Conyngham and Smythe in 1847, and was paid 1*l*. 5*s*. for three days' services as messengers, *Thatcher*, 11,442.—Was paid 12*s*. 6*d*. as messenger at the last election and voted for Johnstone and Gipps, *Pierce*, 13,371.—Was employed as messenger in 1847, voted for Clinton and Vance and received 2*l*. *Stone*, 13,426.—Was paid 16*s*. as messenger at the last election, *Andrews*, 13,491.—Received 15*s*. for fourteen days' work as messenger at the last election, voted for Johnstone and Gipps, *Jarman*, 13,505.—Was employed as messenger for the blues, and received 16*s*. for his services, *Mills*, 13,579.—Received 25*s*. for work as messenger, was actually employed every day, *Lyons*, 13,795.—Was employed as messenger by the blues in 1847, voted for them and was paid 1*l*. for his services, *Somerford*, 13,835.—Was employed one day in carrying the papers from the poll to the committee, *ib*. 13,838.—Was employed four days in 1847, voted for Conyngham and Smythe, and received 1*l*., *Palmer*, 13,847.—Was doorkeeper at the committee room four days and booth messenger, and was paid 1*l*. at the rate of 4*s*. a day, *Wilks*, 13,926.—Voted for Clinton and Vance, *ib*. 13,926.—Voted for Johnstone and Gipps, and received 16*s*. as a messenger, *Street*, 14,028.—Was a messenger in 1847, voted for Clinton and Vance, and received 2*l*. 10*s*., *Knell*, 14,219.—Was paid 1*s*. 6*d*. as messenger at the last election, did no work, but voted for Gipps and Johnstone, *Pickering*, 14,279.—Voted for Conyngham and Smythe in 1847, was put on as messenger, received 1*l*. but did no work, *Wright*, 14,300.—Was a working messenger, received a little subsistence money, and voted for Gipps and Johnstone, *Baines*, 14,327.—Received 22*s*. for eighteen days' work, *ib*. 14,330.—Was employed in 1847, and had 5*s*. a day, voted then for Clinton and Vance, *ib*. 14,336.—Received 10*s*. for two days' work as messenger to Johnstone and Gipps, and voted for them.—*Johnson*, 14,508.—Got 1*l*. 5*s*. as messenger in 1847, did very little work for it and voted for Smythe and Conyngham, *Cole*, 14,528.—Was employed as messenger, and voted for the reds in 1847 and was paid 1*l*. 4*s*., *Moreland*, 14,542.—Received 16*s*. as messenger, and voted for Johnstone and Gipps, *Palmer*, 14,558.—Received 16*s*. as messengers in 1847, and voted for Johnstone and Gipps, *Dormer*, 14,583.—Received 2*l*. 4*s*. as messenger in 1847, and voted for Clinton and Vance, *ib*. 14,589.—Received 1*l*. 4*s*. as messenger in 1847, and voted red; did little or nothing for the money, *Parnell*, 14,615.—Received 16*s*. as messenger in 1852, and voted for Gipps and Johnstone, *Langfield*, 14,630.—Received 1*l*. 4*s*. as messenger in 1847, and voted for Conyngham and Smythe, *Blogg*, 14,689; *James Blogg*, 14,702.—Was paid 10*s*. for two days' work for Romilly and Somerville, and voted for them, *Fedarb*, 14,706.—Received 1*l*. 5*s*. in 1847, and voted for Smythe and Conyngham, *ib*. 14,711.—Had 10*s*. from Romilly and Somerville, and voted for them, *John Fedarb*, 14,716.—Received 1*l*. 4*s*. in 1847, *ib*. 14,723; *Ponton*, 14,744–14,758; *Norley*, 14,759–14,770; *Hooper*, 14,777–14,788.

EVANS, CHARLES THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted at the last election for Johnstone and Gipps, and got 6*l.* 10*s.* from Admans for his vote, 11,733–11,737.—Admans agreed to give 7*l.*, but stopped 10*s.* for commission, 11,739.

EVANS, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance; got 6*l.* 10*s.* for his vote from George Harding, 13,313–13,320.

EXCISE PROSECUTION:—

Was exchequered for 1,900*l.*, and endeavoured through Lord Albert Conyngham to procure remission of the penalty, *Goodwin*, 5922.—This penalty, mitigated to 100*l.*, which was raised by a subscription among witness's friends and paid, *ib.* 5933.—Saw Lord Albert at Bifrons and promised to help him in the election business, if he would help witness in the excise matter, *ib.* 5940–5961.—Further evidence in explanation of this transaction, *Londesborough*, 14,911–14,925; *Smythe*, 15,028–15,062.

EXPENSES OF ELECTION PETITIONS:—

The expense of a petition a great bar to such a proceeding, *Brent*, 1082.—The costliness of a petition depends upon the grounds of proceedings before the House of Commons, *ib.* 1083.—Gained the seat in 1835, by petition, at an expense of between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.* chiefly in law expenses, *Lushington*, 5013.

EXPENSES OF ELECTORS. (See Travelling Expenses.)

EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS:—

1. Generally:—

There has always been a great deal of improper expenditure in election expenses at Canterbury, *Lushington*, 5,004.—A lavish expenditure bordering on impropriety, *ib.* 5005.—This excessive expenditure was for colourmen, hallmen, and exorbitant payments to messengers, *ib.* 5004.—Has reason to suppose, although he has had no personal and actual knowledge of it, that there was always money bribery to a considerable extent, *ib.*—Has been connected with Canterbury politically, for nearly fifty years, *ib.*—First contested Canterbury in 1803, and was beaten; was successful, in 1812, 1818, 1820, and 1826, and again on petition in 1835, *ib.* 5012.—Witness's expenses in 1803 were very extravagant, does not know their amount, as they were paid by his father-in-law, Lord Harris, *ib.* 5012.—The election of 1818 cost him between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.*; that of 1820, 5,822*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; and of 1826, 1,008*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, *ib.* 5013. Contested the city in 1835, and was beaten by improper practices, but obtained the seat on petition, at an expense of between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.*, chiefly in law expenses, *ib.* 5013.

2. At particular elections:—

At the election of 1852, by the Liberal Party.

Received and paid 436*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* for the expenses of of both the Liberal candidates at the last election, *Brent*, 885.—Particulars of some of the items included in this amount, *ib.* 887–892.—Evidence in explanation of the expenditure, *ib.* 961–997, 1007–1055.—Paid 43*l.* 13*s.* for colourmen, messengers, and refreshments for them, *Cooper*, 755.—Paid Mr. Brent 220*l.* as witness's share of the expenses of this election, *Romilly*, 1906, 1910–1912.—Witness's election cost him 210*l.*, *Somerville*, 10,069.

At the Election of 1852, by the Conservative Party.

Mr. Johnstone contributed 1,300*l.*, and Mr. Gipps, 1,050*l.* towards their expenses, making together 2,350*l.*, *Johnstone*, 2577; *Gipps*, 2729.—Paid altogether 1,300*l.* as his share of the expenses of this election, exclusive of the cost of the petition, *Johnstone*, 2577.—Does not know what his colleague paid, *ib.* 2570.—Paid 300*l.* to Mr. Kingsford's bankers in London, two or three days before the election, 700*l.* on the 21st or 22d July, at witness's own house to Mr. Pout, and 300*l.* afterwards on application either from Mr. Pout or Mr. Con. Kingsford, does not recollect which, *ib.* 2586.—Thinks this last 300*l.* ought to have been paid by Mr. Gipps, *ib.* 2585.—The agreement with Mr. Gipps was that the expenses were to be borne equally between them, *ib.* 2587.—Expected to pay more than the 300*l.* contributed before the election, because Alderman Brent and the Bifrons' purse were against him, *Johnstone*, 2610.—It was rumoured that the Marchioness of Conyngham

EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS—continued.

2. At particular Elections—continued.

would come down handsomely with her thousands if she saw the election going against her son-in-law, Sir William Somerville, *ib.* 2610.—Certainly expected that the other side would have recourse to bribery, *ib.* 2611.—Was not assisted in any way by any person or party in defraying the expenses of his election, *ib.* 2633.—Paid the money out of his own funds, *ib.* 2635.—Paid altogether, on account of this election, 1,050*l.*, viz., 800*l.* at the time, and 250*l.* in November following, *Gipps*, 2729.—This was exclusive of the cost of the election petition, *ib.* 2730.—Paid the 800*l.* to Mr. Pout, and the 200*l.* to Mr. Kingsford in November, *ib.* 2731.—Heard that a large portion of this money went in colour tickets, *ib.* 2733.—Has not been called upon to pay any additional sum, *ib.* 2820.—Received from Mr. Kingsford 100*l.*, out of which, 50*l.* was paid by Mr. Collard, by direction of Mr. Kingsford, after that, 150*l.* from Mr. Kingsford, and then 300*l.* from Mr. Gipps, and subsequently, two or three days before the election, received a parcel at his own house, delivered by a person who said his name was Arbuthnott, and on opening it, found five bags, each bag containing 100 sovereigns, *Pout*, 4194–4202.—These several payments were all made before the election, but after the election, witness got 700*l.* from Mr. Butler Johnstone to settle the outstanding accounts, *ib.* 4208–4209.—Had no doubt that the 500 sovereigns were intended for bribery, *ib.* 4243.—This money was sent in gold as being more convenient for paying away in small sums, and perhaps also to prevent it being traced, *Gipps*, 4448–4449. The 500 sovereigns were forwarded by witness's solicitors, Messrs. Bridges and Mason, of London, *ib.* 4445.—Witness also gave Mr. Pout 300*l.* in gold; in fact, all the money provided for the purposes of the election was in gold, *ib.* 4473–4475.—Thinks the name of Arbuthnott was assumed by Messrs Bridges and Mason who took the money to Mr. Pout, *ib.* 4481.—At this time, knew nothing of what was contributed by Mr. Johnstone, *ib.* 4805.—850*l.* paid to witness's father, to his account at his bank in London, *Kingsford*, 5411.—Had the distribution of this money, *ib.* 5412.—Paid Mr. Pout 50*l.*, and Mr. Collard 50*l.*, and afterwards 150*l.* to Mr. Pout, and then by order of Dr. Lochee 330*l.* to Mr. Pout, *ib.* 5415.—Paid Smith, the coachmaker, 113*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* for making colours; Ward, 62*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* for stationery, and Coleman 8*l.* for making bows and cockades, *ib.* 5424–5440.—The balance, about 115*l.*, remains in witness's hands to discharge the unpaid bills, *ib.* 5440.—Received 50*l.* from Mr. C. Kingsford for the general purposes of the election, *Collard*, 9157–9159.—Paid 30*l.* of this to Mr. Bligh, inclosed in an envelope, and 25*l.* to Mr. Ashenden, *ib.* 9174.—Received 300*l.* from Mr. Johnston and 250*l.* from Mr. Gipps, which was transferred from witness's private account, to his public or office account in the bank, *Kingsford*, 7720–7721.—Mr. Johnstone paid 300*l.* subsequently, making altogether, 850*l.*, *ib.* 7721.—Particulars of the expenditure of about 400*l.* received from Dr. Lochee and Mr. Pout, on account of the expenses of the Conservative party at the election of 1852, *Taylor*, 8543.—Further evidence in reference to the expenditure of the Conservative party at this election amounting to 1,624*l.* 10*s.*, *Pout*, 12,500–12,571.

Bye Election of 1850, by the Liberal party.

This election cost Colonel Romilly 210*l.*—Received from Colonel Romilly, in anticipation of a contest, 450*l.*, and has since returned the balance, *Brent*, 1130.—Particulars of the expenditure, *ib.* 1134–1151.—Told Colonel Romilly that the expenses would not be more than 400*l.* or 500*l.*, and in consequence of this intimation, 450*l.* was paid to witness's account, *ib.* 1226.—Witness's banker's book does not show who paid the money, *ib.* 2001.—Paid the balance back to Mr. Coppock in person, *ib.* 2003.—Thinks it was Lord Albert Conyngham who suggested that the money should be paid to Mr. Coppock, *ib.* 4822.—Cannot recollect that any sum was mentioned by Mr. Alderman Brent as the probable expense of the election, *Romilly*, 1776, 1777, 1862.—Did not pay any sum to Alderman Brent, or to any other person, on account of this election, *ib.* 1778–1787–1809.—Cannot tell where the funds came to pay the expenses, *ib.* 1811.—Conjectures that the expenses were paid out of a private fund raised for the purpose of meeting such matters, *ib.* 1820.—Thinks Mr. Brent, who received the money, can tell where he got it from, *ib.* 1865.—Received no intimation what-

EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS—*continued.*2. *At particular Elections—continued.*

ever that his expenses would be paid, *ib.* 1869.—Considered himself responsible for all legal and reasonable expenses incurred on account of the election, *ib.* 1986.—Never heard the cost of his election, whether 200*l.* or 400*l.*, *ib.* 1831–1834.—Did not receive 210*l.* from Mr. Brent as the balance of the election expenses, *ib.* 1861–1862–1973.—Had no communication with Lord Lonsborough on the subject of the expenses of this election, *ib.* 1962.—Was consulted by Mr. Brent on the subject of expenditure, but not in respect of the funds to meet that expenditure, *ib.* 1936–1938.—Has no means of knowing whether any sum of money was paid out of the secret fund for the purpose of preventing a contest, *ib.* 1939.—Desires to correct his former evidence relative to the payment of the balance of the expenses of this election, *Brent*, 4819.—Thinks he did not pay the express balance, *ib.*—Went to London with the intention of paying back 150*l.*, but only paid Mr. Coppock 100*l.*, and retained 50*l.* for other contingencies, *ib.* 4820.—Upon reflection witness thinks he met Lord Albert Conyngham in London, and on telling him of his business, was advised by Lord Albert to pay back 100*l.* only, and reserve the rest as a balance for payment of other expenses, *ib.* 4822.—Is sure it was Lord Albert, who told witness that he had better pay the balance back to Mr. Coppock, *ib.* 4846.

Bye Election of 1850, by the Conservative party.

The probable expenses of a single-handed contest, estimated by Mr. Furley at 500*l.* or 600*l.*, *Vance*, 11,282.—Retired without going to the poll or even canvassing, and his expenses amounted to 65*l.*, *ib.* 11,288.

General Election of 1847, by the Liberal party.

This election cost the two blue candidates 1,800*l.*, or 900*l.* each, *Brent*, 908, 909.—The exact amount is 1,785*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, *ib.* 994.—Out of this sum, 463*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* was perhaps paid in direct bribery, 62*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* for travelling expenses of out-voters, 100*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* for sheriff's expenses, 272*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* for tavern bills, treating, &c., and 479*l.* 15*s.* for colour tickets, and the balance of about 400*l.*, consisting of miscellaneous expenses, *Brent*, 994–1000.—Cannot give the details of the miscellaneous expenditure, *ib.* 1346.—Received 900*l.* from each blue candidate, making 1,800*l.*; the whole was spent, except 16*l.* 9*s.* for registration fees, and a balance of 14*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, *Rutter*, 1530.—Evidence explanatory of some of the items of expenditure, *Rutter*, 1543–1576, 1614–1625, 1641–1694; *Brent*, 2009–2035; *Pilcher*, 9532–9582.—Witness's election for 1847 cost him 900*l.*, *Smythe*, 2389.—Paid the 900*l.* to Mr. Rutter, *ib.* 2392.—Received 800*l.* from Denisons in three sums, and paid it to Mr. Rutter on account of Lord Albert Conyngham's share in this election, *Pilcher*, 2924.—Believes the expenses were equally divided between the two candidates, *Pilcher*, 2927.

General Election of 1847, by the Conservative party.

Witness was to advance 2,000*l.* and Lord Thomas Clinton 1,000*l.*, and if one only was returned, was to have the preference, *Vance*, 11,249.—Thinks all this money was expended, *ib.* 11,254.—Witness paid at various intervals 2,000*l.* for the purposes of this election, through Coutts' and Glynn's banks, *ib.* 11,257.—Furnished this sum, upon Mr. Crossdill's statement that it would be necessary, *ib.* 11276.—This was witness's own money; was not assisted in any way from any private or political fund, *ib.* 11,306.—About 1,600*l.* or 1,800*l.* paid into the Union Bank at Canterbury by Mr. Gridley to witness's credit, in the name of John Brown, *Pout*, 4083–4106.—The money was paid in this way to prevent its being traced, *ib.* 4086.—Mr. Gridley went with witness to the bank and arranged that the money was to be paid to his orders, under the signature of John Brown, *ib.* 4092.—Denies the correctness of this statement altogether; was never in the Canterbury bank, and knows nothing of the circumstances described by Mr. Pout, *Gridley*, 10,163.—The money was to be paid to witness's order, under the signature of John Thomas, and not John Brown; and he still believes, notwithstanding Mr. Gridley's contradiction, that the arrangement was made by Mr. Gridley himself, *Pout*, 10,107.—This money was for the expenses of the joint committee of Clinton and Vance, *Pout*, 4108.—Exhausted all the money thus

EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS—*continued.*2. *At particular Elections—continued.*

sent in paying the bills, leaving between 200*l.* or 300*l.* unpaid, *Pout*, 4112; *Walker*, 9017.—To pay this balance, 500*l.* was remitted to Mr. Crossdale, the chairman of the red committee, who discharged Smithson's bill for printing and Smith's colour bill, and then absconded with the rest of the money, 4112.—550*l.* was remitted to Mr. Crossdale through Furley's bank, *Walker*, 8968–9017, 9018.—Received from Mr. Vance 625*l.*, and forwarded 550*l.* to Mr. Walker, retaining 75*l.*, a moiety of his own charges, *Gridley*, 1,0091.—Received 550*l.* from Mr. Gridley, *Walker*, 8967.—Paid out of this money 450*l.* to Mr. Pout, 50*l.* to the chairman, and 54*l.* to the London and County Bank, in discharge of a debt due from the Conservative Club (see Conservative Club of Canterbury), *Walker*, 8968.—Witness's expenses were paid partly by Lord Pollington, and partly by Major Beresford, *Clinton*, 4765.—Agreed to stand, upon the distinct understanding that he was to be held harmless in respect of money matters, *ib.* 4765.—Believes that Lord Pollington and Major Beresford sent down 500*l.*, and afterwards 250*l.*, making 750*l.*, *ib.* 4799.

Bye Election of 1847, by the Liberal party.

Lord Albert Conyngham's expenses, incurred in preparing for a contest, amounted to 502*l.*, *Pilcher*, 2906.—Received through Denison's house two remittances of 250*l.* each, leaving a balance of 2*l.* due to witness, *Pilcher*, 2917.

Bye Election of 1847, by the Conservative party.

Canvassed three or four days, but did not go to the poll, and the expense was somewhere about 300*l.*, *Gipps*, 27,267.—There was a strong canvass for ten days or a fortnight, *Walker*, 8936.—In this amount were one or two old bills, *Gipps*, 2727; *Pout*, 4069.—66*l.* was paid for the bills of the registration, *Walker*, 8931.—Cannot recollect to whom the 300*l.* was paid; either to Mr. Pout or to Mr. Walker, *Gipps*, 2740.—Thinks this money was paid to Mr. Walker; witness had nothing to do with it, *Pout*, 4070, 4071.—Received 815*l.* from Mr. Gipps, which was paid to witness's credit into the Union Bank in London, *Walker*, 8906.—Out of this, paid 50*l.* to Mr. Pout, 50*l.* to Mr. Turmaine, 40*l.* to Mr. Crossdale, and 66*l.* to the London and County Bank, on account of a sum due to witness from the committee of the Conservative Club, and 15*l.* to Mr. Smithson, and repaid Mr. Gipps 500*l.* by a check on witness's London banker, *ib.*, 8937.

Bye Election of 1841, by the Liberal party.

Mr. Wilson's election cost him about 4,000*l.*, *Cooper*, 1450; *Smythe*, 2406.

General Election of 1841, by the Conservative party.

Witness's expenses at this election cost him exactly 1,000*l.*, *Smythe*, 2387.—Witness's colleague, Mr. Bradshaw, paid precisely the same sum, 1,000*l.*, *ib.* 2412; *Kingsford*, 7750.—Thinks the whole expenses of the Conservative candidates were about 1,800*l.* or 2,000*l.*, not more, *Pout*, 4048.—Received 1,000*l.* from Mr. Smythe on the 18th September, 1841, for his election expenses, *Kingsford*, 7750.—This was all the money which came into witness's hands on account of this election, *ib.* 7749.—Gave Mr. Pout a check for 1,000*l.* shortly afterwards, *ib.* 7751.

Bye Election of 1841, by the Conservative party.

Heard Mr. Smythe state on the hustings that his election against Mr. Heniker Wilson cost him 7,000*l.*, *Brent*, 899; *Pout*, 4558.—Witness's first election cost him between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.*, *Smythe*, 2382.—Of this sum, about 2,000*l.* was for colour tickets, *Smythe*, 2399; and 3,000*l.* for bribery, *Pout*, 4700.—The bills and documents relating to this election were all burnt at the suggestion of Mr. Lushington, *ib.* 2400; *Pout*, 4024–4031.—Thinks about 2,000*l.* was paid before the election, and the rest afterwards, *Smythe*, 2513, 2514.—Does not recollect the persons to whom the money was paid on account of this election, *Smythe*, 2505.—Believes that Mr. Gurney Crossdale, the chairman of the Conservative Club, received some of the money, *ib.* 2507.—The money was forwarded from London by witness's father, *ib.* 2519.—A thousand sovereigns were taken to a Mr. King's, *Smythe*, 2515.—Received a box containing one thousand sovereigns, which were counted out to witness by Captain Bigg, a friend of

EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS—continued.

2. At Particular Elections—continued.

Mr. Smythe's, King, 5216-5223.—Received a parcel from Mr. King, which he stated contained money, and gave it as directed to Mr. Crossdale Walker, 8881.—1,500*l.* was paid to witness's account at Alford's bank in April 1841; has no doubt whatever that this was Mr. Smythe's money, Kingsford, 7730.—Previous to this, 200*l.* had been paid in by Mr. Smythe, *ib.* 7732.—Afterwards 2,000*l.* was paid by Mr. Smythe, and finally 294*l.*, *ib.* 7733.—Knows nothing of any other payment on account of this election, *ib.* 7734.—Paid this money all away in checks to Mr. Pout, *ib.* 7733.

General Election of 1837, by the Liberal party.

The expenditure for both the Liberal candidates, as witness believes, amounted to 1,212*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, Pilcher, 2872.—Had not the exclusive management of the funds of this election, and is not quite certain as to the facts, *ib.* 2872.—Received from Denison's 721*l.*, as Lord Albert Conyngham's share, and infers that the other portion was paid by Mr. Villiers, making up 1,212*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, *ib.* 2873.—Is quite certain this 500*l.* was not contributed by Lady Conyngham, *ib.* 2874.—Evidence explanatory of some of the items in the account of the expenditure for 1837, *ib.* 3031-3046.

General Election of 1837, by the Conservative party.

By arrangement with Mr. Bradshaw, witness was to pay 500*l.* and Mr. Bradshaw 1,000*l.* towards the expenses, Gipps, 2712-2715, Pout, 4005.—Thinks this sum of 1,500*l.* about paid the expenses, *ib.* 4005.—Cannot give any details, as the accounts were forwarded to Mr. Bradshaw to be audited, *ib.* 4010-4019.

General Election of 1835, by the Liberal party.

This election cost Lord Albert, for his share alone, 1,400*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, Pilcher, 2845.—Mr. Villiers paid 122*l.* as his share of the colourmen's tickets, but cannot say how much more Mr. Villiers paid, *ib.* 2849.—Received from Denison's bank 500*l.* 7th January, and another 500*l.* on the 12th January, 1835, and a further sum of 1*l.* 19*s.*, and cash and bills amounting to 398*l.*, making altogether 1,400*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* received by witness and accounted for, Pilcher, 2854, 2855.—The expenditure chiefly passed through Mr. Birch's hands, *ib.* 2858, 2859.—320*l.* was paid for colourmen on this occasion, *ib.* 2862.—Evidence in explanation of some of the items of expenditure incurred on account of this election, Pilcher, 3056-3058.

FAGG, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1847, as householder, for Conyngham and Smythe, and got 5*l.* for his vote from Jacobs, 11,451-11,456.—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, but did not get any money, 11,457-11,459.—Is quite sure he got no money for his vote, 11,460.—Voted between one and two o'clock, with Mr. Bing, a neighbour, 11,463.—Had no conversation with Mr. Bing nor with any one else about his vote, 11,465-11,470.

FEDARB, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1852 for Romilly and Somerville; got 10*s.* for two days' actual service as messenger, 14,704-14,708.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe; got 1*l.* 5*s.* for actual service as messenger, 14,709-14,712.

FEDARB, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted at the last election for Romilly and Somerville, 14,713, 14,714.—Was paid 10*s.* for two days' actual service as messenger, 14,715, 14,716.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe; got 1*l.* 4*s.* for actual service as messenger, but no money for his vote, 14,718-14,724.

FIELD, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted for Johnstone and Gipps at the last election, 5698, 5699.—Voted for Smythe and Conyngham in 1847; knows Rutter; never had any money from him, 5703.—Did not get 5*l.* either from Rutter or any one else on account of his vote, 5705-5707.—Never gave a recommendation for colour tickets at any time, 5710.—Has three sons; if they had tickets it was not upon witness's recommendation, 5713.—Voted for Mr. Smythe and Bradshaw in 1841, 5714.—Had no money then for his vote, 5715.—Never gave any person money for his vote in 1847, 5719.—Knows Goodwin, but has had no dealings with him on election matters, 5720-5722.—Has been offered money for his vote, 5727.—Does not

FIELD, JAMES—continued.

recollect whether he was offered money in 1852; if he was, he did not take it, 5730-5736.—Thinks he was offered money for his vote in 1847, but did not take it, 5738.—Cannot recollect who it was offered the money, there were so many of them, 5739.—Thinks Mr. Thomas Friend stopped him, and asked if he could do anything for him with the Tory party, 5743.—Answered that he was not to be trifled with, 5744.—Does not recollect any one else, 5744.—Was not trifled with by Goodwin or Southee about his vote in 1847, 5749-5754.—Never promised his vote before the election; will not promise any one, and that is the reason why he is so troubled about his vote, 5758.—Polled between 3 and 4 o'clock at the last election, 5762.—No one went to the poll with him; no one came in the course of the day to ask for his vote, 5763, 5764.—Was about the town all the day, doing what little he had to do in his own business, 5766.—There is another voter of the name of Field; John Field, in Northgate, 5768, 5769.

FIELD, JAMES. (*Second Examination.*)—Received no money after the elections of 1852 or 1847, 5805, 5806.—Did not get either 5*l.*, 4*l.*, or 3*l.* 10*s.*, nor any money at all for electioneering; is quite certain of that, 5807-5812.

FIELD, JAMES, butcher. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Had 15*l.* from Mr. Collar, and not 20*l.*, as he stated, 12,976.—Mr. Collar had witness up and sold him like a slave, 12,977, 12,978.—Thinks this was at the time of Bradshaw's election, 12,981.—Mr. Collar had 15*l.* for witness's vote, but as witness owed him money it was set off the account, 12,986.—Did not get 20*l.* as stated by Collar, only 15*l.*, and this was not paid to witness; it was deducted by Collar for money owing to him by witness, 12,991-12,996.

FILMER, ROBERT. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Lives at Lower Hardres, is woodreeve and agent to Dr. Fawcett, and several other conservative gentlemen, 9671-9675.—Is not a voter of Canterbury, 9676.—Persuaded some voters from Lower Hardres to vote at the last election, 9678.—Knows Taylor who formerly kept the White Lion, 9680.—Knows Roalfe, Jeanes and Stringer, voters living at Lower Hardres, 9682-9687.—Had no conversation with Mr. Taylor respecting these men, 9692.—Saw Mr. Kingsford's clerk about bringing voters to the poll, 9695.—Does not recollect promising this person to forget all about this matter, 9699.—Will not swear that he did not say so, 9700, 9701.—Gave goods to some of the Hardres voters, butter, meat, bread and grocery, 9702-9709.—Cannot swear that he did not tell Mr. Kingford's clerk that he had given away these things, 9710.—Gave Eldridge and Barber colour tickets after the election, 9712-9715.—Promised the tickets before the election, 9715.—Roalfe, Jeanes, Eldridge, Stringer and Barber got colour tickets at 1*l.* each, 9719.—Gave colour tickets to these five voters, no others, 9722.—They had goods to the amount of their tickets, 9728.—Communicated only with Mr. Ward on the subject of the election, did not attend any committee, 9732, 9733.—Got the money for the colour tickets from Smith, 9734.—Promised Mr. Kingsford's clerk that, if called upon, witness would say he acted in this matter upon his own responsibility, 9738.—Has not been repaid the money expended for meat, bread and groceries, 9739.—Has made no claim for this expense, nor does he intend to do so, 9742, 9743.—Got 5*l.* from Smith for the colour tickets which witness paid to the five men, 9749.—Is out of pocket about 30*s.* for the goods and expenses, 9754.

FINN, DAVID. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman; voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance; got 5*l.* for his vote from Mr. Bennett, 13,582-13,586.—Voted at the last election for Johnston and Gipps; got neither messenger's place, money, nor colour tickets on that occasion, 13,587-13,591.

FLAGS. (See Colours of Candidates.)

FREEMEN.

The number registered in 1851 was 953, Nutt, 13.—946 freemen were registered in 1852, Aris, 3301.—The freedom of the city is obtained by birth, by servitude, and by apprenticeship, Cooper, 524.—All sons of freemen, born within the borough, are freemen, *ib.* 527.—The recommendations for colour tickets made more numerous by freemen than by householders, *ib.* 716.—Many of the freemen are in indigent circumstances,

FREEMEN—*continued*.

labouring men, and very badly off, *Brent*, 1215.—The freemen, as a class, are poorer than the electors who vote as householders, *Saunders*, 3298.—Thinks more than 200 of the freemen are in indigent circumstances, *Brent*, 1216.—Thinks there are between 200 and 300 indigent freemen in Canterbury, *Saunders*, 3308; *ib.* 14,853.—By indigent means, the lowest class of working men, not being paupers, *ib.* 14,862.—The lower class of freemen are, many of them, common labourers, *ib.* 3306.

FRENCH, HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a freeman; voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, got 5*l.* for his vote from Mr. Smithson, had no money from Mr. Bennett, 13,448–13,453.—Voted for Johnston and Gipps in 1852, and got some money from Mr. Friend, 13,455–13,458.

FRENCH, DANIEL. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a freeman, voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance; got 7*l.* from Adams for his vote; got nothing from Mr. Bennett, 13,470–13,476.—Voted in 1852; got neither money, colour ticket, nor messenger's ticket, 13,477–13,480.

FRIEND, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a licensed victualler, and a Blue, 3608, 3609.—Witness's house never opened for the Blue party, 3610.—Knows Southee and Goodwin; did not work with them for the election of 1847, 3613–3615.—Was not particularly employed at this election, 3616.—Voted, but did not take any active part in getting voters to the poll, 3617–3625.

FRIEND, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Mr. Smythe; got nothing for his vote, 11,796–11,801.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe; got nothing for his vote, 11,802–11,804.—Received 34*l.* or 35*l.* from Alderman Brent, and gave it to Goodwin, 11,806.

FRIEND, WILLIAM. (*His Examination resumed*).—Went with Goodwin to Lord Lonsborough to Bifrons previous to the general election of 1847, 15,067–15,070.—Was present when the conversation about the Excise took place, 15,071, 15,072.—Mr. Goodwin asked his Lordship if he could render him any assistance about the Excise business, and he promised he would, and then called Mr. Goodwin into another room, 15,073.—Nothing was said in witness's presence respecting the assistance to be given by Mr. Goodwin at the election, 15,074.—This was just previous to the general election of 1847, 15,076–15,079.—Is not quite positive whether this was before the single-handed election, or before the general election of 1847, 15,080–15,090.—At the time he went to Bifrons with Mr. Goodwin, does not think the trial had come on, 15,097.—Knew before he went to Bifrons that Goodwin had got into trouble, 15,100.—It was expected when witness went to Bifrons that Lord Albert Conyngham would become a candidate for Canterbury, 15,101–15,105.

FRIEND, THOMAS. (*Second Examination*).—Has been a voter since 1836, 7355, 7356.—Voted Blue in 1841 and Red subsequently, 7357–7360.—At the election in February 1841 was desired by Alderman Henry Cooper to see James Turmaine of Sturry, and obtain his vote, 7362.—Received 10*l.* from Alderman Cooper, and gave it to Turmaine for his vote, 7366.—Received 15*l.* for the votes of Weld and his two sons; polled the father and one son, and paid them 5*l.* each, but returned the other 5*l.* to the committee, as the other son had voted, 7372.—Cannot recollect which election this was, nor who gave witness the money, 7372.—Received the money in the committee room; thinks from Mr. Edward Plummer or one of the committee, 7373, 7374.—Was mixed up in a similar transaction with Alderman Neame, at the election in 1835 or 1837, cannot recollect which, 7380–7384.—Got 9*l.* from Mr. Neame, and paid it to John Hancock for his vote, 7387, 7388.—Thinks this was at the election in 1837, 7392.—Paid a man of the name of Blackman 4*l.* for his vote, and took it from him on Friday, he did not mean to vote, 7393–7395.—Mr. George Davey also very active for the Blue party in getting voters, 7404.—Jacob Jacobs also very active in the bribing department, 7408.—There was a good deal of bribery in 1837 and in 1841, particularly among the Blues, 7410.—After 1841 became

FRIEND, THOMAS—*continued*.

a Red, and was offered by Jacobs 10*l.* for his services to assist in Lord Albert Conyngham's election, 7416.—Gipps opposed Lord Albert on the death of Mr. Bradshaw, but retired without a contest, 7420–7423.—Is not aware of any corrupt practices at this election, 7423.—Took an active part for the Reds at the general election in 1847, 7426.—Bribed a few for the Reds at this election, but not many, 7431.—The following are the names, to the best of witness's recollection, 7432.—There were three Josslyns, Joseph the elder, Thomas, and one other, whose Christian name witness does not recollect, 7434.—Received money from Mr. Pout after the election to pay the voters, 7439.—Promised these men that they should have something for their service; by service meant votes, 7440–7443.—Cannot recollect what sum he promised, 7447.—Gave Edward Pierce 3*l.* for his vote; James Knell had something, but cannot recollect how much, 7448–7454.—Laselett, now dead, had 6*l.* or 7*l.*; got all the money for bribing these people from Pout, 7460.—Was similarly employed at the last election (1852); bribed four of the five Josslyns, 7465–7468.—The Josslyn witness did not bribe works for William Knoller, 7470.—Gave the Josslyns 5*l.* each for their votes, 7475.—The men were promised, but no money was paid until after they had voted, 7476–7478.—Paid the following persons for their votes: William Wane, 3*l.* 10*s.*; Henry French, 4*l.*; Henry Pittock, 4*l.*; John Lemar, 5*l.*; Samuel Lemar, 5*l.*; James Wille, 5*l.*; total 46*l.* 10*s.*, for votes, and 2*l.* 10*s.*, for treating; making altogether, 49*l.*, 7476–7506.—Up to the present time has been a loser by his election transactions, 7507.—Has received nothing for his services on account of the election of 1852, 7508.—Has returned altogether 9*l.* on account of his services at various elections, 7512.—Evidence relative to the Government patronage bestowed upon the families of voters, 7518–7529.—Mr. William Friend acted for Mr. Smythe, and it was to him Blinks offered the list of voters, 7542, 7543.—Took no part in the general election of 1841, except voting for Conyngham and Hodges, 7551.—The opposition to Smythe and Bradshaw had no chance of success, 7552.—Does not recollect having bribed any one at the general election of 1841, 7557.—Thinks it likely that it was at this election he bought the votes of the three Weeds, but cannot say positively whether it was at this or the previous election in February, 7550–7566.—Did not apply for remuneration for his services after the general election of 1841, 7571, 7572.—Witness paid 17*s.* more on account of that election than he received, 7572.

FRIEND, Mr. THOMAS. (*His Examination resumed*).—Received 49*l.* from Mr. Pout after the election in 1852; 45*l.* in one sum, 7611–7613.—Received no money of any one else, either for bribery or any other purpose, 7614–7618.—Received 10*l.* from Mr. Pout for John White to go away with, to avoid going before the Election Committee, 7619–7622.—Witness went away with White to Hull, 7626.—Received 10*l.* afterwards from Mr. Scones for expenses, 7627–7629.—Received a further sum of 20*l.* from Mr. Scones, making 40*l.* between White and witness for their expenses for three weeks while away from Canterbury, 7630–7647.—Had about 10*l.* of this money as a remuneration for his services, 7651.—Did not consider this any remuneration for his services during the election, 7655.—Has occupied himself in getting up evidence to oppose the petition, 7660.—Communicated with Mr. Walker on this matter, 7663.—Has not received nor applied for any remuneration for these services, 7664–7666.—Has not received any other monies for election or other services from Mr. Pout, Mr. Scones, Mr. Kingsford, Mr. Collard, nor Mr. Walker, 7671–7679.—Hancock, one of those whom witness bribed, is alive and in Canterbury, 7686–7688.—Has communicated with the secretary of the Commission relative to the subject of the inquiry, 7695.—Witness has occupied himself in getting up evidence against the Blues, to be laid before the Commission, 7698.—Was asked by Mr. Walker to do this, 7699.

FRIEND, ROBERT. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe; got no money: never had any money in his life, but had two colour tickets for his sons, 11,594–11,599.—Voted for Romilly and Somerville in 1852, but got no money, 11,601–11,603.

FRIEND, ROBERT. (*His Examination resumed.*)—Got 2l. 4s. from Jacobs, and paid it to Edenden's grandson, 11,606, 11,607.—Has been a voter thirty-five years, and never received a penny; has paid his own travelling expenses, 11,608–11,610.—Recommended one man for a colour ticket in 1847, 11,614.

FRIEND, RICHARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps; got 6l. 10s. for his vote from Admans, 11,777–11,782.—Agreed for 7l., but the 10s. was stopped by Admans for expenses, 11,783–11,789.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, and got 5l. from Admans for his vote, 11,790–11,795.

FUNDS FOR ELECTION EXPENSES.

—General Election of 1852.

Was promised and paid 500l. towards the expenses of this election by Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, the member for Liverpool, *Gipps*, 2757.—Cannot say out of what fund this money was paid; believes that it is a political fund, similar to that raised by the opposite party, *ib.* 2758–2760.—Believes there is a general fund on both sides for election purposes, *ib.* 2767.—The 500l. was paid in London to the Eastern Branch of the Commercial Bank, *ib.* 2779–2781.

—Bye Election of 1850.

Received from Colonel Romilly 450l. on account of the election expenses on the 28th February, 1850, six days before the election, *Brent*, 1132.—This money was paid to witness's account at his banker's, *ib.* 2002.—The banker's book does not state by whom the money was paid, *ib.* 2002.—The money was paid to witness's credit in the London and County Bank, *ib.* 4840.—Having told Colonel Romilly incidentally that the expenses would be from 400l. to 500l., expected that he would remit money to about that amount, *ib.* 4841–4866.—Paid no money either to Alderman Brent or to any other person, on account of the expenses of this election, *Romilly*, 1778–1785–1808.—Cannot say how these expenses were met; does not know, *ib.* 1810.—Cannot give a clue; it is pure conjecture, *ib.* 1818.—Supposes the money came from a private fund at the disposal of parties for the purpose of meeting the expenses which they think will maintain their party, *ib.* 1820.—Witness's impression is that the money was found from private sources, which parties have for the sake of keeping their party together, *ib.* 1836.—Has no knowledge of the existence of such private sources; assumes that that is the case, *ib.* 1837.—Witness knows nothing at all on the subject; it is altogether conjecture, supposition, and assumption on his part, *ib.* 1841.—Communicated with no person on the subject of the funds for his election, *ib.* 1847.—Thinks Mr. Brent, who received the money, can state where he got it from, *ib.* 1860.—No person intimated to witness that his expenses would be paid out of the fund, *ib.* 1869.—Suspected that no demand would be made upon him for money, on account of this election, after the election, *ib.* 1870.—Did not communicate with Alderman Brent during the election, nor at any other time, to ascertain whether funds would be wanted, *ib.* 1874.—Did not ascertain whether funds had been lodged to anybody's credit for witness, *ib.* 1875.—Always supposed that the money came out of the fund before referred to, *ib.* 1877.—Knows of the existence of this fund only by rumour, *ib.* 1887.—The general rumour is that such a fund exists for the purpose of conducting the objects which parties think desirable to maintain themselves and their principles, *ib.* 1888.—As witness was never called upon to pay money on account of this election, came to the conclusion that it was found for him out of this fund, *ib.* 1894.—Has often mentioned that he was returned to Parliament by the funds of this society, *ib.* 1895.—Believes the person supposed to have connexion with such a fund is, when a party is in power, the political secretary of the treasury, and when not in power, the party who acts in that capacity in the House of Commons, *ib.* 1979.—Mr. Tuffnell, at the time of the election of 1850, and Mr. Hayter, at the present time, represent these parties, *ib.* 1980, 1981.—Had a good deal of conversation with Lord Albert Conyngham, previous to the election, on the subject of the new candidate, and witness thinks Lord Albert told him not to be anxious about the expenditure, as the money would be furnished, *Brent*, 4880.—This conversation took place two or three months before the election, *ib.*

FUNDS FOR ELECTION EXPENSES—continued.

—General Election of 1850—continued.

4881.—Lord Albert did not state from what source the funds would be found, *ib.* 4882.—Subscribed 1,000l. to the general election fund in 1850, *Londesborough*, 14,951.—Paid this to the fund raised to defray the general expenses of all elections, *ib.* 1749.—Cannot recollect whether this was paid before or after Colonel Romilly's election in 1850, *ib.* 14,960.

—General Election of 1847.

500l. was paid on account of witness's expenses at the general election of 1847, through Major Beresford; cannot say who paid him, *Clinton*, 4790.—Understood that Lord Pollington would contribute something towards the expenses, and Major Beresford the remainder, *ib.* 4790.—Thinks 750l. altogether was paid through Major Beresford, *ib.* 4799.

FURLEY, MR. GEORGE. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a solicitor, a voter, and Conservative in politics, 5044–5046.—Was chairman of Mr. Vance's committee in 1850, 5047.—Particulars of witness's search for a candidate in London, 5048.—Major Beresford introduced Mr. Vance, and it was arranged that he was to stand, 5048.—Saw Mr. Vance at the Wyndham, with Mr. Brown, the Parliamentary agent, 5049.—Stated that 300l. would be required to cover the expenses, 5049.—Mr. Vance came forward upon the understanding, that nothing beyond the legitimate expenses would be required, 5050.—There was no canvass; it was not known until Friday night that there was to be any opposition, and there was no time for canvassing, 5051, 5052.—Is not aware that any applications for colour tickets were sent in, 5054.—There was time to issue them, but none were given, 5056.—The committee met at the Rose, and were actively engaged in preparing books, &c., when Mr. Vance left them about one or two o'clock, and was absent about two hours, 5058, 5059.—Does not know where he went to, 5060.—Mr. Vance saw Mr. Pout and Mr. Delmar, both Conservatives, 5063.—Mr. Vance's head quarters were at the Rose; does not know whether he had a room at the Fountain, 5065.—Lord Albert Conyngham was at the Fountain about three o'clock, but does not know whether Mr. Vance went there, 5067, 5068.—On Mr. Vance's return to the Fountain he announced to his committee his intention to withdraw from the contest, 5069–5073.—The appearance of Lord Albert in the borough, as showing his determination to carry the election, urged by Mr. Vance as his reason for withdrawing, 5074.—He feared he should have no chance against Lord Albert's purse, 5077.—Is certain Mr. Vance would have won if he had gone to the poll, 5078.—Mr. Vance himself felt equally sure of defeat, 5079.—This opinion first expressed between five and six o'clock on the Saturday afternoon, 5080.—The discussion lasted from five o'clock until twelve, the committee urging Mr. Vance to remain and go to the poll, 5081.—The committee agreed to guarantee all further expenses if he would stand, 5082.—Mr. Vance stated as another reason, that he had come down suddenly, and was unprepared with funds, 5085.—The discussion between Mr. Vance and his committee lasted until twelve o'clock, and they parted on bad terms; the committee declining to announce his retirement to the opposite party, 5088.—Nothing was said on either side that Mr. Vance could gain any thing by withdrawing from the contest, 5090.—He left with the understanding that he would inform Colonel Romilly of his retirement, 5093.—Does not know whether Mr. Vance saw Colonel Romilly, 5097.—The address notifying his retirement was written and signed that evening, 5097.—Did not approve of the address; took charge of it, and undertook to get it printed, 5103.—Witness was to send the accounts to Mr. Vance of the expenses incurred, and he promised to pay them, 5106.—There was no question raised about the payment of outstanding accounts of former elections, either then or at any other time, 5107, 5108.—Sent the accounts and received the money from Mr. Vance, 5110, 5111.—Is not aware that there were any expenses outstanding in 1850 on account of the election of 1847, 5113.—These expenses never mooted at the time of the 1850 election, 5115.—Witness believes that the presence of Lord Albert Conyngham drove Mr. Vance away; he thought he stood no chance for the seat upon purity principles, 5117.—Does not think any one knows more of this transaction than witness, or can throw any more light upon it, 5118.—Has no reason to suppose that Mr.

FURLEY, Mr. GEORGE—continued.

Vance had an interview with Lord Albert Conyngham, 5119.—The rumour was that Lord Albert had given Mr. Vance 1,000*l.* to retire from the contest, 5121.—Never gave any credence to this report, 5122.—Never heard that Mr. Vance had been to the Fountain on that day, 5123.—It was stated that he had met Lord Albert in Canterbury, and that this negotiation was set on foot, 5123.—Believes that Mr. Vance would have been returned if he had gone to the poll, unless the opposed party resorted to corrupt practices, 5124.

FURLEY, Mr. GEORGE. (Second Examination.)—Explains all of that part of his former evidence relating to Mr. Vance's absence from the committee on the Saturday before the election, 5199–5205.

GENERAL ELECTION. (See Elections.)

GIPPS, Mr. HENRY PLUMPTRE. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Was one of the sitting members at the last election for Canterbury, and unseated on petition, 2709, 2710.—Has been long connected with Canterbury, 2712.—Was candidate for the city with Mr. Bradshaw in 1837, 2712, 2713.—Witness was to pay 500*l.* and Mr. Bradshaw 1,000*l.* towards the expenses of the election, 2715.—Witness, as second candidate, was to retire if only one could be returned, 2716.—Retired accordingly, 2717.—Was again a candidate in 1847, at a single election a short time previous to the general election, 2722, 2723.—Was opposed by Lord A. Conyngham; did not go to the poll, 2724, 2725.—Canvassed for three or four days, and spent about 300*l.*, 2726, 2727.—Again came forward in 1852, and paid, irrespective of the expenses of the petition, 1,050*l.* 2728–2730.—Paid 800*l.* to Mr. Pout, and 250*l.* to Mr. Kingsford, 2731.—Received no account of the expenditure of the money, 2732.—Has heard that a large portion of the money was spent for colour tickets, 2733.—Believes it has always been the practice for a voter to recommend for two colour tickets, 2735.—Always one and sometimes two tickets, 2736.—Believes the voter never took the ticket himself; it was contrary to orders if he did do so, 2737.—Always considered it bribery to give a colour ticket to a voter, 2737.—Never heard that any of the money was spent in direct money payments, 2738.—Has never asked for any accounts of the disbursements, 2739.—Does not recollect to whom the 300*l.* was paid on account of the election in 1847; probably either to Mr. Pout or to Mr. Walker, 2740.—Received the particulars of the disbursements, but has not got them with him, 2741, 2742.—Some part of it went to pay off old bills for registration, 2744, 2745.—Retired about three or four days before the election in 1847, 2747.—Mr. Walker was witness's agent on this occasion, 2747.—Witness's share of his expenses were paid out of his own pocket, 2753.—Was promised help at the last election; was promised 500*l.* if he required it, 2756, 2757.—This money was to have come out of the political fund, of which Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, the member for Liverpool, is manager, 2758, 2759.—Received 500*l.* from Mr. Forbes Mackenzie on account of the election, 2762.—The expenses altogether amounted to 1,050*l.*; towards this he received 500*l.* and paid the rest out of his own pocket, 2764.—Has no notion from what source the fund is raised, 2767.—Believes there is a general fund on both sides for election purposes, 2767.—Does not contribute to the fund himself, nor does he know any one who does, 2768, 2769.—Received the promise of the 500*l.* in London before he stood for the borough, 2770.—Does not know what assistance Mr. Johnstone got out of the same fund, 2772.—Thinks all the accounts of the last election have been paid, 2775.—Received no assistance nor promise of assistance out of any fund at any previous contest, 2776.—The 500*l.* promised by Mr. Forbes Mackenzie was paid into witness's bankers' (the Commercial Bank in London) when he was abroad, 2778–2780.—£200 was sent in notes to witness at Canterbury shortly before the election, and 300*l.* was paid into the Commercial Bank, 2782–2785.—By a private arrangement with the manager of the bank the 300*l.* paid in did not appear in witness's bank book, 2788.—Took no part in the election of 1850, 2791.—Accompanied Mr. Johnstone in his canvass in 1852, 2792.—Never heard any voter ask either witness or Mr. Johnstone for money; they have asked for colour tickets, but witness never gave any promise even of colour tickets, 2794.—Knows Southee, a tailor, at Herne Bay, 2797.—Southee wrote to witness

GIPPS, Mr. HENRY PLUMPTRE—continued.

in December 1852, asking for assistance to pay his rent, but does not remember his asking for anything at the time of the canvass, 2798, 2799.—Does not recollect any out-voter living at Herne Bay applying either to witness, or to Mr. Johnstone, or any of their canvassers for money, 2800.—Referred Southee's letter to Mr. Pout, who said that it was not a case of distress, and witness gave no answer, 2801.—Heard the day before the election that the Blue party were not going to issue colour tickets, and that it was a trap to gain the seats by allowing the Reds to bribe as usual, 2805–2809.—Certainly did not hear this report until a day or two before the election, 2810.—Before this time the Reds had committed themselves freely to colourmen's tickets, 2811.—Did not consider the issue of colour tickets bribery, so long as they were not issued to voters, 2812.—Neither Mr. Johnstone nor witness were examined before the Commons' Committee, 2815.—Neither of them tendered their evidence, but witness was in the way if called upon, 2818.—Knew of the issue of colour tickets, but did not consider that bribery, 2818.—Paid no more than the 500*l.* originally agreed upon as witness's share of the expenses of the election of 1837, 2820.—Believes that Mr. Bradshaw did not pay more than the sum he agreed upon, 2821.—There were no contributions to the election expenses of 1852 beyond those already stated in evidence by witness, 2822.—Paid in the expenses for 1852 some outstanding registration expenses, in the same way as he had done in 1837, but never paid for anything except registration, 2823, 2824.—Knows nothing of any account left unsettled by Mr. Vance; knows nothing about the payment of Mr. Vance's expenses, 2825, 2826.

GIPPS, Mr. HENRY PLUMPTRE. (Second Examination.)—The money received from Mr. Forbes Mackenzie on account of witness's election was paid in two sums, part to the Commercial Bank and part to himself, 4443, 4444.—The 500*l.* was advanced by witness's own solicitors, Messrs. Bridges and Mason, and was sent chiefly in gold, 4447, 4448.—Obtained this money after the canvass, and within a few days of the election, 4452.—Knew a great part of the money would be expended for colour tickets, messengers, &c., 4454.—No portion of this money intended either as bribery or for presents, 4455–4458.—It was for the general purposes of the election, 4458.—Mr. Pout was to have the distribution of it, 4459–4461.—Witness gave Mr. Pout unlimited authority in respect of the disbursement of the money, 4464.—Witness brought 300*l.* himself, all in gold, 4474, 4475.—Mr. Arbuthnot an assumed name, as witness's solicitors did not wish their names mentioned, 4477.—The money was taken down by one of Bridges and Mason's clerks, 4482.—Has not been furnished with any accounts of the expenses, 4483.—Took down 300*l.* himself, knowing that more money would be wanted; instructed his solicitors to remit 500*l.* more, 4487.—Bridges and Mason, of Red Lion-square, are witness's solicitors, 4489.—Paid Mr. Kingsford 250*l.* by check, in November of the same year, 4498, 4499.—Has received no account from Mr. Kingsford of the expenditure of this money, 4501.—Did not know what Mr. Johnstone had contributed towards the expenses; considered the money paid by witness as his share, 4503, 4504.—Knows nothing about the money contributed by Mr. Johnstone, 4506.—Had no doubt that the greater part of the money contributed by witness would be spent in colour tickets and the usual election expenses, 4506.—Did not think that any of the money was to be spent in corrupting the electors, 4509.—Did not consider colour tickets illegal if the voter got no money for them, 4511.—Admits that the money business was a foolish transaction, 4513.—Mr. Prout acknowledged the receipt of the 500*l.*, 4518.—This had nothing to do with the 500*l.* repaid by Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, 4527.—It was understood that witness was to find the money for the election in the first instance, and that 500*l.* was to be repaid, 4528.

GOLDSMITH, THOMAS. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Voted as a householder in 1847 for Clinton and Vance; got no money for his vote, 13,526–13,532.—Was paid 10*l.* for the use of his gardens taken for the candidates, 13,534.—The gardens—St. Peter's Gardens—were not used at all, 13,536. [BENNETT, EDWARD.—Paid Mr. Goldsmith 10*l.* for St. Peter's Gardens and 4*l.* for the tavern account, at the Shakespeare, 13,543.—The gardens were not used; they were hired to prevent their being taken by the Blue party, 13,544, 13,545.]

GOLD, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps; got nothing for his vote, 11,986–11,989.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, and got 3*l.* from Goodwin for his vote, 11,986–11,994.

GOODWIN, CHARLES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Was engaged on behalf of Mr. Smythe at the election in 1847, when Mr. Smythe and Lord A. Conyngham coalesced to oppose the Conservative, 2121–2128.—Was engaged with Mr. Southee in getting as many votes as they could, 2130.—Got 150*l.* from Mr. Rutter for the purpose of obtaining a certain number of votes, 2131–2134.—Was not on the committee, nor did he go near the committee, 2136.—Before the election a list of 140 or 150 voters was given him by Mr. Sladden, and he was asked to undertake the management of them at 5*l.* a vote, 2136, 2137.—Witness undertook thirty names upon the understanding that he was to get 5*l.* for each vote polled, 2138.—Polled all the thirty votes, 2138.—Cannot give all the names; there were Tookey, Barnett, and two Stredwicks, 2141.—Paid 30*l.* for their five votes to Pearson Dray, witness's foreman, after the election, 2143.—Promised these voters 6*l.* each for their votes, if they voted for Smythe and Conyngham, 2145.—Thinks Tookey was paid 10*l.* for his vote, 2149.—Cannot mention any of the thirty names except those already given, 2151.—Witness paid very few himself, but cannot tell who did pay them, 2152, 2153.—Has never been charged with taking this money himself, 2155.—A Mr. Cavell was one of the thirty names, and some one, after Cavell had voted, drew 5*l.* in his name, 2156.—Cavell did not receive the money, nor any one by his authority; cannot say to whom the 5*l.* was paid, 2156–2161.—Saw Tookey and the Stredwicks previous to their voting, but cannot recollect that he saw any of the other thirty voters, 2162–2168.—Undertook the management of the thirty voters in Mr. Sladden's list, upon the understanding that he was to receive 5*l.* for each vote polled, 2172–2175.—Did not know any of the men personally, only by name, 2178.—Did not give the money to the voter, but to those who had procured the vote and polled the man, 2180.—Kept no accounts or papers; did the best he could with the money, 2184.—Witness received nothing for his services, and always paid his own expenses, 2185–2188.—Could do very little at the election of 1852; the Blue party would not withdraw a man, and Mr. Smythe retired, 2189.—There was no money, nor anything of that sort at that election, 2190, 2191.—Once bribed a man for the Reds at Mr. Bradshaw's election, but recollects very little about it, 2194.—Does not know where Sladden is, 2199.—Cannot tell the names of any persons who can throw more light upon the bribery of the thirty voters, 2201–2203.—Cavell lived in Dover Lane; saw him after the election, but could not tell who had the 5*l.* paid in his name, 2205–2208.—Gave no accounts of the expenditure of the 150*l.*; polled the thirty votes as agreed upon, 2209.—Received the money from Mr. Rutter, upon proof that the thirty votes had been polled, 2212.—Thinks, according to the agreement, he would have been justified in putting all the money into his own pocket if he could have got the votes for nothing, 2215.—It was a contract, and if he could have pocketed all the money, thinks there would have been a deal of credit due to him, 2216.—Cannot recollect whether any portion of the money was paid before the election, 2220, 2221.—If the thirty had not all voted, should have to refund to Mr. Rutter, 2226.—Mr. Rutter did not want to know what money was paid for the votes, he only wanted to know if all the men had polled, 2227.—The contract was with Mr. Sladden, who told witness to go to Mr. Rutter for the money, 2229.—Cavell polled for Smythe and Conyngham, 2232.—The discovery that Cavell did not get the 5*l.* was made from his recommending two colour tickets which were not paid, 2235.—Paid this 5*l.* to some one; does not recollect who got it, 2236, 2237.—Paid it to some one who said he had polled Cavell, 2240.—Did the same with the other voters; took no trouble to ascertain whether the voter really got the money, 2241.—Cavell wished very much to find out who took the money for his vote, 2244.—Furnished no accounts; proved that the thirty voters had polled, and claimed the money agreed upon, 2252.—Gave in a list of the names of the thirty voters, but no particulars of the sums paid for each vote, 2257, 2259, 2260.—Cannot give a perfect list of the thirty voters to whom the money was paid, 2266.—Has not had much to do

GOODWIN, CHARLES—continued.

with bribery, but has had the credit of it, 2270.—Has asked Mr. Southee and Mr. Dray if they recollect any of the thirty names, but they both said they did not; witness would give them, but he cannot remember them, 2271–2274.

GOODWIN, CHARLES. (*Second Examination.*)—Delivers in a list of eleven persons, to whom witness paid money for their votes in 1847, 5874.—Received 150*l.* from Mr. Rutter, for the purpose of buying votes, 5875.—Paid Warren, as he states, 3*l.* each for the two Jennings' votes, 5876–5882.—Atwood, of Mill Lane, got 3*l.* for his vote, 5884–5888.—William Gould, William Willaing, and William Waind, got 3*l.* each for their votes, 5889–5894.—Paid Mr. Dray, who was then witness's foreman, money for six votes; but witness can only recollect the names of four of them, 5896.—Thinks Barnett, a butcher, in Sun Street, was one, and Tookey another, 5902–5905.—Mr. Dray states that Barnett had 7*l.*; witness thinks it was 6*l.*, 5906.—Cannot recollect the names of any other persons who had money in 1847, out of the 150*l.*, 5912.—Was then acting for Smythe and Conyngham, 5916.—Was Exchequered for 1,900*l.*, 5922.—Did not seek help from Mr. Smythe on that occasion, 5924.—Proposed to Mr. Smythe to coalesce with Lord Albert Conyngham, 5925.—Particulars of witness's interview with Mr. Smythe, 5925.—Witness went to Bifrons, to Lord Albert, about the 1,900*l.*, 5928.—Eventually paid 100*l.* and his expenses on account of this process, 5933.—Witness's friends subscribed and paid the amount, 5933.—When witness saw Mr. Smythe about the election, thinks it very likely that he touched upon the Exchequer business, 5934.—Saw Lord Albert on the subject, and asked for assistance from him, and was referred to his committee, 5943.—Mr. Smythe told witness he could not do anything for him; he did not tell him to apply to Lord Albert, 5948–5950.—Thinks this took place in the early part of 1847, 5953, 5954.—Lord Albert promised to do what he could for him, provided he assisted him in his election, 5956–5958.—Contracted with Mr. Rutter to procure thirty votes for 150*l.*, 5962.—Cannot recollect more than eleven of the persons who got this money, 5963.—It was all paid and a great deal more, 5963.—Was out of pocket by his election business in 1847; never applied for repayment; looked upon it as a sort of contract, and stood by it to his loss, 5963–5969.—Cannot tell the extent of his loss, 5970, 5971.—Took no part in the election of 1850, 5975.—Voted with the Reds again in 1852, 5976.—After the election of 1852, claimed and obtained 100*l.* due to witness for municipal matters, 5978.—Pressed the Reds for payment of this sum, because he considered it to be due from them, 5979.—Asked Dr. Lochee for payment of the sum due to witness, 5982.—Thinks this was after the election of 1852, 5983.—Whether witness's claim were settled or not it made no difference about his vote, 5985, 5986.—Exerted himself to procure the return of Mr. Smythe, 5986.—Failed, because the Blues would not withdraw one of their men, 5986.—Did not vote for Mr. Smythe on this occasion; voted for the Reds, 5991.—Did not vote for the Reds with the expectation of getting the 100*l.*, 5992.—Thinks the 100*l.* was paid in September, 1852, 5997.—Gave no account; the claim was for repayment of monies advanced, and witness produced vouchers in support of his claim, 6001.—His claim well known to be a just one, 6001, 6002.—It was for 78*l.* advanced by witness upon the order of the municipal club, which with interest amounted to 100*l.*, 6005.—Applied to Mr. Smithson for payment, and said, as it had been standing so many years he would trust to the honour of the party to pay, and burnt the account in presence of Mr. Smithson, 6007.—Charged 5 per cent. interest for the money advanced, 6017.—The money had been owing about twelve years, 6020.—The debt was incurred on account of the registration, 6024.—Received 37*l.* 10*s.* from Mr. Alderman Brent, 2d March, 1850, through Mr. Friend, of the Eagle tavern, in payment of two bills incurred for tavern and other expenses, at the Victoria and the Queen's Head, on account of Mr. Smythe's committee, 6032–6038.—The committee of 1847 refused to pay these accounts, and witness was sued in the County Court, and compelled to pay them, 6040.—Applied several times to Mr. Brent for payment, but he would not sanction it without the consent of other members of the committee, 6050.—Had no conversation with Mr. Brent respecting the election of 1850, before it took place, 6051.—Imagines Alderman

GOODWIN, CHARLES—*continued.*

Brent paid these accounts with the expectation of getting witness's vote, 6054.—The money had nothing to do with the election, 6058.—Has informed the Commissioners all he recollects of the expenditure of the 150*l.* paid to him in 1847 for thirty votes, 6063.—Is not aware of any bribery agent receiving money for the purpose of bribery, and retaining a portion for his own use, 6065.—Further evidence in explanation of witness's endeavours to procure payment of the 37*l.* 10*s.*, on account of the expenses at the Queen's Head and Victoria in 1847, and the inducements held out to obtain payment on one side, and to get some return, either in votes or services, on the other side, 6060-6075.—It was natural to suppose that Alderman Brent paid witness's claim with the expectation of getting his vote at the approaching election, 6076.—Thought it more likely to get the money when a contest was expected, 6079.—Never ceased to press the payment of these bills; was not more urgent on account of the election, 6081, 6082.—The receipt of the money is dated 2d March, and the election took place on the 4th, 6088.—Does not think he got the money on the 2d March; thinks he left the receipt with Mr. Friend for him to get it for him, 6089.—Canvassed for Mr. Smythe at the election of 1852, and not for Johnstone and Gipps, 6097.—Received no other account of the election of 1852, except the 100*l.* from Mr. James Delmar, 6102, 6103.

GOODWIN, CHARLES. (*Second Examination resumed.*)—Did not receive any payment in 1850, on account of his claim respecting the municipal matters, 6492-6494.

GOODWIN, CHARLES. (*Third Examination.*)—Can remember several parties to whom witness gave monies for their votes in 1847, in addition to those detailed in his previous evidence, 9624.—Paid Smith of Palace Street, 3*l.*; William Cocket, 3*l.*; William Farnham, 3*l.*; William Austen of Castle Street, 3*l.*; Jennings Southbee, 5*l.* for Edward Ratcliffe's vote, 9624-8636.—Ratcliffe has said that he did not get all the 5*l.* he got 3*l.*, 9637-9642.—Cannot tell whether Thomas Barber got the money direct, or whether witness paid some one for him. Henry Pittock had to look after Barber, and polled him, 9643, 9644.—Cannot tell what Barber got, he is now dead, 9646.—Paid two Baileys, Edward and John, 3*l.* each, James Hawkes thinks with 5*l.*, but cannot recollect the amount; Edward Hayward, 3*l.*; two Lintons, Thomas and John, 3*l.* each; William Raymond Solly 5*l.* on account of a pink flag, in addition to 33*l.* for the flag, considered the 5*l.* was for the vote, 9651-9666.

GOODWIN, CHARLES. (*Fourth Examination.*)—Was requested by Covell to pay the money intended for him to Wootton, the draper, 13,153.—Was not told by him to pay the money back to the candidates, 13,155.—Endeavoured to discover the person who got the money intended for Covell, but without success, 13,161.—Thought that Jennings Southbee knew something of the transaction, 13,163.—Witness called upon Covell as soon as he found out that Covell had not received the money, and told him of the circumstance, 13,173.—Covell complained of his name having been reported about the town in connexion with bribery, which he had nothing to do with, 13,177.

GOODWIN, CHARLES. (*Fifth Examination.*)—The Excise fraud was first discovered on the 2nd January 1847, 15,106.—Produces and delivers to the Commissioners a copy of the correspondence with the board on the subject, 15,107.—Immediately on witness discovering the fraud, he gave notice of it, and requested an investigation, 15,111.—The letter of December 1847 was to try and get off the 100*l.* penalty after the trial, 15,114.—Did not succeed in this application, 15,119.—The verdict for 100*l.* was by consent, but witness knowing himself innocent still desired an investigation, 15,118-15,123.—Applied to Lord Albert Conyngham to procure an investigation, and not to procure a remission of the judgment, 15,124, 15,125.—This application was made prior to the general election of 1847, 15,126-15,130.—Applied to Lord Albert at Bifrons, and Friend was with him, 15,126.—Lord Albert took witness into an inner room away from Friend, and asked him if he had done all he could for him in the election matter; witness said he had, and would do all he could for him, 15,133.—Cannot recol-

GOODWIN, CHARLES—*continued.*

lect whether Lord Albert was member for Canterbury at this time, 15,135.—Was exchequered in January 1847, and the trial came on in court two or three times, and the verdict of 100*l.* was obtained by consent, 15,139-15,143.—Was called upon for payment immediately after the trial, 15,147.—Immediately after witness had refused payment, 15,147.—Wrote in December 1847, to be relieved of the penalty; thinks it very likely the money was then formally demanded, 15,155.—Is quite certain that witness's conversation with Lord Albert on the Exchequer process was long before the election, 15,158.

GOODWIN, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, and got 5*l.* from Mr. Vincent for his vote, 10,969-10,973.—Voted in 1847 for the Reds, but got no money, 10,974-10,977.

GOSBY, WILLIAM RICHARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, and got 2*l.* from Mr. Cullen for his vote, 14,410-14,415.—Never received a farthing at any other election, 14,416-14,418.

GOVERNMENT SITUATIONS:

Has obtained Government situations for his four sons, and was himself made a deputy lieutenant, as a reward for his services in the Liberal cause, *Brent*, 1246.—These services general, and not limited to any particular election, *ib.* 1246.—Has obtained Government situations for voters through the influence of the member for the time being, *ib.* 1268.—Considers this legitimate influence, *ib.*—This influence always exercised in favour of political friends, *ib.* 1269.—Lord Albert Conyngham procured a tide-waiter's situation of about 70*l.* a year for a son of Baldock, a voter generally supporting Lord Albert, *Pilcher*, 3010.—Evidence relative to the promotion of Alderman Brent's son in the Government service, and the appointment of Mr. George Cooper's son to the vacancy, about the time of the election of 1852, *Friend*, 7519.

GRATUITIES TO VOTERS.

—1. *Complimentary Presents for services rendered.*

Many of the persons employed as committee and canvassing clerks and messengers were specially rewarded for their activity and zeal, in addition to the ordinary payment for their services, *Brent*, 1010.—Names of some of these persons and statement of the extra sums paid to them, *ib.* 1011-1035; *Rutter*, 1725; *Cooper*, 1741-1751-1760.—Mr. George Cooper, on the authority of Mr. Pilcher, is stated to have received a present of 20*l.* or 25*l.* for his services in the Liberal cause, *Rutter*, 1734.—Received a present of 20*l.* or 25*l.* through Mr. Pilcher, from Lord Albert Conyngham, *Cooper*, 1739.—Received 25*l.* from Mr. Pilcher as a present from Lord Albert Conyngham, for witness's services during the election of 1837, *Masters*, 3596.—Does not look upon this as bribery; it was a distinct and direct payment for services rendered, *ib.* 3596.—Assisted Lord Albert in various ways, publicly and privately, and was supposed to have won his election, *ib.* 3600.—Applied to Lord Albert for remuneration for these services some time after the election, and at his lordship's request, witness himself named the sum which would compensate him for his loss of time, *ib.* 3602-3607.

—2. *Charitable Donations.*

Gave George Barber one pound in 1847, on account of some expenses incurred by him at some former election, *Pilcher*, 9534.—This debt incurred for the blue party, and being a just claim, witness paid it, *ib.* 9534.—Barber voted for the opposite party in 1847, *ib.* 9535.—Admits that he might have given him the pound, thinking it would influence his vote, *ib.* 9538.—Should not have paid the money if there had been no election, *ib.* 9540.—Paid Edward Keeler 5*l.* in 1847, in consideration of his poverty and expenses, *ib.* 9541.—Keeler came from London and voted without solicitation, and knowing his poverty, gave him the money, *ib.* 9541.—Took his vote, his travelling expenses, and his poverty all into consideration, *ib.* 9545.—On reference to witness's accounts, finds Keeler only got 30*s.*, *ib.* 9561.—Gave James Sheath, another poor unfortunate man, 1*l.* at the same election, *ib.*

GRATUITIES TO VOTERS—*continued.*—2. *Charitable Donations—continued.*

9550.—Sheath said he had come to vote at his own expense, and hoped witness would consider his poverty in paying him his expenses, *ib.* 9551.—Gave him the money openly after he had voted, *ib.* 9552.—William Henry Stow, of Barham, was very ill, when witness canvassed him, and his wife, sometime after the election in 1847, asked for half a sack of flour, and witness gave her 5*l.* more, on the score of charity, *ib.* 9600.—Cannot explain the order to pay Beard 2*l.*, otherwise than for charity, *ib.* 9619.—Gave Richard Sell, who had been very ill a long time, a sovereign, in 1847, *Jacobs*, 11,560.—Received a sovereign from Mr. Jacobs, but does not know whether it was given him to induce him to vote, *Sell*, 11,541.

—3. *Christmas Gifts to Voters.*

Heard that it was formerly the practice for the sitting members to send half a guinea at Christmas to the freemen as a compliment for their votes, *Brent*, 832.—This was customary in Lord Clifton's time, *ib.* 832.

GRIDLEY, HENRY GILLET. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*) Accompanied Lord Thomas Clinton and Mr. Vance to Canterbury in the election of 1847, 10,090.—Evidence explanatory of the accounts connected with this election, 10,091.—Statement of the origin of witness's connexion with the election *ib.*—Came down as the friend of Lord Thomas Clinton and not Mr. Vance, but in the course of the canvass became intimate with the latter gentleman, *ib.*—After the election received from Mr. Vance a check for 625*l.*, of this sum remitted 550*l.* to Robert Walker, retaining 75*l.* on account of witness's own charges, amounting to 150*l.* *ib.*—Received a tavern bill, amounting to 110*l.* or 115*l.* for the expenses of the two candidates at the Rose, but cannot tell what became of it, whether it was destroyed or handed to Lord Thomas Clinton, 10,092.—Had nothing to do with the expenses of the contest; the letters for Mr. Vance were sent to witness under cover to that gentleman because his address was not known in Canterbury, 10,092.—Has no recollection of having written for any documents or papers connected with the election, if he has done so, it it must have been by request of Mr. Vance, 10,093–10,095.—Had no accounts to settle with Mr. Vance; retained 75*l.* out of the 625*l.* remitted to witness, as his claim upon the general fund of the committee, and not from Mr. Vance individually, 10,095.—Has not received the balance of his account, 10,096.—Mr. Pout at fault in stating that witness introduced him to the bank; never was in the Canterbury Bank, 10,099.—The money arrangements of the election were all made before witness came down, 10,102–10,105.

GRIDLEY, HENRY GILLET. (*His Examination resumed.*)—Had one or two letters from Canterbury relative to the election, but had nothing to do with the accounts, 10,128.—Represented Lord Thomas Clinton, who was not to pay sixpence, consequently the accounts were no concern of his, 10,129.

GRUBY, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman and voted Blue in 1847, 12,763–12,765.—Got 10*l.* from Saunders to pay two freemen, Roberts and Gruby, for their votes, 12,766–12,776.—Witness got 1*l.* 4*s.* as messenger, for attendance several days at the committee, 12,779–12,781.—Voted at the last election for Somerville and Romilly; got no money for his vote or services, 12,783–12,786.

GURNEY, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Romilly and Somerville, 13,757–13,758.—Was canvassed by Mr. Bligh and Mr. Holtham; did not promise his vote, but nothing was said about money; did not get any money for his vote, 13,759–13,770.

HADLEY, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted at the last election for Johnstone and Gipps, and got 5*l.* for his vote from Mr. Irons, 10,569–10,573.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, but got no money for his vote at that election, 10,574–10,576.

HALLMEN:—

Voters employed in the hall prior to the passing of the Reform Bill, and paid 10*s.* a day, for facilitating the entry and departure of their respective friends, *Cooper*, 1515.—Hallmen were employed to keep the place clear for the voters, *Josslyn*, 10,846

HARRIS, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, voted for Clinton and Vance in 1847; got 5*l.* from Munns, who dropped it in the road, and witness picked it up, 13,322, 13,331.—Voted for Johnston and Gipps in 1852, 13,332.

HARVEY, STEPHEN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a householder, but did not vote either in 1852 or 1847, 13,799–13,804.—Thomas Friend offered witness money for his vote at the last election, but he would not take it, 13,805.—Knows nothing of any list in which his name stands as receiving money for his vote, 13,805–13,812.

HAYWARD, EDWIN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted for Johnstone and Gipps in 1832, and got 4*l.* for his vote from Mrs. Irons, 10,564–10,568.

HAYWARD, EDWARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Romilly and Somerville; got nothing for his vote, 12,130–12,133.—Voted in 1847, and was paid 3*l.* by Goodwin, 12,134–12,138.—Did not share the bribe with any one, 12,143.

HAWKES, MRS. (*Analysis of her Evidence.*)—Witness's husband, now dead, voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, 12,144.—Never heard that he got anything for his vote, 12,145–12,150.

HEARNDEN, EDWARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1852 as a householder, for Johnstone and Gipps, and was paid 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for his vote by Thomas Munns, 11,843–11,849.—Voted for the Reds in 1847, but got no money for his vote, 11,850–11,853.

HILLS, SAMUEL. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Has been employed by the Commissioners to trace the 20*l.* enclosed in an envelope for Mr. Bligh, which he denies having received, 13,105.—Called upon Mr. Bligh in consequence of a paragraph in Mr. Ward's paper, and Mr. Bligh admitted that he had changed a 20*l.* note at the bank, and was advised by Mr. Pilcher to say nothing about it, 13,105.—Called again upon Mr. Bligh on the 8th June, and he said that he had received the 20*l.* from Mr. Pout, for work done for him, 13,106.

HILTON, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a householder, and voted at the last election for Romilly and Somerville, 14,568–14,570.—Got neither money nor colour tickets for his votes, 14,571, 14,572.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe; got neither money nor colour tickets on that occasion, nor employment as messenger, 14,573–14,578.

HOLLAND, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a tailor and woollen-draper, and freeman of Canterbury, 3720–3721.—Has been active in election business for the Reds, or Conservative party, 3722, 3723.—Received 10*l.* from Mr. Rutter, in 1847, 3725–3731.—Voted for Smythe and Conyngham in 1847, 3734.—Was paid the 10*l.* in consequence of being money out of pocket in treating in 1841, and refusing to vote again until the money was paid, 3737.—The money spent by witness in 1841 was on account of Mr. Smythe's election, 3739.—Never applied to Mr. Smythe for payment between 1841 and 1847, nor made out any account against him, 3740, 3741.—It was known to the committee that witness had been spending money on account of the election, 3742.—Paid away much more than 10*l.* in this manner without repayment, 3743–3746.—Was paid the 10*l.* after the election, 3747.—Took no part beyond voting at the election of 1847, 3748.—Is quite sure this money was not paid for any other purpose, 3748.—Was red again in 1852, and supposes he was on the committee, 3752.—Did nothing particular; may have canvassed a few voters, but does not recollect, 3761–3764.—Has seen in the committee room applications for colour tickets, 3771.—The clerk generally files the applications, 3774.—Ashenden was clerk, Dr. Lochee chairman, and Mr. Thomas White Collard deputy chairman of the committee, 3775–3777.—Does not know who acted as the legal agent, 3779.—Saw the applications for colour tickets, but not the tickets themselves, 3783.—Never applied for a colour ticket, 3785.—Told Mr. Rutter of the money owing to witness before he voted in 1847, 3788.—Declined to vote again until this money was paid, 3791.—Told Mr. Rutter that the money had been expended on account of Mr. Smythe's election in 1847, 3791, 3792.—Mr. Rutter promised to get something towards the repay-

HOLLAND, JAMES—*continued*.

ment of the money, 3795.—Voted when he got this promise, 3798.—Probably without this promise he would not have voted at all, 3799.—Wishes it to be distinctly understood that a bribe would not have induced him to vote, 3800.—Is a town councillor, and has been one eight years, 3801, 3802.—Attended the Red committee room at the last election, 3806.—Blinks gave witness the names of several persons who would not vote without money, 3815.—First gave three names, and upon inquiry witness found that their votes were promised, 3819.—Blinks gave witness a second list, and these also upon inquiry were reported as promised votes, 3820.—Blinks stated that each man would require 5*l.*, 3826.—Gave in other names of voters who had not promised their votes, 3827–3833.—Does not know how these voters were dealt with, 3834.—Witness told Taylor, the canvassing clerk, that the names in the list were purchaseable, and on reference some were found to have promised their votes, 3850, 3851.—Left the matter with Taylor, to be dealt with as he thought proper, 3853.—Does not know that any of these voters were bribed, 3854.—Had no communication with any one except Taylor and Blinks on the subject of these voters, 3856–3865.—Evidence as to the handwriting of the list, and of the annotations on the list, 3864–3866.—The names of Cherrison and Page are in witness's writing, and, as he understood, were the names of voters who had not promised, 3868.—Does not know that these men ever voted, nor if he got any money to induce them to vote, 3873–3876.—Is a tailor and draper, and furnished Tomas Brown, a voter, with clothes, and received 3*l.* for them, 3882.—This was on Saturday after the election, 3885.—Brown said nothing of Kelson respecting the clothes, 3885.—Did not furnish any other voter with clothes during the election, 3893.—Did not send in any bill to Gipps and Johnstone's committee at the last election, for monies expended, 3897.—Received no other money for election purposes except the 10*l.* before referred to, 3900.—Is quite certain that he was out of pocket in his election transactions, 3906.—After the election in 1841, applied to Bradshaw and Smythe's committee to reimburse witness for expenses incurred by him during the election of 1837; made a similar statement in 1841, in reference to previous elections as he did in 1847 with respect to 1841, 3909.—Was told he ought to have applied sooner, 3917.—Evidence explanatory of witness's payments for election expenses, and his endeavours to get repaid, 3918–3931.—Does not know Brown; had nothing to do with his going off, 3934, 3935.—Was not engaged with him in any way, 3937.—Heard in Canterbury that White was gone, but only knew it from rumour, 3940.—Had no knowledge that White and Brown were gone until it was rumoured about, 3944.—Did not know that they were going, 3946.—Ten days before they went off it was well known that they intended to abscond, 3951.—Witness distinctly swears that he had nothing whatever to do either with White or Brown going away, 3956.

HOLLAND, JAMES. (*Second Examination*).—Received 6*l.* 10*s.* from Mr. Pout, at the last election, to be expended for corrupt purposes, 6649.—Out of this sum paid Thomas Taylor, of Abbot's Place, 4*l.* for his vote, and John Lewin, 2*l.* for his vote, 6650–6658.—Both men voted for Gipps and Johnstone, 6655.—Heard either from Irons or Kelson that Brown was going away; cannot say which, 6674.—Received a letter from Kelson in his absence, addressed to his wife, enclosed in a blank cover, 6675.—Did not get any letter from Kelson for Mr. Pilcher, 6677.—Nor any letter from Mr. White or Mr. Brown, 6678.—The list of names of voters handed in at witness's last examination was prepared from information by Blinks, 6679.—Referred to the canvassing clerk, to see if the voters whose names were given in had promised or not, and put a pen through those who had promised, 6680.—Does not know whether any of those persons received, or were promised anything for their votes, 6681, 6682.

HOLLAND, JAMES. (*Second Examination continued*).—Gave Taylor (the same to whom Mutton paid money) money at the election of 1852, but not in 1847, 6695–6700.

HOLLAND, JAMES. (*Third Examination*).—Explanation of his former evidence respecting the bribe of 4*l.* 10*s.* to Taylor for his vote, 7331.—Also of a transaction connected with the election of 1841, in attempting to bribe a voter of the name of Gearing, who asked more for his

HOLLAND, JAMES—*continued*.

vote than the committee were disposed to give, 7331.—On account of this transaction was compelled to leave Canterbury for three weeks, at an expense of more than 20*l.* Left Canterbury to avoid appearing before a Committee of the House of Commons, 7332–7336.—It was the re-payment of this money by Mr. Rutter in 1847 which witness referred to in his evidence, as on account of a previous election, 7338.—The evidence of witness about the bribery of a man named Ivory, or Avery, referred to Gearing, witness having mistaken the name, 7340.—Can swear that all the names given in by Blinks were included in the list handed in by witness, 16 in all, 7343, 7344.—Knows of no other names except those in the list, 7344.—Blinks stated that some wanted 5*l.*, and some 6*l.* for their votes, 7347.—Gave the names to Mr. Pout and Taylor, the canvassing clerk, 7352.—To the best of witness's knowledge and belief no voters were afterwards secured by gifts or promises of money, or money's worth, 7352.—Has since understood that some of these votes were bought, but witness had no knowledge of it at the time, 7353, 7354.

HOLLAND, JAMES. (*Fourth Examination*).—Got 6*l.* 10*s.* from Mr. Pout, and out of it paid 4*l.* 10*s.* to Thomas Taylor, by Charles Kelson, and 2*l.* for John Lewin.

HOOPER, HARTLEY. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Voted at the last election for Romilly and Somerville; was not a messenger, and got no money, 14,777–14,782.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, and got 30*s.* for actual services as messenger, but no money for his vote, 14,783–14,788.

HOENSBY, CHARLES. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a licensed victualler, and trainer of race-horses, 5772.—Had a horse of Mr. Butler Johnstone's a few weeks, to see if he could be made a race-horse of, 5773.—Has a vote for the county, but not for Canterbury, 5774.—Received 5*l.* from Mr. Pout, and paid it to William Brown, of Barnham, for his vote, 5775–5789.—Brown plumped for Johnstone at witness's request, 5793.—Brown said that he always voted for the Bifrons party, who gave him something for his vote, 5780.—Witness promised him something if he would vote for his party; and he asked and got the 5*l.* from Mr. Pout, 5781–5794.

HORTON, EDWARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Johnston and Gipps, 13,880–13,882.—Got no money for his vote, nor messenger's place, nor colour ticket, 13,883–13,888.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance; got 5*l.* for his vote; thinks from Mr. Smithson, 13,890–13,893.—Was news-carrier to Mr. Smithson, and inserted the 5*l.* in his bill, 13,894–13,902.

HOUSEHOLDERS:—

The householders of Canterbury had no vote before the Reform Act, *Brent*, 1058.—Householders do not apply so generally for colour tickets as freemen, *Cooper*, 716.—635 householders were registered as electors in 1852, *Aris*, 3302.

IRONS, MARY. (*Analysis of her Evidence*).—Is the wife of Mr. Irons, a licensed victualler, and keeps the Malt Shovel, 13,205.—Paid Edward Heywood 4*l.* at the last election by request of Mr. Kelson, who gave him the money, 13,217–13,220.—Paid Hadley some money, does not know how much, by Kelson's request, 13,222–13,226.—Did not pay any one else, 13,227.—Did not pay Thomas Brown anything, 13,229.

IRONS, WILLIAM, jun. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is the son of Irons, of the Malt Shovel, and keeps the Crown and Anchor, King Street, 13,771, 13,773.—Neither a freeman nor householder, and never had a vote, 13,774, 13,775.—Took a part in the last election after it was over, 13,776.—Did not see Thomas Brown during the election, 13,778.—He is in the hospital at present, 13,799.—Brown was a servant of witness's since October, and doing work, 13,781–13,783.—Was not appointed by any one to take care of him until after the election, 13,785, 13,786.—Was told to take care of him with reference to the inquiry before the House of Commons, 13,787, 13,788.

IRONS, MR. WILLIAM CULLING. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a householder and licensed victualler; the first election witness voted at was Mr. Gipps's, 8742-8746.—Has always been on the Red side, 8747.—Took no part at last election; does not know if his wife did, but gave her nothing to give anybody, 8749-8751.—Received 4*l.* 10*s.* from Mr. Kelson to give to Mr. Thomas Brown, before the members were returned, 8752-8759.—Brown was a voter, and has a suspicion the money was given to vote for Johnstone and Gipps, 8763.—Further evidence on the money given for votes and for treating, 8765-8837.

JACOBS, JACOB. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—An elector of the borough of Canterbury in the year 1847, and had been since the passing of the Reform Bill, 5136-5138.—A householder, and of the blue party, 5139.—Had 50*l.* of Mr. Rutter in 1847 for general electioneering purposes, 5140-5142. It was witness's province to bring all the outdwellling freemen at Whitstable to the poll. Went down on several occasions. Expended a considerable portion of the 50*l.* in that manner. They had copious refreshment when freemen came up, breakfast before coming away, luncheon when they got here, and dinner; and they brought their wives and children, altogether a very respectable party, 5143, 3144. There were 17 or 18 freemen out-voters at Whitstable on the blue side, 5145, 5146.—About 27*l.* or 28*l.* was expended there and when they came up to poll; Mr. Rutter had an exact account of the money expended, 5147, 5148. About 20*l.* was expended in inducing men to vote, 5150.—No man in Whitstable took anything for his vote beyond colour tickets, 5151.—The 20*l.* was expended upon four voters who had 5*l.* a piece, 5153, 5154.—Hitchcock, a portrait painter in Palace Street, represented himself to be in great distress as the reason for accepting money; but no bargain was made as to his vote, 5155-5158.—Sheather was another who had 5*l.*; same story as Hitchcock, his wife in great need, 5160.—Sneller, a town councillor and cow-keeper, instructed witness to call on these two 5171, 5172.—Moses Nathan, the third man who had 5*l.* of witness, lives in Northgate—a similar story—very poor, and had been offered 5*l.* by the Conservatives, but preferred the Blues if they would give as much, 5173-5179.—Does not know the name of the fourth, 5179.—Was directed by Mr. Pilcher to see the fourth man, who was then at Mr. Brown's; saw him and gave him 5*l.*, 5180.—Nathan was a fruiterer. No one told witness to call upon him, met him in the street and it was there he told witness of having been offered 5*l.* by the Conservatives, 5181-5183.—Did not give him the 5*l.* till the day previous to the election, 5184.—He did not say who had offered him the 5*l.* on the other side, 5185.—Did not benefit directly or indirectly one single sixpence by the election, 5186.—Did not have 30*l.* from Mr. Pilcher; only had money from Mr. Rutter, thinks more than 50*l.*, 5188.—[Here a paper was handed to witness which he declared was his account with Mr. Rutter.]—Finds the man's name that witness could not find before—Reader, 5189, 5190.—[A second paper is handed to witness.]—This paper is explanatory of charge of 20*l.* 10*s.* Did not wish it to remain in doubt that witness had expended the money, so gave a separate statement, 5192. Witness has nothing to add to previous statement, which is correct, 5193, 5194.—Knows Abraham Abrahams, of Northgate. Does not know of 3*l.* he had to pay, 5195, 5196.—Does not know any other persons to whom sums of money were given on the Blue side, 5197.

JACOBS, JACOB. (*Second Examination*).—Seven out-voters at Whitstable had 1*l.* each, as being equal to two colourmen's tickets apiece. They led witness such a life till he gave them the money that he paid them before he received it himself, 5332.—The colour tickets were granted to them at first, and not on canvassing them, 5333.—Thinks the money was paid them the day after the election. They gave the tickets to witness on his paying them, and some days afterwards witness had the money from Mr. Rutter on presenting two tickets, 5334-5340.—The Whitstable and Canterbury people consider it as a part of their privilege to recommend two colourmen's tickets—as much their privilege as they do their vote, 5341.—The grandson of Edenden had one guinea. Edenden wanted this young man, in addition to his two colourmen's tickets, to be nominated on the band; but the bandmaster would not admit him, and the old man would not

JACOBS, JACOB—continued.

vote unless his grandson had the guinea, although he was not allowed to blow his trumpet, 5342-5347.—Paid Mr. Fragg, a baker in Union Street, 5*l.*, 5349.—Paid Sims, the stammering shoemaker, 3*l.* for his vote, 5351-5353.—Has no recollection of giving Henry Cousins a guinea for his vote, 5355, 5356.—Samuel Parren, of Northgate, 3*l.* 10*s.* for his vote; that was a claim for debt due to him of a former election, which he made a condition he should have paid, 5357, 5358.—Harry Parren had 3*l.* 10*s.* for his vote, 5359.—Lemond, a tailor of Boughton, had also 3*l.* 10*s.* for his, 5360, 5361.—Does not recollect Thomas Mount in the Military Road, but if 2*l.* 5*s.* is down against him, he had it for his vote, 5362, 5363.—Joseph Pentacost was employed with his light spring cart and horse bringing up people to vote, and had 2*l.* 10*s.* for his services. He was employed in order to induce him to vote, 5365.—The subscriptions by order of Alderman Brent were 3*l.* or guineas from Lord A. Conyngham and Mr. Smythe, towards the erection of a new synagogue, 5366.—It is not given or mooted until after the election, 5367, 5368.

JACOBS, JACOB. (*Second Examination resumed*).—R. Sell had one guinea, and his wife and daughter 1*s.* 6*d.*, to ride with him, otherwise he said he would walk, and it was not safe to let him do so for fear of his being picked up by other party, 5370-5372.—This guinea was, no doubt, an inducement to vote, 5373, 5374.—Has known instances of persons taking bribes, and then voting wrong, but does not allege any special case, 5375.—The Whitstable voters expenses are 20*l.* 10*s.* (produces the items of that account); on going over the matter witness finds he is 11*s.* 6*d.* out of pocket, 5376, 5377.—Witness was not reader at the synagogue at that time; it was a man of the name of Benjamin, since dead, and he had no vote, 5378-5380.

JACOBS, JACOB. (*Third Examination*).—Was told by one of the Whitstable people that Sell had been laid up badly for about five months, and that it would be an act of charity if something beyond the two colour tickets could be got for him, and got a sovereign for him; let the party have 1*s.* 6*d.* for Sell for riding, 11,560-11,562.

JACOBS, JACOB. (*Fourth Examination*).—Saw William Digby at Whitstable a week before the election, when he mentioned he would be obliged to get a man in his place, as he was captain of a vessel, and that he should require 4*l.*, 11,592.—If Robert Friend stands in witness's list for 2*l.* 4*s.*, the money was decidedly paid; witness thinks he handed him that money for a person who had a ticket; it was stated before that some person would have a bread ticket for his grandson. Edenden received the money for it, 11,604, 11,605.—The grandfather had the money from Robert Friend for Ethelbert Edenden. Did not see Ethelbert on the occasion, but saw his grandmother, if she was so, who stated that her husband would not vote unless the grandson had a bread ticket. It was impossible so to arrange it, and witness was instructed to give a guinea, 11,620-11,626.

JARMAN, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A freeman and voted in 1847 for Vance and Clinton, 13,497-13,499.—Had 5*l.* from Mr. Bennett for vote, 13,500-13,501.—Voted last year for Johnstone and Gipps, 13,502-13,503.—No money for vote, and no colour ticket, but had 15*s.* for being a messenger fourteen days, 13,504-13,506.

JEANES, DENNIS. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A freeman, and voted last year for Johnstone and Gipps, and had 7*l.* from Kelson for vote, 10,625-10,632.—Voted in 1847 on the blue side, and had 1*l.* for own, and the same each for his sons votes, James and Edward, from George Cooper, 10,633-10,654.

JEANES, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Voted last year for Johnstone and Gipps, and had 7*l.* from James Kelson, 10,655-10,659.—In 1847 voted on the blue side, and had a pound from George Cooper, 10,660-10,663.

JEANES, EDWARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A freeman, and voted last year for Johnstone and Gipps, and had 7*l.* for vote from James Kelson, 10,664-10,669.—Voted in 1847 on the blue side, and had 1*l.* from George Cooper, 10,670-10,676.

JENNINGS, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman of the city of Canterbury, and voted in 1852 for Gipps and Johnstone, 11,861–11,864.—Had 5*l.* for expenses from London by train, second class, being absent about three days, 11,865–11,870.—Voted in 1847 for Smythe and Conyngham, and had 3*l.* from Goodwin for vote, 11,871–11,877.—Applied for two colour tickets from the committee, and had them, 11,878–11,880.—Thinks Dr. Lochee was upon the committee, 11,881.—Gave the name of John Wood, 11,882.—Is no relation to Henry Jennings, 11,883.—Did not receive the money for colour tickets himself, 11,884.—Wood did not pay any money to witness, 11,885.—Was living in St. Hildred's in 1847, 11,886.

JENNINGS, HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, and had 5*l.* from Kelson for vote, 10,577–10,581.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, and had 3*l.* for vote then from George Crothall, a builder, 10,582–10,587.

JENNINGS, EDWARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, and had 5*l.* from Kelson for vote, 10,588–10,592.—Was not a voter in 1847, 10,593.

JENNINGS, GEORGE. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, but had no vote at last election, 11,962, 11,963.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, and had 3*l.* for vote from Goodwin, 11,964–11,968.

JOHNSON, GEORGE. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, and voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, 14,503–14,505.—Had nothing for his vote. Had 10*s.* as a messenger for two days, 14,506–14,510.—Did not vote in 1847, 14,511.

JOHNSON, BENJAMIN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A miller, and voted for the Reds at last election, 8389, 8390.—Paid 2*l.* to Mr. Roberts, a voter, for four colourmen's tickets given to his sons; they are in service and able to carry colours; the money received from Mr. Pout, 8395–8406.—Paid 2*l.* to John Coombes, of Artillery Street, a carrier or carter, for four tickets, also received from Mr. Pout; and Mr. Keel, the baker, had 1*l.*, 8407–8421.—Knows Coveney, the baker, but never sent him a sack of flour in his life, or ordered one to go, or knows of him having one from anybody else; and sent no sacks to any one, 8422–8428.—Knows Busher, a freeman; statement of the circumstances connected with his being on witness's premises for three weeks, and treatment towards him, 8429–8478.—Voted for Lord Albert and Smythe, and in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, being a miller, he did not like foreign flour coming in free, and took a little interest in protection, being one of the committee, 8479–8481.

JOHNSON, BENJAMIN. (*Second Examination.*)—Adheres to former statement, that he was not a party to Busher's being hid on his premises, 12,893, 12,894.—Stated previously that he had given Busher about 30*s.* out of charity; never paid him 3*l.* for not voting, 12,895–12,901.—Witness made a statement before Mr. Scoones, which he reads from brief marked A., from which it appeared that the reason for witness keeping Busher, was to prevent him voting for the Blues, while in his statement to the Commissioners he said he did not know why he kept him, 12,902–12,908.—When Busher stated that witness gave him 3*l.* for not voting for the Blues, he stated very wrong, as all he had was 30*s.* out of witness's pocket, 12,909–12,912.—Told Busher to go and vote which way he pleased, but not in consequence of a dispute witness had with Alderman Brent, and did not ask or encourage him first to vote for the Tories, 12,913–12,919.—Got 5*l.* from Mr. Pout for Roberts, Coombs, and Keel, as stated when last examined, 12,920, 12,921.

JOHNSTONE, the Honourable Mr. BUTLER. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—One of the successful candidates in the election of 1852, 2555.—Knew nothing of Canterbury before that, and was not locally connected with the place, 2556.—How witness was induced to start for Canterbury, 2559, 2560.—Nothing was then mentioned about the probable expense, but witness asked particularly about the registration, and was assured the Conservatives were in a considerable majority, 2561.—

JOHNSTONE, the Honourable Mr. BUTLER—continued.

Did not ascertain before coming to Canterbury what the probable expenses would be, 2562.—Witness should think he was down, and canvassed the city a month or six weeks before the election, 2563, 2564.—Coalesced with Mr. Henry Plumptre Gipps; his great local connexion being another inducement to stand, 2565.—Issued a joint address, and fought the battle together, 2556.—Witness was called upon for an advance of money two or three days before election, and advanced 300*l.*, which was paid into the account of Mr. Kingsford, with his bankers in London, 2568–2573.—Had various applications in the street from freemen wanting money, but was very guarded. Heard that the Blue party were laying a trap to trip witness up upon petition, 2574.—Was not asked for any further advance during the election, 2575.—Has paid 1,300*l.* in all in reference to this election; exclusive of the petition; that is another matter, 2576–2579.—Paid the 1,300*l.* in three payments; first 300*l.*, then 700*l.*, and then 300*l.*, 2580.—Witness paid the 700*l.* in London, at his own house, to Mr. Pout, about the 21st or 22d of July, soon after the election, 2581–2584.—As to the last 300*l.*, witness should say he ought not to have paid it; but his colleague went to Germany, and while witness was in Scotland he received a letter asking for 300*l.*, which he considered Mr. Gipps ought to have paid, 2585.—The letter was from Mr. Pout or Mr. Kingsford; is not quite sure which, 2586.—Witness remitted from Scotland, through his bankers there, the 300*l.*, which makes the 1,300*l.*; that is the only money he has ever paid, and is told he will never be called upon for more; but considers Mr. Gipps owes witness some money, as the expenses were to have been equally divided between them, 2587, 2588.—No account has been rendered to witness, 2589.—Does not know how the 300*l.* was spent. Understood there was a great number of colour tickets. Was exceedingly particular that there should be no act of bribery, knowing the trap of the Blue party, and that they had fallen back, expecting to beat upon petition. Witness was rather startled, and said, "If this money is expended we shall be unseated," but was assured a great number of colour tickets were required; that that was a legal thing, and that the freemen of Canterbury were entitled to them, 2590.—Had no legal agent, 2591.—Statement as to Mr. Richard Kingsford's connexion with witness, 2594.—Found that a large paid force was absolutely necessary to prevent maltreatment, especially on the polling day, 2596.—The Blues had a procession equally as large, but whether paid or not cannot say, 2597.—Never knew until petition was presented against witness that the other parties had not colour tickets, 2598.—Witness always wondered what the trap was, and where it was placed, 2599, 2600.—Had a conversation with Dr. Lochee after the election, in the cricket week, in August, when he said he did not think witness would be called upon to pay any more, 2602–2608.—Witness was fully under the impression he had a deal more to pay, after paying the 300*l.* before the election, and was prepared to do so, 2609.—Reasons for this impression, 2610–2613.—When told that the Bifrons purse was to be opened, certainly, in the heat of the thing, should say, would have been prepared to have had recourse to the same measures which witness anticipated they would have recourse to to save the seat, 2614.—Although not called upon till after the election for an additional 700*l.* would have paid it during the election, if asked, 2615.—The colour tickets always reconciled witness to the fact of the expenditure of that sum, knowing such were on both sides for years, and the immense number of them required; but witness did not go amongst them, nor ask how the expenditure was going on, 2616.—Should have given the money, and asked no questions, 2618.—Cannot say what induced the deputation to invite witness to become a candidate for Canterbury, 2619.—Witness cannot say from whom he first heard a member was required. Witness belongs to three clubs in London, and has heard the *on diis* of elections, and thinks in that way it may have come to his ears, 2620.—Witness's reasons for going into Parliament, 2621.—The deputation from electors of Canterbury did not reach witness before Lord Derby's Government came into power, 2622.—Was careless of getting into Parliament. Was spoken of for one or two places before Canterbury, 2623, 2624.—Consulted one or two persons, with a view of getting named as a Tory

JOHNSTONE, the Honourable Mr. BUTLER—*continued*.

candidate, 2625-2627.—Mr. Brown, the parliamentary agent, was one, 2628, 2629.—He acted for witness as parliamentary agent, when the petition was presented against return conjointly with Mr. Kingsford, 2631.—Defended witness's seat, 2632.—Had no conversation with any one in London as to the expenses after receiving the Canterbury deputation, 2633.—Had no reason to believe that any assistance would be received, 2634.—The money came from witness's own legitimate property, 2635.—Was in Canterbury a week canvassing before the 300*l.* was paid into Mr. Kingsford's account with his London bankers; it was so paid at his request, 2636-2639.—Should be sorry to say who the banker was, without having a note of it, 2640.—When the deputation called upon witness in London not a syllable was mentioned about bribery and corruption, colour-ticket men, or anything of the sort, and witness made no inquiry, 2641.—Was not requested to stand upon the purity principle; that was left perfectly open, 2642, 2643.—Mr. Vance, the present member for Dublin, preceded witness and Mr. Gipps, 2645, 2646.—Did not know him at that time, 2647.—Knew nothing of his affairs; not one word was said to witness on the subject, and would not have listened to it if there had, 2648.—Was called upon to meet no outstanding claim of his, 2649.—Knew nothing as to whether the expenses of Mr. Vance's last and previous contest had been paid before witness came down to Canterbury, 2650.—Heard there was a rumour of Mr. Vance's going suddenly away, and taking leave of the constituency. Asked him one day in the House of Commons, if they supposed he received money; but he merely gesticulated, as much as to say, it was not the case, 2651-2653.—Cannot particularize who told witness Mr. Vance had received some inducement to leave, 2654.—First heard the rumour in Canterbury, 2655.—Heard of the trap laid for witness and Conservative party during the canvass; cannot say who told, but heard it from a great number; no lawyer mentioned it, 2657.—It made such an impression that witness, during the canvass, used every mode to impress upon his friends exceeding caution, 2660.—To the poor voters, when asked for money in the street, witness told them he could not listen, and then to remember who they were talking to, 2663.—About a dozen such applications were made, and they seemed to think that witness spoke as a man of sense; they walked away, and did not appear angry, 2664-2668.—Did not mean them to go to the agents; only said he could not give them anything; they must be certain it was contrary to law, 2669, 2670.—Never was asked to pay any debts for them, 2671.—Never was asked to contribute towards former elections, and should not have done so; nor outstanding claims under which these men were intitled, 2672, 2673.—Knows the name of Southee, 2674.—Went to Herne Bay to canvass; met several out-voters there, but could not particularize; does not recollect Southee, 2676, 2677.—There are six or seven freemen at Herne Bay, whom witness canvassed, 2678-2681.—Remembers a poor-looking man, a tailor, making some claim, but never came to any terms with him, nor promised him anything, and to the best of witness's knowledge he never had anything, 2682.—Explanation regarding his claim, and how made, 2684-2687.—When statement of his poverty was made at Herne Bay, Dr. Lochee was not consulted, 2688.—Does not think Dr. Lochee was at Herne Bay, 2689.—Has no recollection of referring the man to Dr. Lochee, 2690, 2691.—Does not know whether Southee voted for witness or not, 2692.—Understood the practice of colour tickets was spread over years; for half a century both sides had practised it, 2696.—It has been decided by the Committee who unseated witness to be bribery, 2697.—Was not examined before said Committee. Heard colour tickets were not given to electors, but that electors recommended; and never fancied that to be bribery: if it were, thought Aldermen Brent and Neame too respectable for such a thing, 2698.—Is not cognizant of one single act of bribery, treating, or corruption, except the colour tickets, while witness was a candidate, 2701.—During the canvass drove out to Bridge; on the road met a policeman who was stated to be a voter, and he was asked to support the cause in the usual manner. Witness's friends who were with him knew there was another vote to be got

JOHNSTONE, the Honourable Mr. BUTLER—*continued*.

there, and asked the policeman about him, when he consented to give his vote and assistance to us, 2702, 2703.—Does not remember the name of the voter, 2704.—Never heard the policeman say that the man would want buying, 2705, 2706.—No such question was ever asked by policeman; if it had been, should clearly remember it. Mr. Gipps and Mr. Core Kingsford were in the car with witness at the time, 2707.

JOSSLYN, JOSEPH. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A freeman, and voted last year for Johnstone and Gipps, received 5*l.* from Friend, 10,828-10,833.

JOSSLYN, JOSEPH, senior. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A freeman, and voted last year for Johnstone and Gipps, and received 5*l.* from Friend, 10,835-10,839.—Voted in 1847 with the Blues, and had two colour tickets from the committee, worth to witness 1*l.*, 10,840-10,844.—Never voted without having something, either colour tickets or money, 10,845-10,847.

JOSSLYN, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A freeman, and voted at last election on the Tory side. Received 5*l.* from Thomas Friend, 10,848-10,854.—Had 5*l.* also from Friend in 1847 for vote for the Tories, 10,855-10,858.—Always had money for vote, except in 1841, and Friend always paid witness, 10,859-10,866.

JOSSLYN, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A freeman, and voted last year for Johnstone and Gipps. Had 5*l.* from Thomas Friend, 10,867-10,873.

JOSSLYN, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A bricklayer and freeman, 14,127, 14,128.—Five of same name upon register, brothers and father, 14,129-14,131.—Voted at last election for Somerville and Romilly, 14,132, 14,133.—Canvassed by Gipps and Johnstone; did not promise, and had no money from them nor committee, nor from Mr. Friend or anybody during election; no colour tickets, and was not a messenger, 14,134-14,142.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, and had 5*l.* from Mr. Kelson; is sure it was not 8*l.*, 14,143-14,148.—Had nothing more that election; 14,149.—Gave no hint at the election of 1852 that witness wanted any money, 14,150-14,152.—Did not expect any, 14,153.

KELSON, CHARLES. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a freeman, and voted for Johnstone and Gipps at last election, but did not have a "blessed halfpenny" for his vote, 13,021-13,025.—Circumstances connected with delivery of parcel, supposed to contain money, to Thomas Taylor, 13,026-13,058.—Voted for first time at last election; gave no parcel or money to anybody but Taylor, and does not know of any other person employed in the same way in disguise, 13,059-13,068.—Was told by his brother, at Hollands', to take the money to Taylor, 13,069, 13,070.—Was disguised only once, for about one hour, between eleven and twelve in morning, 13,071-13,075.

KELSON, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Was not at Hull in Yorkshire in February last, nor anywhere in Yorkshire, 418, 419.—Had left directions with Scoones and Pilcher that witness would be found in the Isle of Man, 420, 421.—Believes Mr. Pilcher assists occasionally as a clerk in Mr. Kingsford's office, 422, 423.—Had left no direction with anybody that a letter would find witness at the Post Office at Hull in Yorkshire, 424.—Did not know of anybody going to Hull in Yorkshire about the same time witness went to the Isle of Man, 425.—Had no conversation with Pilcher or Scoones about any letter addressed to Hull, 426.

KELSON, JAMES. (*Second Examination*).—Is a surveyor and builder, 6106.—Has always been a Conservative, 6107, 6108.—Is both a freeman and householder, 6109, 6110.—Voted first in 1847, when he had some money, but cannot tell how much, from Mr. Frederick Bennett, to pay for votes, 6111-6118.—Paid money to seven or eight, but cannot recollect all their names, 6119, 6120.—Thinks he paid one Henry Page 10*l.*, an hour or two after voting, by Mr. Bennett's authority, 6121-6131.—Paid Henry Wood 4*l.* or 5*l.* after voting, 6132-6136.—Cannot remember any other name, paid away about 40*l.* or 50*l.* in all among the seven or eight, but kept no account, 6137-6140.—Page was the dearest bargain they had, 6141.—Returned no money

KELSON, JAMES—*continued.*

to Mr. Bennett, and kept none, as witness received the money from Mr. Bennett man by man, and had his personal sanction in each case, 6142-6146.—Does not know Mr. Bennett's Christian name, but he is alive and lives somewhere in London, 6147-6149.—Mr. Bennett kept the Globe Tavern, now the Victoria, in 1847, or at least was there very often, 6150-6153.—Heard Mr. Goodwin's evidence, but does not know whether he was landlord of the Victoria in 1850, 6154, 6155.—Took an active part for the Reds in 1852 as canvasser and bribery agent, 6156-6159.—Does not think any one appointed him to the post, but received the money from Mr. Pout, 6160, 6161.—Received from him about 150*l.* or 160*l.*, which was spent on messengers, presents, and paying voters, 6162-6164.—Paid 8*l.* or 10*l.* to "the roughs," whose duty was to protect voters and prevent a disturbance, but all the rest of the money went to the voters, 6165-6173.—Witness handed in a list of voters to whom money had been paid, which he had prepared from memory, 6174-6177. William Hadley received 5*l.* for his vote, 6178-6180. Three persons of the name of Wood received 5*l.* each, but witness cannot say what are their Christian names or where they live, but knows two of them live in Ivy Lane, 6181-6187.—They said Mr. Wilcox had sent a Mr. Watkins to them to say, they were to get some money, and they voted on witness's side, 6188, 6189.—Edwin Hayward, who wanted 6*l.* got 5*l.*, but witness thinks Mr. Blinks had part of the bribe, 6190-6193.—Mr. Blinks sent Hayward to witness, but Southes took witness to Hayward, 6194, 6195.—T. Brown received 5*l.* for his vote, 6196, 6197.—E. Jennings, a messenger, received 5*l.*, though his duty might have been worth 2*l.* or 3*l.*, 6198-6200.—All messengers received about double pay, in consideration of their votes, 6201-6204.—There were three other messengers, Henry Jennings, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pond, who received 5*l.* each, 6205-6208.—A. Brett had 6*l.* 10*s.* for a room used as a tally-room for two or three days, but witness does not remember whether he voted, 6209-6215.—Allwright, who "had been hanging out, and over-stepped his market," received 4*l.* or 5*l.*, 6216-6218.—Charles and John Parsons had 5*l.*, and Minter and George Austin 4*l.* apiece, for their votes, 6219-6227.—J. Terry's name should not be in the list, as the 5*l.* or 6*l.* he had, witness lent him privately three or four months before the election, and not to secure his vote, 6228-6233.—Edwin Bradford received 7*l.* for his vote, as did three other Bradford's, whose Christian names witness does not know, 6234-6238.—Eight in all, of whom four are Bradford's, got 7*l.* each in a lot, 6239-6242.—These seven pounders who hung together, and through Dennis Jeanes, one of their number, asked for 10*l.* apiece for the lot, but whom witness bade down to 7*l.*, did not go up in a tally but voted at different places, 6243-6250.—Does not remember consulting any one when Jennings came to him, 6251.—The names of the other seven pounders were Thomas Wilkinson, James Jeanes, and another Jeanes, a labouring man, whose Christian name witness does not know, 6252-6262.—Thomas Wilkinson keeps the Woolpack publichouse, where the seven pounders met, and at which they were paid, 6254-6257.—Thomas Best received only 1*l.* after the election for his vote, as he was already pledged through his master to vote for Gipps and Johnstone, and therefore had no promise to sell, 6263.—A man named Williamson, though he voted for the opposite party, received 3*l.* or 3*l.* 10*s.* to prevent his telling that he had been offered 5*l.* by witness for his vote, 6275-6283.—Thomas Boorman got 5*l.* for his vote, 6284-6286.—Does not know whether Williamson received anything for voting for the Blues, but thinks it likely he did, 6288-6291.—Has heard of the Butter Market Troop, who voted for Romilly and Somerville, 6292.—Mr. Matthews and Mr. Austen are the only members of the Troop, whose names witness knows; they are a strong party, 6297-6307.—Cannot tell how many voters belong to the Troop, but thinks they may influence 100, 6308, 6309.—Received 10*l.* from Mr. Pout that he might proceed to the Isle of Man before the Committee of Inquiry came on, 6310-6317.—Had been served with Speaker's warrant, 6318.—Returned after the inquiry was over, 6319.—Received 20*l.* in all, and his expenses were 19*l.*, leaving an overplus of a sovereign, which he retained, but does not know from whom the second 10*l.* came, 6320-6325.—

KELSON, JAMES—*continued.*

While away wrote to Mr. Pilcher and Mr. Hollands, and sent several letters under cover to them, 6326-6331.—Is not aware whether the money came from either Mr. Pout or Mr. Pilcher, 6332-6335.—Mr. Pilcher is a clerk to Messrs. Kingsford and Wightwick, 6336, 6337.—Does not remember there being any signatures to the letters he received, which he destroyed as soon as he got, 6338.—Wrote to Hollands because he was an old friend who knew he intended going away, 6339, 6340.—Does not know John White, 6341.—Witness's difficulty in answering the question about the money arose from Mr. Kingsford's unwillingness to give up his papers, in which the entries of the payments might appear, 6342-6344.—Has not had any conversation either with Mr. Kingsford, Mr. Pilcher, Mr. Scoones, or Mr. Butler Johnstone, since the commission broke up yesterday afternoon, 6345-6348.—Witness may have confounded the Butter Market Troop with the Financial Reform Association, 6349.—Names of some of the members of this association 6350-6360.—Does not believe they would take bribes, 6349-6361.

KELSON, JAMES. (*Third Examination.*)—The Thomas Taylor to whom witness gave 5*l.* lives in Westgate; there are many Thomas Taylors in Canterbury, 6691-6693.—Does not know whether the clerk to Mr. Pout of that name is a voter or not, 6694.

KING, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A voter for the city of Canterbury, 5206.—Has no occupation; was not a voter at the election of 1841, but canvassed with Mr. Smythe when he stood against Mr. Henniker Wilson; was a member of his committee, and had frequent communications with him, 5207-5214.—A sum of 1,000 sovereigns was placed in witness's hands, 5215.—Cannot recollect whether the sovereigns were in bags; they were counted out to witness, 5218. Thinks it was previous to the canvass, 5219.—Cannot be positive whether it was after Lord Conyngham had resigned, 5220.—Captain Bigg, a stranger to Canterbury, but a friend of Mr. Smythe's, counted the sovereigns out to witness, 5221-5225.—He was in Canterbury during a portion of the election, and witness was very often out with him, 5226.—Witness paid the money to the different orders of the then chairman of the Conservative club, Mr. John Partridge—a thousand altogether, in large sums, 5229-5232.—A 400*l.*, two 200*l.*, and two 100*l.*, 5233.—Mr. John Pout had the 400*l.*, 5236.—Mr. Gurney Crossdale, 200*l.*; Mr. Willoughby Smithson, 200*l.* Mr. Crossdale was vice-chairman, and Mr. Smithson secretary of Conservative club, 5237-5239.—Then Mr. Pout himself had 100*l.*, and cannot be positive, but thinks either Mr. Walker or Mr. Partridge had the other 100*l.*, 5240-5244.—No other money whatever passed through witness's hands, 5245.—Captain Bigg counted the money out in a room in witness's house in the evening, 5246, 5247.—He brought it himself, and did not say where he had got it, 5248-5250.—Mr. Henry Kingsford, the solicitor, had asked witness if he would undertake the charge of a sum of money to be placed to the use of the then chairman of the Conservative club, and witness acceded to his request, 5251-5254.—Not being an elector, and having taken no part in the elections of Canterbury, never thought at the time whether that money was to be expended for legal or illegal purposes, 5255, 5256.—To the best of witness's memory that was all the money passed through his hands in the election of 1841. Does not know of any other person through whose hands money passed besides Mr. Partridge and Mr. Pout, 5257-5260.—Took no active part whatever in the general election of 1841 on the dissolution of Parliament; merely canvassed for Mr. Smythe and Mr. Bradshaw, and was on the committee, but was not an elector, 5266-5268.—Had nothing to do whatever with any internal arrangements of the committee, and no money for the purposes of the election passed through witness's hands, 5269-5274.—Cannot say who had the financial department on behalf of the Conservative candidates on that election, 5275.—In 1847 was first a voter. Took the same canvassing part as before for the two Conservative candidates, Mr. Vance and Lord Pelham Clinton, and was also on the committee, 5276-5279.—Had no money transactions at that election, 5281.—Cannot say who had the management of the financial department, 5282.—Had frequent communications with the Conservative candidates, but none

KING, THOMAS—*continued.*

with reference to the expenses of the election, 5283, 5284.—A great number of applications were made to know whether colour tickets would be granted, and they were generally told to apply to the committee, 5285–5288.—Looked upon such as likely to support the Conservative interest if the applications were acceded to, 5290.—Generally had a clerk who carried the canvassing book, 5289.—In 1850, the contested election, when Mr. Vance was a candidate for a short time for one side; witness took no part at all. Saw Mr. Vance, and had a conversation with him as a friend. There was no canvassing for that election, 5291.—Upon the last election when Mr. Butler Johnstone and Mr. Gipps were candidates canvassed for them, and also belonged to the committee; but never was much in it as regards any internal business, 5292–5294.—The usual routine in recommendations for colours as upon other elections, 5295.—Witness had nothing to do with the financial arrangements in 1852, except the payment of two small accounts, 5298.—One was an advance to Reader. He was employed in the registration, and knew almost every one, and generally accompanied the canvassers, 5299.—He had 6*l.* for the number of weeks canvassing, which did not make more than 10*s.* or 11*s.* a week for services actually performed, and had no reference to his vote, 5300–5303.—The other bill was 7*l.*, and some shillings, perhaps, paid in different sums, such as 10*s.*, 15*s.*, or 16*s.*, for luncheons actually had while canvassing, 5304–5306. Does not know Hayward, or anything about him having received money from Reader, further than having seen it reported in the London newspapers, 5307–5326.—Reader had the 6*l.* at different times in amounts of about 10*s.* at a time, as advances. Considered it was given him for services rendered the party, 5327–5331.

KINGSFORD, MR. HENRY CORE. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a solicitor at Canterbury, and voter, 5381. Votes as a householder, and not as a freeman, 5383.—Was too young in 1841 to recollect much about the election in that year, 5386, 5387.—Thinks he had no vote in 1847, 5389.—Took no part in that election, 5390.—No moneys passed through witness's hands in connexion with the election of 1847, 5394.—Neither witness nor his father were Mr. Johnstone's agents, 5396, 5397.—Was professionally employed for Johnstone and Gipps, in defending their seats, 5402.—No member of their firm employed for Johnstone and Gipps at the election of 1852, 5406.—Worked with other gentlemen in promoting the election of Johnstone and Gipps, 5406.—Witness's father received 850*l.* in three or four payments, 5409.—Out of the first remittance paid Mr. Pout 50*l.*, and Mr. Collard 50*l.*; and out of the second remittance paid Mr. Pout 150*l.*, 5414.—Was directed by Dr. Lochee to pay Mr. Pout 300*l.*, 5415.—These payments were to be applied to the legitimate and general purposes of the election, 5412–5419.—Afterwards paid 300*l.*, in two sums, to Mr. Pout, by order of Dr. Lochee, 5428.—Paid Smith, the coachmaker, 113*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, by order of Dr. Lochee, 5429, 5430.—This was Smith's bill for making colours, 5432.—Then bills were paid during the election, 5434.—Thinks 500*l.* was paid previous to the election, 5436.—Paid Ward's bill for stationery, 62*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, 5439.—Paid Coleman 8*l.*, for making bows and cockades, 5440.—This leaves a balance of 115*l.* in witness's hands, with some accounts still to be paid, 5440.—The balance scarcely sufficient to cover them, 5441, 5442.—Received no other monies on account of the election, 5444.—Objected to receive large sums, unless he knew they were to be applied to a proper purpose, 5445.—Knows of no other persons than Pout and Collard engaged in the disbursement of the money, 5447.—The accounts produced by them allowed by Dr. Lochee, allowed as good and proper vouchers, 5447.—Witness's father, Dr. Lochee, and Mr. William Delmar audited and allowed all the accounts, 5448.—Does not recollect any application for money from voters, but there were numerous applications for colour tickets, 5451, 5452.—Received a letter, about the time of the election, from a man named Engeham, claiming from the Conservative party 250*l.* or 260*l.* for an old back debt, 5453.—Circumstances connected therewith, 5455–5479.—Mr. Pout and a great many others had heard Dr. Lochee and all of committee say that they hoped no indiscretion would be committed, as there was no necessity for it, 5484–5487.—Mr. Sneller, the town

KINGSFORD, MR. HENRY CORE—*continued.*

councillor, is on the other side, 5488.—The Styles family always voted for the Conservatives; there are eight or ten of them, 5490, 5091.—Does not know whether they voted without money, 5493.—Their names did not appear in getting up the evidence in defending the seats upon petition, 5494.—Took good care not to know anything about bribery or illegal practices in the city, 5495.—Was surprised to find there had been so much corruption, 5497.—Never knew personally how it was done, or anything about it, 5499.—No doubt bribery existed at every election, on witness's side as well as the other, 5502–5505.—Quite sure the sums witness paid Mr. Pout were for legal purposes; received the account afterwards of how all the money was paid, 5506–5508.—Vouchers were sent back to Mr. Pout, but can give the items paid. Witness saw the vouchers, and they were signed by Dr. Lochee as being correct and proper sums, 5509.—Only 850*l.* of the money which went to Mr. Pout's hands on that election passed through witness's firm, 5510.—Has got vouchers for the legal expenditure to amount of 700*l.*, 5511.—Has on hand about 115*l.*, and a few bills left, 5512.—Can bring the accounts, and show expenditure of 683*l.*, 5513.—In the matter of the election petition witness personally attended to the defence of the seats in the House of Commons, 5514.—Sent clerks to examine the witnesses, and of course had the evidence of a great many of them, 5515–5517.—Considers it would not be fair towards other people to produce these papers; the production of the briefs of Johnstone and Gipps might involve certain parties, 5518–5521.—Directly witness found there were thirty-four persons summoned to attend the House of Commons, he sent his clerk to fish out all he could from them, in order to be in a position to instruct counsel, and that the defence might be shaped accordingly, 5523.—These people told witness's clerks in confidence. Has no objections to give up the information, but witness is placed in a delicate position, he does it under protest. Mr. Coppock's brief would tell quite as much, 5524–5529.—Does not know who told John White and Thomas Brown to keep out of the way; witness never saw them, 5531.—Witness's instructions to one or two of his clerks were to do anything that was necessary, and if any one wanted change of air not to prevent their going, 5534, 5535.—Pilcher and Taylor helped to get up the case, 5539.—Cannot tell who managed the change of air business; should think a good many, 5540–5542.—Witness rather affirmed it, and is quite prepared to adopt it, 5543.—Has not the remotest idea how much money Brown or White had to go away, 5545–5547.—Was surprised at Scoone's letter, and at his writing such a thing, 5548, 5549.—Supposed he must have done it under the general authority he had to manage the case, 5556.—Witness does not wish to put himself in a false position. Gave Scoone's authority to do anything, and adopted it afterwards. When it was found they were missing, thought it was the best thing for them, 5557–5565.—[Here witness requested to be allowed to consult his father first before getting all the papers relating to the petition; but Commissioners ordered him to remain in court, and to send one of the messengers to request his father's attendance, and to bring with him all the papers relating to the matter, 5566–5569.]

KINGSFORD, MR. HENRY CORE. (*Second Examination.*) Has all letters, instructions, and drafts relating to the petition in his custody, but received only verbal instructions, 7710–7713.—May have letters from his clients and will produce them, 7714–7718.

KINGSFORD, MR. HENRY CORE. (*Second Examination resumed.*)—Puts in an exact copy of the account which appears in witness's ledger of election expenses, 7723.

KINGSFORD, HENRY C. (*Second Examination again resumed.*)—Has handed up all the papers he can find, with the exception of those now handed in, which are all that relate to the business, 7950–7953.—Never distributed colour tickets at either county or city elections, but may have given cheques for the purpose to Mr. Smith, who had the whole management of that department, 7954–7961.—Did not manage the county and city elections, but has recommended labourers for tickets at both, 7962.

KINGSFORD, Mr. HENRY CORE. (*Third examination*).—Has read the paper described as extracts of papers handed in by witness 11,212.—The notes in witnesses handwriting, in the margin of the brief, was from information obtained from Mr. Pout, 11,213-12,217.—The account handed to witness was sent in to him by Mr. Thomas White Collard, but is not in his handwriting; supposed it had been destroyed with the others, but went to Mr. Pout and asked him to try to find it, and the night before last it was left at witness's house in an envelope, and thinks it likely it came from Pout, 11,218-11,223.—May have seen some of the accounts, and may have ordered some of them to be destroyed, 11,224-11,229.—Has an impression that 300*l.* was brought to witness or his father, and they said, "Do not bring it to us, we have got enough," 11,230, 11,331.—The money alluded to at the bottom of folio 11, and the top of folio 12, is the money left with Mr. Pout to be sent to witness, and which did not reach him; is not aware what became of it, 11,232-11,239.—Remembers the account coming to his hands in 1852, but does not think he had vouchers for the items in it, and has heard since it is not a *bonâ fide* one; supposes it was put in by Mr. Collard, but does not know from whom witness got it, 11,240-11,243.

KINGSFORD, Mr. HENRY CORE. (*Third examination resumed*).—The additions to the proof of Henry Ward, in the brief handed to witness, are in witness's handwriting, and were taken down from Mr. Ward's mouth; they relate to the part Ward took in the transaction with Bligh, 10,285-10,287.—The writing in the brief marked B. handed to witness is, he thinks, Mr. Scoones', and that on the margin is witness's father's, 10,288-10,290.—The paper marked "Proof Minutes of Evidence," is in Mr. Scoones' writing, the first sheet and the marginal observations being in that of witness, though marginal observations on sheet 11 and on sheet 13 are in his father's, but the body of it is Mr. Scoones', 10,292-10,301.—In two papers marked respectively "11th January 1853—Minutes," the writing appears to be Mr. Scoones', or one of the clerks, and the marginal notes witness's own, 10,302-10,304.—The red ink marginal notes "bought vote Kelson," Bligh, and so on, are in one of the clerks' writing, thinks it is Scoones'; the heading "Bad case" being in witness's own writing; and all the marginal notes are either by witness or a clerk from some one telling them, 10,305-10,319.

KINGSFORD, Mr. HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—The briefs with reference to defending the seats of the sitting members were prepared in witness's office, not by him personally, and he is prepared to submit them and all other papers on the subject, having received advice by counsel to that effect, 7704.—The parcel handed in contains all the papers, as far as witness knows, but Mr. Kingsford, junior, had the preparation of them, 7705-7709.

KINGSFORD, Mr. HENRY. (*His examination resumed*).—Mr. Johnstone paid to witness's account in London 300*l.*, and Mr. Gipps 250*l.*, which was transferred to witness's public ledger, and Mr. Johnstone afterwards sent 300*l.*, which was disbursed at and after the election, as the account prepared by Mr. Kingsford, junior, will show, 7719-7721.—Personally was engaged in other matters, 7722.

KINGSFORD, Mr. HENRY. (*His examination again resumed*).—Did not interfere personally with last election, nor with the first in 1841, though money passed through his hands, 7725-7729.—At the first election in 1851, had 1500*l.* paid to his banking account either by Mr. Smythe, or some one for him, in April, which was more than paid in one cheque of 1,503*l.* 14*s.*, either to Mr. Pout or Mr. Walker, but before it was paid had received 200*l.*, 7730-7732.—Mr. Smythe paid in all 200*l.*, 1,500*l.*, 2,000*l.*, and 294*l.*, which were paid over to Mr. Pout in various cheques, except the 1500*l.*, about which witness has doubts, 7733, 7734.—A classification of the accounts was made in London but witness thinks not by him, 7735.—No such thing as individual bribery was shown up there though witness remembers a considerable sum marked, "confidential," which looks like bribery, and a great deal of money went on public houses, 7736-7740.—The accounts examined by Mr. Lushington were all witness knew of connected with the election, 7741.—Believes Mr. Pout

KINGSFORD, Mr. HENRY—continued.

had all witness's cheques, except that for 1,503*l.* 14*s.* already mentioned, 7744-7746.—Took no part in the election of 1847, except giving his vote, 7747.—At the general election in 1841 Mr. Smythe, or some one, paid 1,000*l.* into witness's account, which he paid in one cheque to Mr. Pout, who said the election bills came to more than 2,000*l.* (Mr. Bradshaw having given 1,000*l.*), 7748-7751.—Has no doubt that "confidential" must mean some malpractice, but cannot tell whether it was opening public houses, or bribery, though struck with the term at the time, 7753, 7754.

KNELL, EDWARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A freeman and voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, 13,731-12,734.—Wife received money, but witness never saw it, 13,735, 13,736.—She said it was five sovereigns, and supposes it was for his vote, 13,737-13,741.—Voted in 1852 for the two Tory parties, 13,743.—Neither witness nor his wife had any money then, 13,746.—Witness was put down for a messenger but not paid, 13,747, 13,748.—Had a colour ticket, for which witness's two sons had 10*s.* each, 13,749-13,752.—Was advanced 10*s.* for being a messenger in 1852, 13,753.—Nothing since, but expects something. Worked hard during the time, and should like to have some more if he could get it, 13,754-13,756.

KNELL, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A freeman, and voted at last election for Gipps and Johnstone, 14,208-14,210.—Had no money for vote. Sons had colour tickets as witness sent in a recommendation, 14,211-14,214.—In 1847, witness voted for Clinton and Vance. No money for vote then, never had in life, 14,215, 14,216.—Daresay he had a colour ticket, 14,217.—Was a messenger in 1847, and thinks he received 2*l.* 10*s.*, 14,218, 14,219.—Worked hard; always did in all elections, 14,220.

KIDNAPPING OF VOTERS. (*See Abduction of Voters*).

LAMING, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A householder, and voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, 13,984-13,986.—Knows Richard Nye; saw him, and he promised to go and poll for 5*l.*, 13,987-13,993.—Does not know who gave him the 5*l.*; never saw the man after, and does not know whether he ever had it, 13,994.

LANSFIELD, STEPHEN. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, 14,628, 14,629.—As messenger, witness received 16*s.*, 14,630.—In 1847 voted for Clinton and Vance, 14,632.—Was a messenger then, also, and received payment for four days, 14,633-14,635.

LASLETT, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Voted last year for Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly, and in 1847 for Lord Albert Conyngham and Smythe, but had nothing for votes, 10,874-10,881.

LEE, CHARLES. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Lives at Ramsgate; voted for Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe in 1847; had 5*l.* from Mr. Cobb, after voting, to defray expenses—loss of time coming from Ramsgate two days in Canterbury, and one day hunting up another person, 11,088-11,119.

LEGAL ADVISERS:—

The Hon. Mr. Elliott was Colonel Romilly's legal adviser at the election of 1852, *Aris*, 403.—Mr. Paget acted as Colonel Romilly's professional adviser in 1850, *Brent*, 11,077.

LEGAL AGENTS. (*See Agents*).

LEMAR, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A freeman, and voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, 14,490-14,492.—Had two colour tickets, 14,493.—Wife received the money, kept it, and made use of it, 14,494-14,496.—Was not a messenger in 1852, 14,498.—Voted in 1847 for Vance and Clinton, and received 5*l.* from Mr. Bennett, 14,499-14,501.

LEMAR, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A freeman, and voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, and had 5*l.* from Friend, 10,924-10,930.

LEMON, EDWARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Voted for Conyngham and Smythe in 1847, and had no

LEMON, EDWARD—continued.

money for his vote; had 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, not 3*l.* 10*s.*, from Mr. Jacobs, 2*l.* of which witness gave to his sister for colour tickets to his nephews, and kept the 12*s.* 6*d.* to himself for travelling expenses from Brighton, 11,509, 11,516.—[Edward Lemon received 3*l.* 10*s.*, Jacobs, 11,517, 11,518.]

LENNARD HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, 14,233, 14,234.—Received no money, 14,235.—Gave a recommendation for colour tickets to two freemen, one of them was Charles Smith, don't recollect the other, 14,236–14,238.—Not to any of witness's own family, 14,239.—Was employed as a messenger by Thomas King, Esq., but received nothing; was not paid, 14,240–14,242.—Was ill at the time, and did not vote in 1847. Before that did; never received a penny in his life, 14,243, 14,244.

LIBERAL COLOURS. (See Colours of Candidates).

LINTON, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted at last election for Smythe; had nothing for vote, 12,080–12,083.—Voted in 1847 for Smythe and Conyngham; had nothing for vote then, either, from any one, 12,084–12,088.—John Linton is witness's brother, 12,090.—He paid witness no money then nor since, nor did witness owe him any money before the election, 12,091–12,093.—He did not say he had received any money for witness, 12,094. [Linton told witness that he had some clothes, and was to keep the whole amount, Goodwin, 12,096–12,098. 12,105, 12,106.]

LINTON, THOMAS. (*Examination resumed.*)—Witness's brother told him he had received 6*l.* He did not say it was for witness. Did not ask him who it was for, and he did not say it was for himself, 12,099–12,104.—Witness did not tell Goodwin that he had told his brother he might keep the whole 6*l.* for himself, 12,110.—Witness's brother said he had been buying some clothes, 12,111.—Goodwin met witness, and gave him a glass or two of wine the other night and said, "You had better say that you received 3*l.* out of 6*l.*," and witness told him he should speak the truth, 12,112.

LINTON, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted for Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville at last election; nothing for vote, 12,113–12,115.—Voted for Smythe in 1847; does not know whether witness voted for Conyngham or not, 12,116.—Had 6*l.* for vote from Goodwin. He did not say any portion of it was for brother, 12,117–12,122.—Witness is a turner by trade. His brother is a turner and chairmaker; he is master, and witness works journeyman to him, 12,123–12,127.—Witness's brother did not tell him to keep the 6*l.* to himself, 12,128.

LOCAL CHARITIES (see Municipal Charities).

LOCHEE, DR. ALFRED. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Chairman of the Conservative committee at last election, 5570.—Was not a householder till perhaps seven or eight years ago, and had no vote till then, 5574, 5575.—Has always been on the Red side, 5578.—Took no active part in the two elections of 1847 or the one in 1850, 5579.—Was asked to take an active part in 1852, and, holding the principles he does on political matters, felt he was bound not to shrink from inconvenience and trouble, 5580.—The money was ultimately consigned to Mr. Pout, 5581.—Two sums of money passed through witness's hands; the first was 420*l.* sent by Mr. Pout and given to Mr. Smith for payment of colourmen, a fortnight or three weeks after election, 5582–5584.—The second was 300*l.*, received in three separate cheques of 100*l.*, 150*l.*, and 50*l.*, from Mr. Wightwick, junior, partner in Messrs. Kingsford's house, on Hammond's bank in Canterbury, 5585–5589.—The 150*l.* and 50*l.* witness gave to Mr. Taylor, who was employed to pay such bills as came before witness, and for which he produced receipts, which were sent to Mr. Kingsford, senior, who was the treasurer, 5590–5592.—Charles Goodwin had the remaining 100*l.* Particulars of the circumstances under which this money was paid, 5595.—Mr. James Delmar paid the money under witness's instructions, and took a receipt; but

LOCHEE, DR. ALFRED—continued.

never had any detailed account of how it was expended, 5595–5599.—Does not know who promised him the money, or if any one ever did, 5600.—The receipt was dated 20th of September, long before the petition, 5603, 5604.—Mr. Kingsford was asked if he knew anything of how a man could claim 100*l.* for conducting municipal elections. Witness also asked Mr. Delmar, to whom Goodwin had applied before he applied to him, and thinks he mentioned the thing to several others. Some said he had a claim, and some he had none, 5615.—Cannot tell who said he had not, 5616.—All considered it was exorbitant whatever the claim was, 5617.—Paid him because he felt afraid it would damage the Conservative cause if he was not, 5618.—A man like him going about speaking of injustice done to himself by money actually earned being withheld, witness thinks would have done harm to the cause among a great many, 5619.—Has heard it mentioned often since, that Mr. Goodwin had been used as a bribery agent, but not previously to paying the 100*l.*, 5625, 5626.—Goodwin voted for the Reds, 5630.—Southee, who, witness understands, is a tailor at Herne Bay, stopped him in the street, and asked him to assist him with something or other, but refused and passed on, 5634.—The man has told a falsehood in stating that witness ordered the amount to be paid him, 5636.—Never bribed Brown to vote for Messrs. Johnstone and Gipps, 5637.—Was not summoned to London in support of those gentlemen's seats, 5638.—Was not present in London, 5639.—Does not recollect Brown coming to the committee room of Messrs. Johnstone and Gipps by witness's appointment. Has read the evidence in which he says so, 5640.—Witness cannot say he knows Brown. There were hundreds of men went there by witness's appointment, 5642.—Was chairman of the committee, and certainly was there every day, cannot understand how Brown could say otherwise, 5644.—Remembers a man coming into witness's study to offer his vote and talk of business, and sending him to committee room, saying witness never talked business in his study, 5645, 5646.—Saw him afterwards in committee room, but does not recollect whether he promised his vote to Johnstone and Gipps; would likely ask him the question, 5647–5649.—Has no recollection of his saying he should not promise until put down as a messenger, 5650.—It is utterly impossible he could have said so, because witness would never have consented to it, 5654.—Does not deny he was there, but denies that any bargain of that sort was made, 5656. Witness is physician to the hospital, 5658.—Hospital patients are not necessarily voters, such as were, witness canvassed, but did make service rendered them any inducement to vote for Johnstone and Gipps, 5659–5663.—Knows there is such a man as Johnson, a miller, 5664.—Does not know Busher, 5665.—Is not aware of any voter being on Johnson's premises for a week previous to election, 5666.—Mr. Johnson had no money from witness, or any one he knows of; he was considered a member of committee, 5667, 5668.—Never heard that Mr. Goodwin had threatened to expose the practices of the Conservative party at the last election unless he were paid the sum he claimed, 5671.—Has, since the election petition, as the thing has been more talked of since that, 5672–5674.—Had not the slightest suspicion that Goodwin had been actively employed at the last election in corrupt practices. Never met him, never spoke to him, till the time he came to the hospital, 5675–5677.—The claim he made was communicated to the gentlemen on the Conservative side, but the sum claimed was not recommended to be paid, because they were afraid he had too much knowledge of what had been done at previous election, 5679, 5680.—Considered it a very large sum, 5684.—Was induced to pay it, being under an apprehension that he was going about and might do damage to the Conservative party, speaking ill of them. He did say he had been promised payment and ought to have it, but does not think he mentioned the sum, 5686–5690.—Any other person might have been equally entitled for the same reasons, and would have been paid if there had been funds, 5691.—If it had been known by the Conservative party in Canterbury, there would have been plenty such applications, 5693.—Mr. Taylor was employed to bribe with colour tickets, 5694.

LOCHEE, DR. ALFRED. (*Second examination.*)—Remembers now that witness received, on the polling day, 25*l.* from Pout, to pay the travelling expenses of parties

LOCHEE, DR. ALFRED—*continued.*

from the country; a man named Marriott came from Norwich, and received 3*l.* or 4*l.*; one Barnard, from London, had 1*l.*, and there were others to the amount of something under 20*l.*, 10,136, 10,139.—The district committees had nothing to do with the finance committee, of which witness was not chairman, but sent their reports of the canvassing to the general committee, through witness, 10,140–10,145.—The finance committee had only one meeting, at which they went over the bills, examined, and passed them, after the election, 10,154, 10,155.—Furnished no instructions to Mr. Kingsford about the defence of the seats of the sitting members, but answered a few questions from Mr. Kingsford's clerk, which he wrote down, but neither saw nor revised what the clerk wrote, nor was it read to witness, 10,156–10,160.—Knows nothing about a green book of accounts, but furnished Mr. Kingsford with a red book, in which was entered the names of those who came from the country, and the monies paid them, 10,161–10,164.—Brings his canvass book, in which the promises made were entered, 10,167, 10,168.—As one of the finance committee examined Pout's account, but not carefully item by item, and remembers seeing Kelson's name for 3*l.* in it, but not that of Munns for 90*l.*, or that of Vincent, of Admans, or Bligh, 10,169–10,179.—The amount of Pout's bill was about 1,700*l.*, but it was not examined with any degree of care as to items, the committee being satisfied with the bills sent in, though there were not bills for every item, 10,180–10,183.—Did not see a sum down to Kelson's name of 150*l.*, nor of 60*l.* to Vincent, nor of 85*l.* or 95*l.* to Thomas Munns, nor 20*l.* for Bligh, 10,184–10,192.—Has no recollection of Admans for 70*l.* or 80*l.*, nor of Friend for 50*l.*, 10,193, 10,194.—Had no conversation with Mr. Kingsford about destroying the accounts, which were destroyed without witness's directions or knowledge, 10,195–10,199.—Mr. Kelson and Mr. Bligh were members of the committee, on witness's invitation, 10,200–10,202.

LOCHEE, DR. ALFRED. (*Third Examination.*)—Mr. Pout presented neither that account (No. 36) nor a copy of it; never saw it before, 13,645, 13,646.—Had an account from him, but did not desire him to take it back and amend it, 13,647, 13,648.—Mr. Collard sent in an account to the finance committee, which witness saw, 13,649, 13,650.—Did not desire Mr. Collard to amend that account, 13,651.—That was not the account forwarded that time witness called upon him for return of expenditure of 50*l.* received from Kingsford. Explanation thereof, 13,652.—(The Commissioners wanting to understand clearly which of the committee that acted for the sitting members at the last election are responsible for these things; witness is requested to look at the statement under the handwriting of Mr. Kingsford, senior, and to read it, beginning at the marginal note, which he does, and declares it to be substantially correct), 13,655–13,659.—The committee of referees was only a financial committee who met once only, and then only during the election, 13,660.—They were to act during the election, and it was intended they were to be consulted as occasion arose, but they were not consulted, 13,661.—Were referees in case of disputes: but such did not arise, and consequently no application was made to committee, 13,662, 13,663.—Witness had the bills before him after the election, but had no disbursements during the election, 13,664–13,666.—Witness does not know what power he had to authorize disbursements, 13,667.—Was not consulted as to preparing the statement, 13,669.—It is not the fact that that statement of the existence of a triumvirate or referees, as they are called, side by side with the existence of a general committee, was prepared with a view to obstruct the discovery of facts before election committee, 13,670.—It is absurd to ask witness the question. Did not know there was any inquiry or when this statement was prepared, or the brief, 13,671–13,674.—The committee of referees existed before the election began, 13,677.—It was reported in Canterbury papers that Mr. Gipps gave Dr. Lochee 300*l.* for colour tickets; witness had the money for those colour tickets from Mr. Pout, 13,679.

LONDESBOROUGH, The Right Honourable Lord. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—First represented the city of Canterbury in 1835, 14,870.—Lady Conyngham then had possession of Bifrons, 14,871.—It was a contested election, the candidates being Mr. Villiers and witness in the Liberal and Mr. Stephen Ruinbold Lush-

LONDESBOROUGH, The Right Hon. Lord—*continued.*

ington in the Conservative interest, 14,872–14,874.—Mr. Villiers and witness coalesced, 14,876.—No means of telling amount of expenditure, 14,877.—The money was found by witness's relations, and the accounts, if any, rendered to them, 14,878, 14,879.—Contested the next election in 1837 with Mr. Villiers, Mr. Bradshaw, and Mr. Gipps, and was returned, 14,880–14,885.—Pecuniary arrangements precisely the same in 1837 as in 1835, 14,887.—No means of telling what the amount was, 14,888.—Resigned his seat on account of bad health, but not quite certain whether it was previous to the election of 1841, 14,889.—Mr. Villiers was the only person on the Liberal interest that witness ever fought the borough with, 14,893.—(*Mr. Alderman Brent.* Lord Londesborough did not stand at all in 1841. In 1841 Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Smythe were the candidates on the Conservative side, and Mr. Twisden Hodges by himself on the Liberal side.) The vacancy in February 1841 previous to that election was occasioned by the retirement of witness, 14,899.—Came forward at Mr. Bradshaw's death, in the early part of 1847, 14,900.—That was not a contested election, Mr. Gipps retired. Does not know why, 14,902, 14,903.—Shortly after that the general election in 1847 occurred, 14,904.—Stood again and was returned with Mr. Smythe, 14,905–14,907.—Expenses paid by relatives; knows nothing. Continued member for the city of Canterbury until raised to the peerage, 14,910.—Statement as to assistance rendered Goodwin with reference to a difficulty he had got into with an exchequer process, 14,913–14,923.

LONDESBOROUGH, Lord. (*Examination resumed.*)—Never had any conversation with Goodwin respecting any election arrangements, 14,928.—Thinks it very unlikely he ever proposed a coalition to witness, 14,929–14,930.—Or if he did, that, provided Goodwin did all he could for witness, any promise was made to use influence with the Excise, 14,931.—Knows nothing as to Goodwin's statement that it was about a twelvemonth after that conversation that the Government wanted Goodwin to pay 100*l.* instead of 1,900*l.* or 2,000*l.* Recollects applying to a friend at the Excise, but he would not listen to it, 14,932.—Should not like to contradict what a person actually swears, not having a distinct recollection, 14,933.—Announcement of intention to vacate seat for the borough, 14,934.—Very likely witness recommended to Alderman Brent that Goodwin should be paid some outstanding bills from 1847, whether they were right or wrong, rather than that he should go against the party, 14,935–14,938.—Has no clear recollection of giving Alderman Brent an assurance that funds would be forthcoming for Colonel Romilly's election, 14,939, 14,940.—Advanced no funds, nor procured them, 14,941, 14,942.—Had no interest in the money that was raised for the payment of the expenses of election of 1850, 14,943.—Nor in the unappropriated balance, 14,945.—Is a subscriber to elections, but no more to Canterbury than any other place, 14,944.—Subscription of 1,000*l.* to election purposes in 1850, paid into the General Election Fund in London, 14,948–14,958.—Alderman Brent had unlimited authority to make any payment he pleased on witness's account, but only with respect to election matters. In fact, he acted as witness's intimate and confidential friend, 14,968–14,971.—Should never demur to anything Alderman Brent chose to pay for witness; should not for an instant hesitate in repaying him, 14,973.—Had no conversation with Col. Romilly before he went down to Canterbury—never saw him, 14,975.—Saw Alderman Brent in London soon after Colonel Romilly's election, 14,976–14,978.—Conversation with him regarding balance in his hands, 14,981–14,993.—As to the election of 1850, had no communication with Mr. Vance about his retirement, and is not aware of his motive; was excessively amazed to hear it said witness had given him money to induce him to retire. It is not true, 14,994, 14,996.—Goodwin's fraud was discovered on the 2d of January, 1847. Trial came on in the Exchequer on 21st of June, and General Election of 1847 took place in July, 14,997.—Was very ill about the time of the general election, and during the month of June 1847, and being under surgical treatment is inclined to think that witness had no conversation relative to this affair during that month, 14,998–15,004.—Witness was not able to appear on the hustings, 15,005.—Not in England during early part of year 1847—returned at time of first canvass for single-handed contest, 15,006, 15,007.—Recollects

LONDESBOROUGH, Lord—*continued.*

perfectly seeing Goodwin on the matter of this excise business, but cannot swear when it was. Witness's impression is that no such bargain as Goodwin refers to was made; but should not like to swear it, 15,009.—The coalition between witness and Mr. Smythe took place at general election of 1847, 15,010.—The conversation, if it took place at all, would be between single-handed election—early part of 1847, and general election in the summer, 15,011.—Goodwin found upon side of Mr. Smythe and witness at general election; explanation thereof, 15,012.—Never heard of Goodwin previous to general election of 1847, 15,014.—Impossible to recollect the many propositions made to witness while at Ileden, 15,015.—No recollection of a conversation at Ileden with any person about coalition between witness and Mr. Smythe, 15,017.—Witness's idea is that the coalition was settled between himself and Mr. Smythe just before the election—Mr. Smythe says, in the House of Commons, 15,019–15,024.

LONGLEY, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Did not vote at last election, 14,283, 14,284.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, 14,285, 14,286.—Nothing for vote; no colour tickets; not employed as a messenger; never had a farthing since witness has been a freeman, 14,287–14,289.—Knows Bennett, did not receive 4l. from him nor a farthing from any one else, 14,290–14,292.—There is a John Longley but does not know where he is, 14,293, 14,294.

LONGLEY, THOMAS. (*Second Examination.*)—What Bennett says is false; never received a farthing from any one, 14,339.—Saw Mr. Bennett in the election of 1847, and had some conversation with him about vote, but no mention about money witness should have for his vote, upon oath there was not, 14,342–14,348.—Does not know what it was about, so long since, 14,349.

LOSS OF TIME :—

— *Payments to Voters for their loss of time in recording their votes.*

Paid Bligh 30s. or 2l., to give his two brothers for their loss of time and work, *Pout*, 4433.—Was paid 4l. for expenses and loss of time in coming from London to vote, *Digby*, 11,577.—Received 3l. for expenses and loss of time in coming from Sheerness to vote, *Ratcliffe*, 12,045. (*See also Travelling Expenses of Voters.*)

LUSHINGTON, the Right Honourable STEPHEN RUMBOLD. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—No relation or connexion of Mr. Smythe. Recommended him first to the city of Canterbury in 1841, 5000, 5001.—Has been connected politically with Canterbury for nearly fifty years, 5002.—Represented it in five parliaments, 5003.—As far as colourmen and hallmen were concerned, and paying messengers exorbitantly, and particularly in bringing out-voters, there was certainly a great deal of lavish expenditure which bordered on impropriety, and witness has no doubt that money bribery must have been had recourse to to a very considerable extent, to account for this expenditure, 5004–5009.—Will not say at each election, because the elections varied very much, 5010.—[Here witness entered into a brief history of his connexion with Canterbury from the beginning]:—Returned from India in 1803 and was requested by Lord Harris, his father-in-law, to stand for Canterbury. Did not like it as witness then knew only one gentleman in the city, Mr. John Abbott; but acquiesced, as Lord Harris was anxious and paid expenses which were very extravagant. The election concluded with good humour and as a proof of it, at Lord Harris' suggestion dined with opponents, Mr. Barker and Mr. Taylor, and promised if possible to beat them at next election. Accordingly in 1812 had an easy triumph. That parliament sat till 1818. Witness was again a candidate and trying to bring in former opponent Mr. Barker; it cost between 3000l. and 4000l., Lord Clifton becoming witness's colleague. In 1820 stood again, previously agreeing with Lord Clifton that each should stand upon his own support, and endeavour to suppress all unlawful expenditure. With this view asked the opinion of Sir Nicholas Tindall what expenses were lawful, stating at same time the practice as regarded colourmen, &c. His opinion was forwarded to witness's former chairman, Mr. Denne Parker, stating that witness would not be a candidate on any other terms; as a recent resolution of the house made it dangerous and discreditable to take any other course. The instructions were not

LUSHINGTON, the Right Hon. STEPHEN RUMBOLD—*continued.*

strictly attended to; but to no considerable degree, as the expenses of second election amounted only to about 500l., and the next a little over 1000l., 5010–5012.—[Here witness read the resolutions of his committee in March 1820, before the election, which were based upon Mr. Tindall's opinion]. The cost of election in 1820 was 582l. 17s. 1½d.; the next election of 1826 amounted to 1008l. 11s. 6½d. In 1827 witness was appointed governor of Madras, and while making preparations for voyage was astonished one night in the house to hear a petition from Canterbury read, requesting the house would compel witness to resign his seat before leaving. Upon inquiry found that the Act did not apply to appointments made by the East India Company and that several governors had previously retained their seats. This stimulated Mr. Parker and other supporters to request witness not to resign until they called upon him, as the manifest intention of the other petitioners was to get in a blue; so witness kept his seat. Returned to England in 1833, with no desire to embark again in parliament, but was prevailed upon by old constituents, and a most odious contest it was, for the Reform Bill had passed during absence and the deputy sheriffs making a false return to the house compelled witness to petition for seat which he obtained, and blues afterwards petitioned but to no effect. That contest cost witness between 6000l. and 7000l. chiefly in law expenses. Family sickness afterwards determined witness not to stand again, so interfered no further in elections, further than recommending Mr. Smythe warmly to friends when he first stood for Canterbury in 1841.—Never received one farthing of expenses from anyone except Lord Harris at first election, and a contribution of 800l. made by the citizens of Canterbury, and friends to secure witness's last election, from their indignant sense of the misconduct of opponents, which was afterwards crowned by two brilliant pieces of plate as a reward for faithful services in five parliaments, 5013.—Sir Matthew Tindall's opinion was sent down to Mr. Parker; but the substance is in the resolution, 5014.—Has no copy; it was in conversation with him; there was no case, 5015.—There was no doubt that colour tickets were merely a cloak for bribery. Mr. Parker drew the resolutions from Mr. Tindall's statement, 5017.—Did not think it was necessary to give an opinion as to the giving of money as witness never gave or promised any, 5019.—If Mr. Smythe's accounts were bad should think it is very likely that they were ordered to be burnt, witness would give such advice, 5022.—Took a sort of glance at the accounts; but cannot say their contents, or who the parties were they were supposed to implicate, 5023. Gave Mr. Symthe the best advice witness could, 5026.

LYONS, FRANCIS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A free-man and voted in 1847, for Conyngham and Smythe, 13,789–13,791.—Neither money nor colour tickets, 13,792, 13,793.—Was a messenger and received 25s., 13,795.—Worked about five or six days, 13,797.

MAGISTRATES :

— *Alleged appointment of, in furtherance of Electioneering Influence.*

Was made a deputy lieutenant as a reward for his services on the Liberal cause, *Brent*, 1246.—These services general, and not limited to any particular election, *ib.* 1246.—Matthews and the two Brooks' were made magistrates through the influence of Colonel Romilly, *Friend*, 7529–7530.—Witness's appointment wholly unexpected and unsolicited on his part, *Matthews*, 7580.—Had no communication with Colonel Romilly, nor with any other parties with reference to this appointment, did not solicit directly or indirectly, *ib.*—Is a Liberal, but not extreme, and is one of the party known as the Butter Market Troop, *ib.* 7587.

MARSH, EDWARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Was a voter in 1847 on Tory side, and he had 7l. from Oakenfull, 10,526–10,530.—Voted in 1852 for Butler Johnstone and Gipps, but had no money, 10,532, 10,533.—Gave in a list to Mr. Blinks of voters who wanted 10l. each for their votes, who took it up to the committee about four days previous to the election, and the day before election told him it was no go, so witness voted for his own party, 10,535–10,547.—There were ten or twelve at 10l., and John Hart Ratcliffe's name was in the list, 10,545–10,553.

MARSH, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a licensed victualler and 10*l.* householder and voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, 12,202–12,205.—Had no money for vote, but had 13*l.* from Mr. Bligh, which came from Cogger, 5*l.* of which witness paid to Mr. Sayer, 4*l.* to Bean, and the remaining 4*l.* he kept to himself, being part of an outstanding debt at Clinton's election in 1847, 12,206–12,225.—Voted in 1847 for Vance and Clinton, nothing for vote, 12,226–12,227.—Voted twice before 1847, and never had a farthing, 12,228.—In 1847 took the Bartons, father and son, freemen, up to the poll, and then to Bennett's, where they had 5*l.* each, 12,228–12,238.

MARSH, THOMAS. (*His examination resumed*).—Mr. Bennett did not give witness a sum of money in 1847 for his vote. Had 10*l.* of him, and paid 5*l.* each to two voters of the name of Barton, father and son, at Mr. Rutter's request, 13,630.—Had 13*l.* from Mr. Bennett in 1852, 4*l.* of which was for an outstanding debt, for an order received in 1847, 13,631, 13,632.—Received nothing for outstanding debt in 1847. Received money, only for these two men, 10*l.*; 5*l.* each, 13,633–13,635.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, 13,636.

MASTERS, Mr. Alderman WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—An active Blue man all his life, 3592.—Was on the committee for the Blues in 1837, 3593.—Mr. Pilcher paid witness 25*l.* for distinct and direct services rendered to Lord Albert Conyngham and time taken up therein, 3594–3597.—It is not likely all the committee were paid on same scale, as there were few persons in like situation, 3598.—Lord Albert acknowledged it was witness who had gained him his election. Assisted him in all ways, and was with him during the whole of the election, privately and publicly, 3600.—Applied for the money after the election, having spent so many days that could ill afford, 3601, 3602.—The amount was witness's naming; Lord Albert requested a sum to be named that would repay for the time spent, 3603, 3604.—Was in the corporation in 1837, 3605.—Witness is a landscape gardener and nurseryman, and time would have been fully occupied, and much more profitably, 3606, 3607.

MASTERS, EBENEZER. (*Analysis of his evidence*).—Is a weaver by trade, and a 10*l.* householder, 12,239–12,241.—Voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, and had 7*l.* from Cogger, but not for voting; witness had made up his mind to vote them long before that, 12,242–12,247.—The 7*l.* was a gift, because witness had let them into the secret that he intended to vote, 12,248.—Cogger said if witness told him he was going to vote for them he would do something for him, that was the English of it; but witness had made up his mind all along, 12,280–12,289.

MATTHEWS, Mr. DAVID. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a magistrate, appointed in 1852, among the last appointments made by the Whig party before going out, 7575–7579.—The appointment was unsought for, and to his surprise, 7580.—Never expressed dissatisfaction at being passed over, but had often publicly stated that there should be a more free diffusion of the honours of the city, 7581–7586.—The party with whom he acts is called the Butter Market Troop, 7586–7590.—4*l.* which passed through his hands was spent in printing, 7591.

MESSENGERS:—

The messengers are nearly all electors, *Aris*, 113; *Taylor*, 8565.—Thinks about fourteen or sixteen messengers were put on by the blues at the last election, *Aris*, 348.—Twenty-three messengers were employed at a cost of 11*l.* 5*s.*, *Cooper*, 755.—Engaged and paid between fifty and sixty persons as messengers for the Conservatives at the last election, *Taylor*, 8565.—Believes they were all electors, *ib.* 8568.—Paid them various sums from 10*s.* to 21*s.* each, *ib.* 8569.—About sixty-three persons were employed by the Liberal candidates as messengers at the general election of 1847, at an expense of 79*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, *Rutter*, 1642.—Many messengers have very arduous duties to perform, and some have none at all, *Aris*, 114.—Some had constant employment while others did little or nothing, but all were in attendance, ready to do any work required of them, *Taylor*, 8572.—Messengers do not forfeit their title to recommend for colour tickets in consequence of such appointment, *Aris*, 114.—Their votes always considered to go with the party by whom they are employed, *Taylor*, 8573.—This is distinctly

MESSENGERS—continued.

understood, and has been the practice in Canterbury for many years, *ib.* 8573.—Should not think of putting any messenger on who would have voted against them, *ib.* 8573.—More persons are put on as messengers than are actually required, as the means of securing their votes, *ib.* 8587.—This is done on both sides, *ib.* 8587.

MILLS, SOLOMON. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A freeman, and voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, 13,567–13,569.—No money for vote. Was sent for from Herne Bay, 13,570.—A sovereign was all to pay for the train, time here, two days, and getting home again, 13,571–13,573.—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, 13,575.—Was a messenger, and drew 16*s.* for that, 13,577–13,579.—Asked for a colour ticket, but never had one, 13,580.

MILLS, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A freeman, and voted this last election for Johnstone and Gipps, 13,860–13,862.—Had a colour ticket for brother; that was all, 13,865.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, 13,867.—Mr. Bennett never gave witness anything, 13,870.—Did not receive 4*l.* from Mr. Bennett in 1847, nor from Mr. Friend, 13,871–13,873.—Does not know any other William Mills a voter, 13,874.—Wife never received anything for witness, 13,875.—Never received any money at any election for voting, only colour tickets, 13,879.

MOORE, RICHARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A freeman and householder, 13,333.—Voted in 1847 for the Tory party, 13,334–13,335.—Found five sovereigns in his house about a fortnight after the election, 13,337.—Has no doubt it was for his vote, 13,338–13,339.—It was left there by Mr. Bennett. Voted at last election for the Tory party, and has done so for this forty years; no money, 13,341–13,343.

MORELAND, SILVESTER. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Voted at last election for Somerville and Romilly, but got no money, 14,531–14,535.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, received neither money nor colour tickets, 14,536–14,540.—Was employed as a messenger, for which received 1*l.* 4*s.*, 14,541–14,545.

MOUNT, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a freeman, and voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, for which he received 4*l.*; Mr. Cobb giving him 2*l.* and Mr. Jacobs a colour ticket, for which he had 2*l.*, 11,519–11,525.—Voted in 1852, and had 17*s.* for his vote, of which Mr. Pout gave him 10*s.*, 11,526–11,530.

MUNNS, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Has been a freeman of the city since the Reform Bill passed, but votes as a householder, 7965–7967.—Is a Red, and a carpenter by trade, 7968, 7969.—Knows Mr. Pout, who employed him at last election to secure voters, 7970–7973.—Keeps the Ethelbert public house, where a few voters came in, who got money for their votes, 7977–7993.—Received 90*l.* from Mr. Pout, which he very nearly spent, and kept the rest himself, 7984–7988.—Hands in a paper prepared from memory, except last item for 1*l.*, which he took from minutes of evidence taken before Committee of House of Commons, 7989–7998.—The first item is 80*l.* to the family of Styles', eight in number, at 10*l.* a head, paid to Thomas Styles the day after the election, 7999–8010.—The next item is 5*l.* to Mr. John Jennings, a bricklayer, who came down from London, and asked for that sum for loss of time and travelling expenses, 8011–8021.—Edward Hearnder received 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for his vote, 8022–8024.—Richard Cook swears he had a sovereign, though witness thinks he only gave him half a sovereign, which he asked as a loan and not for his vote, 8025–8032.—Knows nothing of his having got two colour tickets besides, 8033.—The remaining 1*l.* 10*s.* witness kept for expenses about the town, and he received no other remuneration, 8034–8039.—Was employed to bring up the Styles' family from being previously acquainted with them, and having brought them up at the election for Vance and Clinton in 1847, when there were nine in the family who received 90*l.*, 8040–8048.—Received 100*l.* at that election, and must have spent the remaining 10*l.* on votes, as he had nothing for himself, 8049–8059.—Has received nothing for trouble at last election, though he has been promised it, and gives up the expectation of it, 8060–8066.—Brought up no voters, and received no money for bribery, at either the

MUNNS, THOMAS—*continued.*

elections in 1841, 8067-8073.—Received the money in 1847 from Mr. Pout, and never had money at any other election, except at Lushington's first election, for refreshments for voters drawn from his house, 8074-8083.—Received no money for services in 1852, and had no agreement to that effect, 8084, 8085.—Heard the evidence of the last witness, the baker, and that of Blinks, and has heard that parties have been paid for such services, but though witness has frequently applied to Pout, both in 1852 and 1847, has got nothing either in malt or meal, or any other way, 8066-8101.—The Styles' make brooms, and earn a good deal of money—dare say average 15s. a week, 8102-8104.

MUNICIPAL CHARITIES:—

There are a great many charities in Canterbury, *Brent*, 1382.—They are under the management of trustees appointed by the Lord Chancellor, *ib.* 1384.—There are at present more Liberal trustees than Conservatives; at their first appointment, the numbers were about equal, *ib.* 1387, 1388; *Neame*, 3660.—The patronage well exercised and not prostituted to electioneering purposes, *Brent*, 1388, 1389.—Has been applied to by persons to participate in the charities, who have grounded their petition upon their politics, and as being of the same party as witness, but he has always said, that politics should not influence him in disposing of his patronage, *Neame*, 3660.—Thinks the patronage very fairly distributed by the trustees generally, *ib.* 3660.—In canvassing, may have promised voters who have asked for it, to get them Lovejoy's Charity, which is 10s. at Christmas, *Brent*, 1380.—Has probably done this at every election on which he has canvassed, except the elections of 1850 and 1852, *ib.* 1350-1355.—These inducements necessarily tend to corrupt the voter, *ib.* 1356.—There are nearly 600 to be given away of different charities, and some of them are placed at their disposal for electioneering purposes, *ib.* 1357.

MUTTON, Mr. BENJAMIN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A leather merchant, freeman, and householder, 3967-3969.—Has been a voter for Canterbury twenty-one years, but took no active part further than voting, and occasionally by soliciting to canvass a party, nothing further, 3970-3977.—In 1847 had 5*l.* from Mr. Rutter, 3976.—Thomas Taylor applied to witness to get the money promised him during the election; witness met Mr. Rutter in High Street, and he gave the money which witness paid over to Mr. Taylor, who lives in Abbott's Place, 3977-3979. He is witness's brother-in-law, and said it was for his vote, 3980-3982.—Never was engaged in a transaction of the kind either before or since, 3983-3984.

MUTTON, Mr. BENJAMIN. (*Examination resumed.*)—In 1847 went with Mr. Ward to canvass Taylor, who refused to vote unless he had 5*l.*; Mr. Ward said it would be all right if he voted for Smythe and Conyngham; transmitted 5*l.* to him, which witness received from Mr. Rutter, and not from Mr. Ward, 8673-8679.—Did not hear Mr. Ward's evidence, 8680.

MUTTON, Mr. (*Recalled.*)—Wishes it to be understood that witness had never bribed any one in his life, 8694, 8695.

MUTTON, BENJAMIN. (*Second examination.*)—Since last examination has seen Taylor, and has ascertained that it was 6*l.* instead of 5*l.*, which he received from Mr. Rutter to give to witness, 11,433-11,440.

NATHAN, MOSES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted for Conyngham and Smythe in 1847, and received 5*l.* by instalments for his vote from Mr. Jacobs, 11,491-11,495.—Thinks he voted in 1852 for Somerville and Romilly, but had no money for his vote from any one, 11,496-11,500.

NEAME, Mr. Alderman GEORGE. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—An alderman of the corporation, 3626.—Retired from business altogether, 3627.—Has been a voter for Canterbury nearly forty years, and taken an active part in the elections during that period, at least as far as canvassing, 3628-3629.—Canvassed on the Blue side in 1841, and acted with the committee of Mr. Heniker Wilson, 3630-3633.—Had nothing to do with money at any time, and not a shilling was spent with witness's knowledge for the purpose of bribery, 3634, 3635.—A great number of colour tickets were given

NEAME, Mr. Alderman GEORGE—*continued.*

away at that election by both parties, but witness had nothing to do with them, 3636-3638.—In the general election of 1841 took no active part, 3639.—In the election of 1847, when Lord Albert was returned without opposition, witness did nothing more than canvass with him; took no part in the financial department, 3643, 3644.—In the general election of 1847 was a member of committee and canvassed, but had nothing to do with the money, 3645-3647.—Heard there were a great number of colour tickets issued, but always objected to them, and never recommended their use, 3648.—Do not know of any money being expended at that election for bribery, 3649.—Never heard the amounts paid by the two candidates for that election until to-day, 3650.—In 1850 canvassed the city almost throughout with Colonel Romilly, 3651-3652.—At the general election of 1852, when Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly were candidates, witness was mayor, and took no part. The sheriff is the returning officer, 3653, 3654.—In all elections in which he has taken part no knowledge of any sums being given for direct bribery, 3655.—Witness is one of the charity trustees appointed by the Lord Chancellor under the Municipal Incorporation Act, 3656. In the administration of those charities has not been at all influenced by political feeling as regards the granting of applications to persons, 3657.—The charity trustees when originally appointed consisted of an equal number of both political parties, but from deaths and other causes the Liberal portion of the charity trustees is now the largest, 3658, 3659.—Does not think the charity trustees are much influenced by political feeling in the dispensation of their charities; they are very unanimous in all their elections, 3660.—Never spent a farthing in any shape for elections or political purposes, 3661.—As charity trustee, if any person recommended a deserving object should not inquire his motive, so should not know if any corruption of that sort was practised between canvasser and voter.

NEAME, Mr. Alderman. (*Second Examination.*)—The charge made by Friend of bribing a dead man called Hancock with 9*l.* is false, and that person is the last in whose hands witness would have trusted money, 7592-7595.—Never recollects bribing any one, 7596.—Knows a voter of the name of Hancock, 7600.—Mr. Friend was formerly an auctioneer, and sold a quantity of casks for witness, but never brought the money, 7601-7605.—Has always been on the blue side, and voted for Mr. Lushington in 1814 and 1818, but not in 1812, 7606-7608.

NICHOLSON, EDWARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a lay clerk in the cathedral, a freeman, and a householder, 13,344-13,346.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, had 5*l.* from Bennett for vote, 13,347-13,350.—Did not vote at the last election, 13,351.

NORLEY, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted at last election for Romilly and Somerville, 14,759-14,761.—Had no money; but as a messenger, for services performed, received 10s., 14,762-14,765.—In 1847 voted for Smythe and Conyngham, 14,766.—Was employed as a messenger for three days, for which received 15s., 14,767-14,770.

NUTT, Mr. JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is the town clerk of Canterbury, 1.—Only freemen, and men holding household suffrage granted by the Reform Act, have the right of voting, 2-4.—Two lists are made out; one by the parish officers of the different parishes for 10*l.* householders, and the other by the town clerk, which is given to the sheriff of the city, 5, 6.—A true printed copy, from the last day of November 1850 to the first day of December 1851, handed in, also a revised list of the freemen of 1851 and 1852, 7, 8.—The number of registered freemen is 953, 9-13.—The list contains all the freemen, whether householders or not householders, but it occasionally happens a man might be put upon the list in respect of two qualifications; his name might appear twice in witness's list and once in the parish list; but cannot say how often that occurs, 14-18.—The last election was in July last. Thinks the previous one was either in December 1849, or December 1850, but does not recollect exactly, 19, 20.—The candidates were the Honourable Mr. Johnstone, Sir William Somerville, Colonel Romilly, the Honourable Mr. Smythe, and Mr. Gipps, 21.—It was a by-election, occasioned by Lord Albert Conyngham being raised to the peerage,

NUTT, MR. JOHN—continued.

and Colonel Romilly was returned, 22-27.—Lord Albert Conyngham and the Honourable Mr. Smythe had been elected at the general election in 1847, 28.—The election immediately preceding that was a contested election; the by or single-handed election was not. Mr. Vance was here, but went away on the day of the nomination, 29-37.

NYE, RICHARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Not a freeman; is a householder, and voted in 1847 for Lord Conyngham and Mr. Smythe, 13,995-13,998.—Voted on that understanding and got the 5*l.* from Mr. Laming, 14,003-14,005.—He gave it witness himself; there was no one else in the room but Laming's wife and daughter, 14,006. [John Laming would not deny Nye's statement, but cannot recollect it, 14,007.—Under impression some one else paid him, 14,008.]

OUT VOTERS :—

Particulars of the bribery of an out voter, living at Maidstone, but who had not been away from Canterbury long enough to be struck off the list of voters, *Saunders*, 3247.—The expenses of the out voters in the blue interest, at the election of 1847, about 30*l.*, *Brent*, 997.

PAGET, JOHN, The Honourable. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Accompanied Colonel Romilly to Canterbury in 1850, as a personal friend, 11,204, 11,205.—Corroborates Colonel Romilly's evidence as to Mr. Vance's retirement, 11,207-11,210.—Remembers most distinctly the determination expressed by Colonel Romilly to have nothing whatever to do with illegal practices, 11,211.

PAGE, HENRY JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A householder, and voted at last election for Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville, and had no money, 10,695-10,698.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, and had 6*l.* from Kelson, not 10*l.*; never told Kelson that the blues had promised 8*l.*, 10,699-10,720.

PAGE, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, and voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, 13,813-13,815.—Was never spoken to about vote, 13,817.—Got no money, 13,818.—Voted at the election of 1847 for Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe, 13,819.—Got nothing then; never got any money for his vote, 13,820, 13,821.—Had two colour tickets at last election, one for son and one for self, and same at previous election from Mr. Smith, the coachmaker, 13,823, 13,824.—Had the orders for them up in the committee: do not know the gentleman, 13,825-13,826.—Knows Mr. Blinks, but nothing of him; no conversation, 13,827, 13,828.—For colour tickets, we had 10*s.* each, 13,829.

PAID AGENTS. (See Agents).

PALMER, WILLIAM STAINES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted in 1847 for Smythe and Conyngham, 12,997-12,999.—Had no money for his vote, but received 1*l.* at one time, and 1*l.* at another, from William Sharp, 13,000-13,005.—Had always voted on the Tory side, 13,006.—Voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps; Mr. Sharp gave him, a day or so before polling day, a sovereign to go and smoke his pipe, 13,007-13,013.—Does not think he had 1*l.* after the last election, but had usually 1*l.* a week as long as the election lasted, 13,014-13,016.—Had 1*l.* for smoking his pipe in 1841; usually got a sovereign at a time, often wanted one when he could not get it, 13,017-13,020.

PALMER, THOMAS HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, and voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, 13,903-13,905.—Had 1*l.* for two colour tickets, 13,908.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, 13,912.

PALMER, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, and voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, 13,843-13,845.—Had 1*l.* as a messenger for four days, 13,846-13,848.—Voted in 1852 for the Tory party, 13,853.—Had two colour tickets, for which witness received 10*s.* each, 13,856-13,859.

PALMER, GEORGE. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, and voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, 14,555-14,557.—Had 16*s.* as a messenger for two days, 14,558-14,560.—Did not vote in 1847, 14,561.

PAPERS, ACCOUNTS, AND DOCUMENTS, produced by witnesses and delivered up to the Commissioners. (*See Accounts, Documents, Papers, &c.*)

PARISHES :—

—List of, within the Parliamentary Borough.

Within the City :—

All Saints.
St. Alphage.
St. Andrew.
St. Mary Breadman.
St. Mary Breadman.
St. George the Martyr
St. Mary Magdalen.
St. Margaret.
St. Martin.
St. Mildred.
Northgate.
St. Paul.
St. Peter.
Holy Cross, Westgate.

—List of, within the City, but without the Parliamentary Borough :—

Archbishop's Palace.
Christchurch.
St. Dunstons.
Ville of St. Gregory.
St. Stephens.
Nackington.
Borough of Staplegate.
Thennington.
Holy Cross, Westgate Without.

PARLIAMENTARY AGENTS. (See Agents).

PARNELL, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a voter, but not a freeman, 14,608, 14,609.—Did not vote at last election, 14,610.—Voted in 1847 for Lord Albert and Mr. Smythe, 14,612, 14,613.—Was a messenger, and received 1*l.* 4*s.* for running about, 14,614-14,617.

PARREN, HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Lives in Northgate Street, Whitstable, and voted at last election for Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly; had no money for vote, 12,349-12,353.—In 1847 voted for Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe, 12,354-12,355.—No money for vote then either; received 7*l.* from Mr. Jacobs about eight or ten days after the election, 3*l.* 10*s.* of which was given to witness's aunt, and 3*l.* 10*s.* to sister as payment of their outstanding bill for twelve dozen colourmen's bows made for Henniker Wilson's election, of which witness received a pound from his aunt, and his brother had a pound from sister about a week after they had been paid, 12,356-12,360.—The order was for twelve dozen bows at 2*s.* a dozen for making them, and the ribbons being furnished extra, and there was a second order with some ribbons to convert into three dozen bows, 12,361-12,363.—Sister's account was 16*l.* 16*s.*, and aunt's 7*l.* 2*s.*, in liquidation of which they received 2*l.* from Davey; so that there was 14*l.* 16*s.* due to sister, and 5*l.* 2*s.* to aunt, 12,364-12,366.—Witness is shopman to Mr. Jacobs, and mentioned to him that he would vote if he was asked, and then asked him to intercede and get this money which sister and aunt were robbed of, 12,367-12,377.

PARREN, SAMUEL. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps. Had no money for vote, 12,378-12,381.—In 1847 witness voted only for Lord Albert Conyngham; had nothing then either, 12,382-12,386.—Had 3*l.* 10*s.* from his brother to give to sisters for some ribbons made up at Henniker Wilson's election, 12,387.—Was surprised when it was brought to witness, about ten days after election, to see it come, it had been so long of coming, 12,389. Did not know it was to come; the bill was acknowledged by William Davey's bringing the 2*l.*, 12,390.—Witness advanced his sister 38*s.* for the ribbons to make bows for Henniker Wilson's election in 1841, 12,391-12,393.—Paid her the whole of the 3*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, and she offered back 38*s.*, but witness said he would be content with 1*l.* and that was taken in repayment of the money advanced to her in 1841, 12,394-12,397.—The 3*l.* 10*s.* was not given, neither was it received

PARRIN, SAMUEL—continued.

in consideration of a promise witness had given of his vote; promised no one; the 3*l.* 10*s.* had nothing to do with vote, 12,398–12,399.—Did not know, previous to voting, that witness was to receive any money for his sister, and had no expectation, 12,400–12,402.—Voted for Johnstone and Gipps at last election, 12,403.—Did not complain to blue party that witness had been obliged to vote red by his master; such was not the case, voted for the men, not the colours, 12,405–12,408.

PARSONS, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, and voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, and had 5*l.* from Kelson for vote, 10,611–10,617.

PARSONS, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, and voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, and had 5*l.* from Kelson for vote, 10,621–10,624.

PARSONS, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, 13,906.—Did not vote at last election, 13,957.—Mr. Blinks sent to ask if witness meant to have his name put down in his list, 13,958.—Sent the message by witness's brother, who is mentioned as having received 10*s.* 6*d.*; he worked for Mr. Blinks, 13,959, 13,960.—Told brother witness's name might be put down if he liked, 13,962.—5*l.* 10*s.* was the sum named. When the list was given in it was said Mr. Blinks was not authorised. Mr. Blinks told witness's brother that Gipps and Johnstone's committee would not give the money, 13,964–13,968.—If they had given the money, would have gone and voted; was offered 5*l.* once before, and boldly refused, but circumstances are altered now, 13,970.—Voted in 1847 for Vance and Clinton, 13,972, 13,973.—Got no money, 13,974.—Always voted independent, but free trade coming into operation made the thing different. Wished to withhold vote, as trade was reduced, and might have given offence to some one, 13,976–13,978.—Should have given vote for 5*l.* 10*s.* 13,979.—Was better off in 1847 than in 1852, and could resist the temptation of a bribe, 13,982.

PARSONS, GEORGE. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A householder; voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, 14,044–14,046.—Received half a sovereign from Mr. Taylor, 14,047.—Was in the service of Mr. Blinks; arrangements with him as to vote, &c., 14,053–14,071.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, and had 6*l.* of a Mr. Pilcher, a stranger to witness, 14,072–14,076.—Voted at previous elections, 14,082.—In 1841 voted for Smythe and Bradshaw; had 5*l.*, a leg of mutton, some ribs of beef, and some suet from Mr. Henniker Wilson. Arrangements made therefor with Mr. Grace, a leather cutter, who was on Blue side, 14,083–14,100.—Had witness voted for Mr. Wilson he would have got another 5*l.* and a bottle of wine, which was offered him by Mr. Sharpe, of the Castle, 14,101–14,109.—Got nothing from Mr. Smythe's friends, 14,110, 14,111.—Received the 5*l.* from Mr. Henniker Wilson, having heard that party never bribed, and wishing to ascertain whether they did or not, and endeavoured (notwithstanding that curiosity was satisfied) to get the other 5*l.*, having determined to pocket as much as possible, 14,113–14,116.—The receipt of the first 5*l.*, &c., has been the town talk, 14,118.—Voted in 1847 at the general election, 14,117.—In the general election of 1841 voted for Bradshaw and Smythe, 14,119.—Had 6*l.* for vote then, 14,120.—Mr. Pilcher paid him; did not know him, but asked his name, 14,121.—In 1847, when Bradshaw and Smythe were the candidates on one side, and Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Hodges on the other, the general election which took place a short time after the single-handed election, witness voted for Bradshaw and Smythe, 14,123.—Had nothing for vote, 14,124.—Always voted Red before 1847, and never before received money for vote, 14,125, 14,126.

PATRONAGE. (*See Government Situations and Municipal Charities.*)

PAYMENTS TO VOTERS :—

- I. For actual services. (*See Employment of Voters.*)
- II. For nominal services. (*See Agents, Bribery, and Colour Tickets.*)
- III. For travelling expenses. (*See Travelling Expenses.*)
- IV. For loss of time. (*See Loss of Time and Travelling Expenses.*)

PENTECOST, JOSEPH. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A licensed victualler and householder, and voted at last election for Gipps and Johnstone, 11,122–11,125.—No money for vote, 11,126.—Voted in 1847 for Smythe and Lord Albert Conyngham; had 3*l.* 10*s.* for three days' work with horse, 11,127–11,133.—Had 25*s.* last year for fetching voters with a horse and waggon, 11,134–11,136.—Was employed by Mr. Jacobs in 1847; he gave nothing for vote then, 11,138.

PETITIONS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS :—

—I. *Against Messrs. Gipps and Bradshaw's Return in 1852.*

Destroyed the accounts of the expenditure by Gipps and Bradshaw, from prudential motives after the presentation of the petition, *Pout*, 4260, 4261–4267.—Had authority from Mr. Kingsford to destroy these papers, *ib.* 4269.—The defence of the petition intrusted to Mr. Brown, a Parliamentary agent, and Mr. Kingsford, *Johnstone*, 2632.

—II. *Against Lord Albert Conyngham's Return in 1837.*

Mr. Gipps petitioned against Lord Albert Conyngham's return, but afterwards withdrew it, *Brent*, 1343.

—III. *Against Mr. Villiers' Return in 1835.*

Mr. Lushington petitioned against Mr. Villiers' return; Mr. Villiers was unseated on a scrutiny, *Brent*, 1338.

PHILLPOTT, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman; voted on the Blue side, and had 4*l.* for his vote from Thomas Mullett Beer, and thinks he recommended some one for colour tickets; voted last year, no money at any time but 1847, 12,727–12,735.

PICKERING, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, 13,269–13,271.—Two colour tickets; received the 10*s.*, for one brother had the other, 14,273–14,277.—Received 1*s.* 6*d.* as a messenger, but did no work, 14,278–14,281.—Had no vote in 1847, 14,282.

PIERCE, EDWARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A fish dealer and a freeman, and had a vote at last election; received 12*s.* 6*d.* from Taylor for being a messenger, but did no work; recommended a cousin called Wilson, whom he owed 6*s.* 6*d.*, for a colour ticket worth 10*s.*, 10,931–10,960.—Voted in 1847 for Vance and Clinton, and had four sovereigns from Mr. Friend, 10,939–10,945.

PIERCE, EDWARD. (*Examination resumed.*)—A freeman and voted in 1847 for Vance and Clinton, 13,363–13,365.—Had four sovereigns from Mr. Friend for his vote, 13,366–13,367.—Nothing from Mr. Bennett, 13,368.—Voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, but had no money, 13,369–13,372.—Got two colour tickets, and was also a messenger, for which witness received 12*s.* 6*d.*, 13,373–13,376.—Bribed no one, and had no money for the purpose of bribing in 1847, 13,347–13,348.

"PINKS :—"

The colour adopted by Mr. Smythe, indicating an intermediate or independent position between the reds and blues, *Aris*, 70 (*see also colours of Candidates.*)

PITTOCK, HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, and voted last year for Johnstone and Gipps, receiving 4*l.* from Friend, 10,978–10,983.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, and had 5*l.* from Mr. Goodwin, 10,984–10,988.—Fetched Barber to Goodwin on the polling morning, who went in doors and saw Goodwin, and afterwards polled; but witness does not know whether he received any money for his vote, 10,993–10,999.

PILCHER, MR. RICHARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Steward of Lady Conyngham at Bifrons, 2827.—Has occupied that situation since the purchase of the estate in 1830, 2828.—Connected in a humble way with the elections of Canterbury since 1818, 2829.—After Lord Conyngham purchased Bifrons witness came into more intimate connexion with the electors, being appointed to receive monies, and pay away to certain agents, 2830.—In 1835 was the first occasion, 2831.—The candidates at that election being Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Villiers on Liberal interest, and

PILCHER, Mr. RICHARD—*continued.*

Mr. Lushington on Tory, 2832-2837.—Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Villiers were returned, but return being disputed, Mr. Lushington eventually succeeded to the seat on petition. Mr. F. Villiers, who afterwards stood for Sudbury, losing his seat, 2838-2841.—The monies then expended by Lord Albert passed through witness's hands, 2842.—Witness here gave in the accounts and details of all expenditure, 2843.—The expenditure for the election alone, and six months' previous canvass, was 1,400*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; that sum represented the expenses of Lord Conyngham alone. Mr. Villiers paid 122*l.* or 124*l.* as his share of the colourmen's tickets; but he had no knowledge what further expenses he had, as they had separate committees, 2844-2851.—The monies came to witness in January 1835. Two five hundreds, the 7th and 12th, from London, through Denison, the banker's (the late Mr. Denison was Lady Conyngham's brother); then there was a trifling sum of 1*l.* 19*s.*, and cash and bills 398*l.*, making the exact sum of 1,400*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* received by witness, and accounted for, (*the witness handed in a small book with marble-paper covers, containing every detail*), 2852-2856.—The account shows to whom that money was paid, 2857.—Mr. Birch was the person through whose hands the money principally passed, and witness paid some things himself, 2858-2860.—Mr. Penny was employed as clerk, and made up that book. Witness recollects being with Mr. Birch, and paying the colourmen at his house, 2861.—There were 320 colourmen at that election, at 5*s.* a day each, 320*l.*; there being two days polling, one nomination, and one day declaration. Mr. Birch was the principal person; see entries, "Cash to Mr. Birch," and so on, three sums of 148*l.*, 2862.—There were no payments as bribery—payments made to men of 5*l.* and 6*l.*—never thought of such a thing in those days, 2863-2868.—The next election was 1837, 2869.—The candidates then were Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Gipps, 2870.—Lord Albert and Mr. Bradshaw were returned, 2871.—Witness did not have the management of Lord Albert's expenditure, as it was a joint concern; Mr. Birch kept the books. Has merely a rough memorandum, copied from Birch's account, and as near as he can make out it was 1,212*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* Witness received 721*l.* in two sums from Denison's as part payment of the 1,212*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, 2,872.—The two parties coalesced as far as expenses went on that occasion, but how far the accounts were blended witness does not know, 2873.—Mere supposition on witness's part that Mr. Villiers contributed; he had no regular committee, and not supposed to be a man of much means; but concludes it could come from no one else, 2874-2882.—Mr. Villiers in those days was an extreme Radical, 2883, 2884.—Does not know how much in 1837 went for colour tickets. Mr. Birch paid the colourmen. Witness reads a short abstract accounting for the sum of 1,212*l.* The accounts went to London to be audited before the money was remitted, 2885.—A certain sum was sent to pay those things that could not be put off, 2886.—Knew of no money payments distinct from those colour tickets to parties for their votes, 2889.—The next election witness was engaged in was in 1847, 2891.—Had nothing to do with 1841, 2892.—Did not come into Canterbury at any other election, 2893, 2894.—The account of 1837 was prepared by witness's boy. Explanation thereof, 2895, 2896.—Lord A. Conyngham resigned his seat on a matter of feeling, besides ill health, and did not again solicit the suffrages of the electors of Canterbury until 1847, 2898, 2901.—No one who had the Bifrons interest at their disposal came forward in that interval, 2902.—Mr. Heniker Wilson came, but he was a most indifferent person as regards Bifrons, and they took no part in it that witness is aware of, 2903.—No money passed through witness's hands with reference to any election between 1837 and 1847, except certain annual subscriptions Lord Albert used to pay, merely as a resident, 2904, 2905.—In 1847 Lord Albert was the only candidate; Mr. Gipps prepared for a contest, and the expenses incurred thereby for bandsmen, nomination-day, &c., were 502*l.*—about a third of the former elections, 2906, 2907.—For account of how that sum was disbursed, witness refers to a statement made at the time, and in the handwriting of his youngest daughter, 2908-2910.—The colourmen were employed merely to celebrate the thing; a little show on nomination-day, &c., 2911.—Colour tickets were wholly irrespective of colours, or the men who carried them, 2912.—The colour tickets in this uncontested election were very trifling, 2914.—

PILCHER, Mr. RICHARD—*continued.*

In March had two remittances of 250*l.* each, leaving a balance due of 2*l.*, 2917.—These remittances came invariably through Denison's house, 2918.—The next was the general election in 1847, 2919.—A severe contest, Conyngham and Smythe being returned, 2921-2923.—That election being a joint election, everything was conducted by Mr. Rutter. Witness merely represented Lord Albert, but received remittances in part payment of the expenditure, 800*l.*, in three sums from Denison's, 2924, 2925.—Witness concludes he must have paid that 800*l.* to Mr. Rutter, but has no documents. Rutter's accounts were sent to town to be audited by Mr. Benbow, 2926.—Firmly believes Mr. Smythe paid an equal amount of the expenses, 2927.—There was some very improper expenditure: at the close the contest was nearly lost, and report reached us that the opposite party were having recourse to bribery, 2928-2934.—List sent in by Mr. Jacobs of 10 or 12 voters who would not poll under 2*l.*, 3*l.*, 4*l.*, and some 5*l.*: thinks the gross sum was 35*l.*, which witness paid Mr. Jacobs for their votes, 2935-2938.—Cannot give the names of any of the parties; Mr. Jacobs managed it, and he has left Canterbury many years, 2939-2941.—Recollects one other instance, in which Mr. Brown, a leather-cutter, sent to witness to say a voter of the name of Reed would not go to the poll unless he received 5*l.*, and through Mr. Brown it was handed to voter, 2942, 2943.—Reed is in town, and the only one whose name witness can call to mind to whom he ever paid a farthing in that shape, 2945.—This 5*l.* was given to Brown with a perfect knowledge it was to buy Reed's vote, 2946.—Brown is dead, 2947.—Except these cases at general election of 1847 witness is not aware at any previous elections of similar practices having been had recourse to by his party, 2948, 2949. In September, 1837, after election in July, Mr. Masters, on the part of the others of the committee, called upon witness for 25*l.*, nominally to wind up affairs, but never knew for what purpose. That is the only mysterious item appearing in witness's accounts for which no voucher was received, 2950-2954.—Mr. Masters is in Canterbury, and can tell how the money was applied, 2955-2957.—That is the only sum kept secret from witness; everything was perfectly open in committee-room, 2958-2960.—Is not aware of any other instance, except those witness has stated, in which bribery was practised by his party, 2961-2964.—No further information with reference to general election in 1847, 2965.—Lord Albert did not appear after that as a candidate, 2966.—He was then returned, 2967.—Lord Albert Conyngham was elevated to the peerage in 1850, 2968, 2969.—When Colonel Romilly came down, met him at the Fountain with his friends, and gave him a note from the Marchioness, inviting him to Bifrons out of courtesy, and witness was also desired to offer his services, and assist him in any fair way, 2970, 2971.—Witness's services were not required, and he gave no assistance, there being no contest, 2972, 2973.—Saw Mr. Vance only at the hustings and in town; did not know him, and had no interview with him, or any one on his behalf, 2974-2977.—Never heard a report that Mr. Vance had been bought off until the last two or three days, 2978.—Knew nothing in 1850 of witness's own knowledge beyond that of inviting Colonel Romilly to Bifrons, 2979.—In 1852 the candidates were Mr. Gipps, Mr. Butler Johnstone, Sir William Somerville, Colonel Romilly, and Mr. Smythe, 2983.—Sir William Somerville is Lady Conyngham's son-in-law, 2984.—He resided at the Fountain with his daughter. He merely went to Bifrons as a visitor, 2985.—Was informed in committee-room, by Mr. Taylor, the clerk, that the opposite party had commenced giving out messengers' tickets, and begun their old practices, and informed Sir William of the matter, 2987.—Messengers' tickets are different from colour tickets, 2988.—Explanation thereof, 2989.—Construed bribery in Mr. Strutt's case, if they happened to be freemen, 2990.—The issuing of twelve tickets would forfeit the election, and was merely a commencement to other proceedings, giving out colourmen's tickets, &c., 2991-2994.—The only persons who had tickets for which they were expected to do no duty were the colourmen. Witness's book shows about ten or a dozen messengers; those were thought absolutely necessary, 2996.—Sir William Somerville's expenditure must have been very trifling, 2997.—Does not know anything about financial arrangements of this election, 2998.—Merely canvassed ten or twelve out-dwellers in south-east of Canterbury. Canvassing expenses about 2*l.*, 2999.—

PILCHER, Mr. RICHARD—*continued*.

Does not know Busher, 3001.—Knows Mr. Balcock at St. Martin's Hill, generally supported Lord A. Conyngham, 3002-3006.—Lord Albert procured his son a situation as tide-waiter at Gravesend in 1847, which he still holds, worth about 70*l.* or 80*l.* a year, 3010-3014.—Balcock's father keeps a public house in Canterbury, 3015, 3016.—It was decidedly worth the son's acceptance, 3017, 3018.—Balcock voted for Lord A. Conyngham in 1847. Witness recommended Young Balcock to Lord A. Conyngham, 3021-3028.—Had no communication with Mr. Brent on the subject, 3029.—There was a disposition to serve Balcock like every other person, 3030.—Witness being referred to the 1837 account which he gave in evidence, cannot explain a sum of 29*l.* 14*s.* to Messrs. Sharp and Alderman Cooper, 3031.—C. Martin occurs twice; he was a draper: that must have been for flags and bows. It is printing and stationery, 3032-3035.—Witness explains a number of entries in the 1837 account for sums of money received and paid, 3036-3048.—Knows a little of James Kelson, 3049.—Did not know he had absconded until witness heard he did not appear in London, 3050, 3051.—Mr. Balcock is a very respectable person in his way, 3052.—Has always been a supporter of the Blue interest in Canterbury, 3053.—Had some conversation with Sir William Somerville in 1852, when he stated he would not be guilty of bribery in any shape, 3054, 3055.—There was 168*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* expended under the head of entertainments in the election of 1835. Various items thereof explained, 3056-3058.—There was no monies expended in 1837, when Lord Albert stood again, either in the shape of treating or entertainments. The gentlemen used to meet at the Lion, and pay for their own dinners, 3059, 3060.—Never heard of money being found for Lord T. Clinton in 1847 by the Marchioness, 3063, 3064.—Nor for Colonel Romilly in 1850, 3066; or for any purpose connected with the election, 3067.

PILCHER, Mr. RICHARD. (*Second examination*).—Stated when last here that he had given some accounts to Mr. Rutter, and gave the Commissioners the names of parties to whom he had paid money, 9532, 9533.—There being certain names in the accounts rendered by witness to Mr. Rutter, not mentioned in that list, explains that George Barber received 1*l.* for a back account owing by the Blue party at a former election, but not by the Marchioness of Conyngham or Lord Albert, 9534-9540.—Edward Keeler came down from London to vote, and received 5*l.* for his expenses, 9541-9549.—James Sheath, a little farmer, after voting pleaded poverty, when witness gave him 1*l.* on that score, 9550-9553.—The 2*l.* given to Smithson of Kingston was for four colour tickets, 9554-9556.—The originals of witness's accounts to Mr. Rutter being handed to him, he perceives that Keeler had only 30*s.* instead of 5*l.*, but cannot explain the meaning of "Smith, four tickets," 9556-9561.—As to "R. Beard, say 1*l.* 15*s.*," as did not see him; thinks that it was a contingency to be kept back to be paid for Beard's expenses in coming from Herne Bay, 9562-9566.—With respect to the note about giving Mr. Richard Beard 2*l.*, that was for expenses incurred in the canvass down there, and the 1*l.* 15*s.* was extra, but not for his vote, 9567-9569.—Has no recollection of giving William Brown, of Barham, 5*l.*, 9570.—Did not say the letter about Beard was written after the election; and as to the 5*l.* to Brown, cannot account for it, not having given him more than half a sovereign, 9571, 9572.—Never paid him 5*l.*, and wishes a brother of his, whom witness was told the other day used to manage him, would come and refresh witness's memory; but does not recollect paying the brother, 9573-9582.—Up to 1847, the system on their side had been to avoid bribery, but when Mr. Smythe joined them and brought over certain parties, finding that the other parties were bribing, bribery was taken up in their own defence, 9583, 9589.—The bribing commenced with Mr. Villiers, a Liberal, coming down and beating Mr. Lushington in votes on the first day's election, 9590-9593.—That was in 1835, and in 1847 the Conservatives tried to make up their lee-way, 9594-9597.—William Henry Stone, of Barham, was very much afflicted for a year or two, and 5*l.* was given him on the score of charity, 9598-9600.—Never went canvassing a man promising a sovereign, as his situation would have been in danger if he had compromised Lord Albert, or the party, in any way, 9601.—Has heard witnesses say that bribery is of more ancient date in Canterbury than 1835, but never

PILCHER, Mr. RICHARD—*continued*.

knew of a shilling being given in those days, 9602-9605.—Never heard of bribing among the Liberals before 1847, and says decidedly that Lord Albert's party first began to bribe them, 9606-9610.—The Marchioness of Conyngham never gave a farthing to be laid out in bribery, and doubts whether she ever paid a farthing at those elections, 9611.—Money paid after the election was never promised before it, 9612.—Did not mean to say the letter to Mr. Rutter about Beard was written previous to the election, 9613-9616.—The money was paid for expenses, 9617.—Gave Richard Beard, Northgate, 2*l.* or 2*l.* 10*s.* for expenses he was out of pocket, canvassing, 9619-9622.

PLUMMER, Mr. Alderman WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Was called the deputy chairman of the Liberal committee; never acted as such; it was a mere nominal committee, 2036, 2037.—At the election of 1847 witness acquiesced at the meeting of the committee in passing the bills, 2040.—Was aware that many of the accounts rendered were sums paid in bribery, 2041.—But not previously to the bills having been brought in that sums of money were passing through the committee for the purpose of bribery, 2042.—Only knew it from the bills, 2045.—Never saw the colour tickets, and was not aware that applications were made for them, 2046, 2047.—At all the elections has taken an active part in canvassing, avoiding committee rooms; does not recollect ever to have seen a recommendation brought, and no tickets before Saturday, 2049.—Never promised or gave anything for a vote, 2050-2052.

PLUMMER, Mr. Alderman. (*Examination resumed*).—Being shown canvassing book for 1850, does not know whether C. Martin on that occasion promised to vote for Colonel Romilly; never saw the book before; knows nothing about it; should say it is in Mr. Aris's handwriting, 2061-2067.—Thinks the canvass in 1850 lasted a week, 2068.—Did not begin before Colonel Romilly came down, 2069.—It went on all the time Colonel Romilly was here, 2070.—Does not know whether the book is a complete list or not, 2071.

PLUMMER, Mr. Alderman. (*Examination resumed*).—Is in possession of no books or papers whatever connected with the canvass of 1850; never had any, 2096-2099.—Although witness attended the meeting in 1847, where the bills were passed, and the list of bribed persons produced, he objected most strongly to the whole proceedings. Was not aware previously that bribery proceedings had taken place. Was requested afterwards by Alderman Brent to attend the committee for a similar purpose, but when he told witness it was intended to pass the sheriff's bill witness said it was impossible; he could be of no use, as he never would consent to the passing of the sheriff's bill, 2100.—It was about three times the amount which was thought proper, 2101.—Has been connected with election proceedings in Canterbury since 1835. Knew of these things going on all this time, but was not astonished, 2104-2107.—Never consented to giving the colourmen money, 2108.—But could not stop it alone, 2110.—Has been a party to inducing people to vote, 2111.—Few persons asked witness for colour tickets, 2112.—As an individual could not stop the passing of these bills in 1847, 2113.—Was the only person who objected, 2114.—Never had an opportunity of objecting to the system of colour tickets. Never saw any accounts of it before, although witness knew they were given, 2115, 2116.

PLUMMER, Mr. Alderman. (*Second Examination*).—The accusation of Friend against witness's late brother of delivering money openly in the committee room for bribery has never heard of, neither was his brother chairman of any committee in 1837, 7609, 7610.

POLL BOOKS:—

Produces the poll book of 1847, and explains the marks against the names of the voters, *Rutter*, 1722.

POLL CLERKS:—

70*l.* paid for poll clerks by the Conservative candidates at the last election, *Taylor*, 8609.

POLLING PLACES:—

There are seven polling places in the borough, *Brent*, 1003.

PONTON, GEORGE. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a householder, not a freeman, 14,744, 14,745.—Voted in 1852 for Romilly and Somerville, 14,746, 14,747.—Was employed as messenger, for which had 5s. a day, for two days, 14,748–14,751.—Voted in 1847 for Smythe and Conyngham, 14,752, 14,753.—Received 1l. 5s., as a messenger for five days, 14,754–14,757.

POUND, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, and voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, for which he had 5l. from Kelson, 10,688–10,693.

POUT, Mr. JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—An upholsterer and householder, 3993, 3994.—Became a freeman in 1831, and first voted in 1832, 3996.—Has always been on the Red side, and taken an active part in elections ever since he had a vote, 3997–3999.—These elections were always conducted through the intervention of committees, 3999, 4000.—Recollects the election of 1837 very well, when Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Gipps were opposed to Mr. Villiers and Lord Albert Conyngham. Mr. Gipps was to pay 500l., and Mr. Bradshaw 1,000l.; and that 1,500l., within a trifle, paid the expenses, 4001–4005.—Was then one of the committee, and at different times must have received 1,000l., 4006–4009.—Mr. Bradshaw audited the whole of his accounts, and was very particular; recollects being called to account for an amount of 3l. 10s. charged twice, which shows that he kept a good account, 4010, 4011.—There were colour tickets on that occasion, but witness cannot say how many. Mr. Smith, who lives in Canterbury, had the payment of them, and witness cannot at this distant date recollect whether he paid Mr. Smith out of the 1000l., or whether it was a separate cheque, 4012–4018.—Can give no detail of how that 1,000l. was spent. Mr. Bradshaw had every account, 4019.—The next election was Mr. Smythe's and Mr. Heniker Wilson's in 1841, 4020.—Witness was on Mr. Smythe's side; considered him Red, 4021, 4022.—There must have been between 5,000l. and 6,000l. spent then, 4023, 4024.—Witness was a committee man, and assisted Mr. Partridge the chairman and Mr. Kingsford in passing the accounts; money occasionally through witness's hands, as knowing more about the payment of bills than others, 4025, 4026.—Several hundred colour tickets were taken that year, but witness has no accounts. All were passed to Mr. Lushington, who examined them after the election; there was a balance of 300l. or 400l. then not settled. Mr. Kingsford, Mr. Walker, and witness went through them with Mr. Lushington; they were then paid, and Mr. Lushington had the whole of them, 4027–4031.—These are likely the accounts referred to by Mr. Smythe as being burned by advice of Mr. Lushington; they compromised so many people; but these not in the nigher grades of life. It is nonsense blinking the question; there was a great deal of money spent in bribery, 4032–4037.—Cannot point to any individual in particular. Families received large sums to buy the whole family, and a great many ran in clans and took a lumping sum to represent the whole, 4037–4041.—Certainly cannot get at the accounts of 1841, 4042.—The next was the general election of 1841, when Mr. Hodges put up, 4043–4045.—Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Smythe were the reds, and they were returned, 4046, 4047.—The whole expenditure of the Conservative side between the two was somewhere about 1,800l. or 2,000l., 4048–4050.—Money, bribery, and nomination colour tickets to same extent as before, 4051, 4054.—No accounts, 4055.—Has been told that money was appropriated for bribes, but cannot point out any case, 4055–4057.—Never bribed or employed any one to do so; neither did any one ever admit to witness having received such up to this election, 4058–4061.—The next election was when Mr. Bradshaw died, and Lord Albert Conyngham was returned in his place, defeating Mr. Gipps, 4062, 4067.—Between 2,000l. and 3,000l. was then expended; it was paid, witness thinks, to Mr. Walker, 4068–4071.—In the general election of 1847, was on Vance and Clinton's committee, and being conversant with registrations and elections, was placed in same situation as before, to see bills properly audited, paid, and carried out, 4076.—The night before election Smythe became connected with Lord Conyngham's party, being thrown off by red party, 4072.—It was a common fund between Vance and Clinton. The money was paid into Halford's—the Union Bank, in the name of John Brown, witness being taken there and introduced as

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such by a Mr. Gridley, who came down from London as Mr. Vance's solicitor, 4081–4085.—Mr. Jenkins, the bank manager, who died about a twelvemonth ago, knew these transactions, and also knew I was Mr. Pout, but the thing was so arranged to prevent tracing it. Witness had a check book, and retained the counterfoils, which were forwarded to London to Mr. Gridley, 4085–4105.—It was a Tory bank carried on by Messrs. Baldcock, Snowden, Halford, and Company, on the Parade, 4100–4102.—Witness thinks he had altogether from the bank 1,600l. or 1,800l. As the bills were brought the money was paid through witness by cheques, principally, 4106, 4107.—That money was for Vance and Clinton jointly, 4108.—All was exhausted and no balance returned, 4110.—There was a balance due of between 200l. and 300l. for which a cheque was sent down to Mr. Gurney Crossdale for 500l. to pay the accounts with, but how it was appropriated witness does not know, as a great number of accounts were not paid, 4111.—Mr. Crossdale was chairman, and the manner in which he audited some of the accounts was not at all satisfactory. A matter of 500l. explained, 4112.—Mr. Crossdale left after that transaction, and has not been in Canterbury since, 4113.—It was not looked upon in the best light by his friends. There was an estrangement between all the party, and they were quite satisfied there was more money than was required to pay the debts, and wished the balance returned to Mr. Vance, 4114.—Most assuredly there was direct money bribery practiced on the electors at the general election of 1847, 4116.—It never was considered in Canterbury that colour tickets were bribery, 4117.—Did not know any persons during this election who received money bribes, 4118.—Although quite suspected what the money went for, 4119.—Different persons had the giving of it, 4120.—Should say Bennett had about 400l. from witness, about 50l. at a time, sometimes more and sometimes less, 4123–4129.—He reported he had canvassed so many men, and he could have them, 4134.—Did not say a word about having got them until after the election was over. He was a general canvasser himself, and more particularly with Mr. Vance, 4135.—When he came for the money knew perfectly well it was going to pay those men who had promised their votes, 4136–4140.—Bennett gave witness a list, which went to Mr. Gridley, with other accounts. When Mr. Vance was called upon for more money, Mr. Gridley wrote for all the documents and papers concerned with the election, 4140–4143.—Witness is quite sure Bennett had 400l., 4145.—Bennett had nothing to do with paying the colourmen, Mr. Smithson performed that duty, 4146.—The 400l. was exclusively for the purchase of votes, 4148.—Does not think he could call to mind one single person that received a shilling, or that he had a suspicion who might be bought, 4151.—Mr. Smithson had money also for those purposes, 4152.—He left Canterbury at the same time they all left, 4153.—Should think he must have had 200l. or 300l.; but that was for bills as well, 4154.—Could not tell how much of his went in bribery, 4155.—He brought in an account after the election. Was not aware at the time that he was going to do anything of that sort, 4157.—The account or book contained the names of parties who had received money bribes, and every name had a sum to it varying, witness should think, from 2l. to 7l. Recollects 2l. 10s. to 3l., and 5l., 4161–4164.—In Smithson's account the Styles's family appeared; cannot say the price against it, they had so much apiece; has heard that it was 10l., 4166–4168.—It was such a sum as attracted witness's attention, and enabled him to recollect it; but cannot say whether it 70l., 80l., or 90l., 4169–4171.—Should think it was about 200l. that Smithson returned as bribed. That would make about 600l. spent in direct money bribery at that election; it might be more, 4175–4179.—1,000l. or 1,200l. left for other purposes. There were very large bills; colourmen, colours, ribbons, public houses, and those sort of things, 4180.—The next was the bye election in 1850 on Lord Albert Conyngham being raised to the peerage; but witness has nothing to say to it, 4181–4183.—In 1852, the last general election, witness resumed his own position, 4185.—The candidates on his side were Johnston and Gipps, and the opponents Romilly, Somerville, and Smythe, 4186.—Witness's side was successful for a little while, 4187.—Johnston and Gipps coalesced from the beginning, 4188.—They had a joint fund; although

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each separately paid certain sums of money, it was meant all for the same purpose, 4189.—The fund was between Mr. Kingsford and witness, 4192.—The first sum witness received was from Mr. Kingsford, who gave him a cheque for 100*l.*, witness had 50*l.* of it, and Mr. Collard the other 50*l.*, 4194–4198.—The whole witness received was 150*l.* from Mr. Kingsford, 4199.—After that Mr. Gipps brought down 300*l.*, 4200.—And two or three days before the election a gentleman, called Arbuthnot, handed him a parcel containing one hundred sovereigns, 4202.—Has no idea who Mr. Arbuthnot was, 4203.—After the election witness went to town, and received 700*l.* from Mr. Butler Johnstone. That was all—witness thinks 1,700*l.* and odd, 4205–4213.—The same practices prevailed as at former elections, 4214.—Secret money bribery, in addition to the system of tickets, 4215.—It was done in this way: when parties brought in an account, witness made no doubt but that it was intended to pay them for their votes, 4216–4218.—Mr. Kelson, for instance, brought an account after the election, 4223.—He is the man who went away to avoid the summons of the Speaker, 4222.—Nature of witness's transactions with him, 4221–4228.—Witness and Mr. Kelson never had similar doings together at elections before, 4229.—Had had such transactions with Bennett and Smithson, and suspected what was going on, 4231, 4232.—The conversation with Kelson with reference to these voters took place between the receipt of the various sums, 4240.—Supposed the 500 sovereigns were for bribery; no question of it, 4243.—Witness did not intend to use it; but somebody else might. That was the situation witness was in as treasurer, might have been the cat's paw, 4245–4247.—Kelson brought in an account after the election, and witness's impression is, he either had 95*l.* or 115*l.*, cannot say which, but believes he will say not so much, 4248–4250.—No check on these transactions; always take the word of the agent, 4251–4252.—Make no question if 5*l.* were down against a man that that man had it: have no doubt about it; should be very sorry if it were not so, 4253–4255.—No complaints had been made of unfair dealing in that respect, 4256.—Kelson's account was destroyed along with the other papers from prudential motives, after the notice of a petition was given in the House of Commons. Mr. Kingsford gave authority, in order to preserve the members' seats, and have no evidence of bribery against the candidates, 4257–4269.—There were no large sums in Mr. Kelson's account, 4270.—Never looked at the particular names. Did not wish to know, 4271.—Mr. Vincent's connexion with committee, 4272–4276.—He got either 70*l.* or 90*l.* He is now in Canterbury, 4277, 4278.—Thomas Munns was another who had money, 4279.—He was rather different from the others. That leads witness to suspect that he has not quite spoken the truth in the last observation about a Mr. Smithson, and the Styles family. Thinks Munns said he had the management of that family at general election of 1847, and that he could manage them again, 4280.—Witness led Munns to suppose he might get them, and that he would be paid for them, 4288, 4289.—Munns brought in his account. Witness is not quite sure whether he had 85*l.* or 95*l.*, as there were other expenses he incurred. He had 2*l.* afterwards, as he said he had a balance due to him, and it was charged to that account, 4292.—Munns is still in Canterbury, 4293.—Henry Admans, of Whitstable, arranged with the Whitstable voters as he had done so before, 4298.—Had no doubt he had some interest in getting them to vote, 4299, 4300.—He was most assuredly going to bribe them, 4302.—Admans brought in an account after the election was over of from 70*l.* to 80*l.* Cannot be certain to a few pounds, as the documents were all burnt, 4303, 4304.—These Whitstable voters are all freemen. There are no householders among them; it is not within the parliamentary borough, it is six miles and a half beyond, 4305, 4306.—There was not so much direct bribery in 1852, as in 1847. Nevertheless a larger sum was expended. Does not know what occasioned it. Witness also recollects at this moment that the publicans' bills alone in 1847 amounted to 200*l.* or 300*l.*, 4308, 4311.—Thomas Taylor was the canvassing clerk, 4318.—All he had was 10*l.* or 15*l.* for small items that he paid during the election, 4319.—He had no money for bribery, 4320.—A voter of the name of Bourne, a wheeler, who was in bad circumstances, borrowed 5*l.* of Taylor a few days before the election, for which he gave him a note of

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hand, and afterwards he had another sovereign. Taylor asked him for it without receiving it, and told witness he had done so, and that he had lent him money before, and had always been paid; but he was afraid he should be out of pocket by this, so witness paid him out of the candidates' money, 4320–4337.—Cannot say whether it was shown John Edwin or Henry Bourne, or where he lives, 4338–4341.—Mr. Smith has conducted the colour ticket business for years, 4348.—Witness has spoken of bribery and colour tickets, which is considered bribery; but does not know of any party that has been implicated in these practices. Witness had but very little to do with it, nothing to do with the detail of the thing. Never went into committee room. Was never near it except that the canvassing books were returned to witness occasionally at night to look through, and see how the state of the canvass was going on, 4649–4654.—Does not know to what extent colour tickets were issued in 1852 by witness's side; has heard there were eight or nine hundred applications, but dare say a great many more than that, 4355–4357.—Never was in committee room. Was much pressed to be a member of committee, but refused, 4358–4360.—Does not know any such name as Mr. Filmer, who acted as agent, 4362.—Knows Mr. Holland. He brought witness that list. (The list produced by Mr. Holland was here handed to witness,) and said that Blinks said he could have these men, but witness cautioned him against Blinks, 4365–4367.—Witness struck out the two first, Matthew Wetherley, and William Bushel, to show to what extent Blinks was misleading Holland, 4368–4370.—Also struck out Abraham Wilks, a man who, although poor, would scorn to do anything of the sort, 4371.—He had previously promised, 4372.—Those not struck out by witness had not come in to him as promised, 4373.—Blinks is a shoemaker, 4375.—Voted last election Blue, and in 1847 Red. 4378, 4379.—There are men in this list witness knows by name, but does not know one of them that had a shilling, 4382.—Some of them are likely persons to receive bribes, but there are others, such as George Barber, and one or two of the Woods, witness does not think would take any, speaking from the character the men bear, 4383–4385.—Also Abraham Wilks, he works for witness; and witness has kept him from starving many times in winter; he promised when canvassed, knowing it would please witness, 4386, 4387.—Cannot affirm that the others were not bought, but should say not, 4388.—Blinks was considered a Red, as it was generally supposed that those who voted Red before were Red at next election, unless some cause was shown to suppose otherwise, 4389.—Witness did not suppose him so, as he knew him to be connected with a Blue, 4390.—Did not know Arbuthnot was a clerk to Mr. Gipps' London bankers until Mr. Gipps informed him so this morning, 4391–4398.—Never heard that witness's party were prepared to issue two thousand colour tickets, if necessary, to obtain votes, in 1852, 4400.—Witness was not at all connected with the election of 1850, and has not seen the accounts, 4402, 4403.—Knows nothing whatever about it, 4404–4408.—Thinks Mr. Thomas White Collard was Mr. Vance's chairman, 4409.—Mr. Vance wished witness to join, but refused, as there was a dispute between witness and some of the gentlemen, and he did not wish to act with them—a mere private matter, 4410–4412.—Understood Mr. Vance was sued in Canterbury just after the election for one or two bills that were not paid, owing to Mr. Crossdell's having the money and not paying them; heard it was the Observer office, 4413–4417.—Mr. Vance called upon witness for a statement of how he thought he stood, and witness told him he had a very good chance if the outdwellers were in his favour, and he had a note from witness to that effect, 4418.—Can throw no light on the cause of his leaving Canterbury. Never was more surprised in life, 4419, 4420.—In 1852 it was strongly suspected the other side were carrying on their old practices. Always considered they did quite as much of the dirty work as witness's party.—Heard some remarks to day about their purity, but does not believe it, 4421, 4423.—Witness knew nothing about the trap, 4424.—Knows William Cullen Irons; had no transaction with him, and he gave no account to witness, 4426–4430.—James Bligh was one of the committee, and an active partisan, witness had no account from him; but paid him 1*l.* or 2*l.*, for his two brothers, for their loss

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of time and work coming from Horsham, 4429-4433.—Knows Henry Lennard, John Knell, Edward Knott, Henry Ward, George Crothall, all active partisans, but no transactions as to money during election of 1852, 4434-4442.

POUT, Mr. JOHN. (*Second Examination.*) Instead of Kelson having received from 95*l.* to 115*l.*, finds it was 170*l.*, and Vincent 60*l.*, which makes up the two sums before stated; and there was one omitted to be mentioned, which was Thomas Friend, 50*l.*, 4529.—Is not quite certain whether he had any communication with Mr. Vance until he saw him in Canterbury, 4531.—Took a prominent part as usual in the election, and saw Mr. Vance canvassing, 4532, 4533.—Expects he did supply money through the bank. Witness had nearly 2,000*l.*, 4534-4537.—Oh no, not in 1850 any particular sum, 4538.—At the bye election, when Mr. Vance retired, only saw him. He called on witness privately, and asked a few questions as to his election, how he was likely to stand, 4539.—Never knew anything of that election, when Colonel Romilly was returned without opposition. Told all he did know yesterday, 4540, 4541.—Mr. Vance called middle of the week, Thursday it might be, or Friday. He left on Sunday, so witness was given to understand, 4542-4544.—No communication passed between witness and Mr. Vance relative to his giving up the contest, 4545.—Witness is quite certain, and repeats the statement he made yesterday as to Mr. Vance calling upon him to know how the registration stood, and what chance he had of being elected. That is all the communication witness had with Mr. Vance, and much to witness's surprise he was told on the Sunday morning, when going to church, that Mr. Vance had gone; and he never saw him afterwards. Will not be certain whether it was not after that election that Mr. Vance wrote witness a letter, thanking him for the services he had rendered him, 4546.—Witness's note, containing statement of how he stood at election, was delivered to Mr. Vance at the Rose, where he was dining with some friends, and was opened and read in their presence, so witness was informed, 4547.—Witness is wholly unable to give any information as to what lead Mr. Vance to resign, 4548.—There was a rumour that Lord A. Conyngham had paid him so much to go away, 4549.—In the single election of 1841, when Mr. Smythe and Mr. Wilson, were candidates, and Mr. Smythe succeeded, witness was only one of Mr. Smythe's committee, not particular agent, 4552-4555.—Was not treasurer; but money passed through his hands. Cannot say to what extent, 4556, 4557.—Witness never had a sum amounting to 6,000*l.*, as Mr. Smythe said. Thinks Mr. Henry Kingsford was treasurer, 4558.—In 1841 witness was instructed that if Allen Engeham and George Alley called upon him, he was to supply them with such funds as they required, 4559.—Engeham called, and to the best of witness's recollection the first sum he had was 200*l.*, the next 300*l.*, and the next 200*l.* or 250*l.*; in all between 700*l.* and 800*l.*, 4560-4564.—Alley called also, and had four different sums of 100*l.* each, 4565.—Neither of them rendered any account, 4567.—No question these sums were for buying votes; but witness had no communication to that effect, 4568, 4569.—Had no security that Engeham and Alley might not have put those sums in their own pockets; they were given them under orders signed by Mr. Partridge. Had an order for every sum paid, 4570.—Mr. Partridge is dead, 4571.—In 1841 witness had nothing to do with the accounts. All he answered for was the money disbursed. The vouchers were given back to chairman, 4572.—Dare say there were other parties who had money, but those two had the large sums, 4576.—The reason why witness recollects these names more than others was, after Mr. Lushington's defeat in Villier's election, Mr. Lushington made an observation that he wished some one would undertake keeping the registration. Witness offered to do so, and has done it ever since. Engeham and Alley were witness's instructors in carrying out the registration, and he learnt more from them than anybody, 4580.—Engeham is now in Canterbury. Alley is dead, 4581-4583.—The direct money bribery on witness's side at that election would very likely amount to 300*l.*, 4587.—Was certain these sums could not be appropriated to the payment of bills, as no vouchers or bills were brought in, 4589.—This election witness has been speaking of was a bye election in the early

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part of 1841. Very shortly afterwards there came a general election in 1841, when Mr. Smythe and Mr. Bradshaw were the candidates on witness's side, and Lord Conyngham and Mr. Twisden Hodges were the opponents, 4591-4595.—Does not think at any time witness took on himself the office of treasurer, 4596.—Money might have passed through his hands at that election, but has no distinct recollection. Mr. Bradshaw kept his own accounts, so really does not know. Could not be so particular in that as in others, 4597.—Was connected in the same way with Mr. Smythe and Mr. Bradshaw; they paid their money together; and then it was in connexion with Dr. Chisholm and Mr. Kingsford, and others, but could not distinctly call to mind any transaction that occurred, 4598.—The same system was carried out as respects the direct bribery, and the colour tickets on the part of the Red with regard to the general election of 1841, as had taken place at bye election, 4599, 4602.—As regards the list which Mr. Hollands handed in yesterday, he told witness that Blinks had given him the names; that he had written down what Blinks stated. He did not say he had furnished the information to Blinks himself, 4603-4606.—[Here the names on Hollands' list were read over to witness, but nothing definite was elicited] 4607-4626.—Those names that were struck off the list were only struck out having promised their votes previous to that list being brought in, 4627.—They were brought in in the canvassing book, and marked off as promised, 4630.—Do not know any of them that had a bribe, 4632.—[Witness here repeated his former statement as to Mr. Hollands' bringing the list to his counting house, and his own remarks thereon] 4633, 4634.—When Hollands brought witness the list again, was quite sure Blinks was going to sell the parties by getting them the money or a promise of the money, and then informing against them, or more likely pocketing the money, 4634-4637.—If these men had promised Hollands for a certain sum, he would have come to witness for the money, and been paid as a matter of course, 4642-4644.—Blinks was not during some part of the canvass a sub-agent, or employed by the Red committee, 4645.—Never heard that he quarrelled with Blue committee about money, 4647.—Witness did not hear Mr. Alderman Brent's evidence, 4649.—Thinks Blinks would blink anybody he could; he was so connected with Curtis, his neighbour opposite, who is a most determined Radical, was certain he was not a friend of the Red, 4650.—Cautioned Hollands to have nothing to do with Blinks; not that witness was aware at that time Hollands was going to do anything wrong, 4652.—Is not aware of a box containing a thousand sovereigns having been sent down at the bye election of 1841, 4659.—Mr. King was a gentleman associated with Mr. Smythe, and more particularly with the chairman, Mr. Partridge, and those knew him only as a gentleman residing in Canterbury; had not that intimacy, if the expression may be used, which has existed for the last few years, 4660.—All the payments witness made in the single-handed election of 1841 were by orders; he produced vouchers for every sum paid to the chairman, which were transmitted to head quarters, 4662.—Out of the money that witness paid to Engeham and others, believes they had a certain sum of Mr. King, should say about 400*l.*, or 500*l.*, all in sovereigns, 4663-4665.—Never heard Mr. King had a box handed over to him containing a thousand sovereigns at that election. All witness knows is that he received 400*l.* or 500*l.* from Mr. King by an order from Mr. Partridge, 4666.—Cannot specify where that money went. It was a part of the same that Alley or Engeham had, 4667.—Believes all the 750*l.* previously stated as paid to Engeham and Alley was paid in sovereigns, 4669.—Does not know it was for the purpose of preventing the money being traced; was not aware until last election, when instructions came that it would be paid through a different channel than the banks, 4670.—Witness did not distribute money to forty persons on that election. There were unquestionably other persons besides himself employed in the handing over of money for the purposes of bribery, 4673.—Cannot state who those persons were, 4674.—Mr. King was certainly not so employed, 4675.—Suspects Mr. Bennett was one, but could not say; only thinks so from his connexion with Mr. Crossdill, 4678.—He was an active partisan, 4679.—Should say both Edward and Frederick Bennett; they were all connected together at that time, 4480, 4481.—Is not aware that

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Admans was employed then, 4687.—Did not give money in large amounts to other persons besides Alley and Engeham; but in small sums, of very likely 20*l.* or 40*l.*; there might have been other persons whom he gave to, but does not think so, as, if right in his recollection, he was wholly instructed at that time to do with Alley and Engeham, 4688.—If witness did state before that he gave money to others in much smaller sums than those paid to Alley and Engeham, those smaller sums amounting to a considerable total, he must have been in error. Supposing it correct what he stated about the Bennetts, might have given them some, but cannot say the amount, 4690.—Cannot say how much beyond the 750*l.* to Alley and Engeham; if witness did state it would only be a guess; could not say whether 1, 2, 3, 4, or 500, 4691–4693.—Certainly not 1,000*l.*; it might have been 200*l.*, 4694–4698.—That makes more than 950*l.* accounted for out of the 3,000*l.*, which witness previously said he had no doubt was expended at that election for the purposes of bribery, but he cannot give the least information with regard to the remaining 2000*l.*, 4699–4701.—The father of the Bennett's was formerly a brewer, and they engaged in the spirit and porter line, 4702.—The 750*l.* paid to Engeham was all in gold, and the 400*l.* to Alley also, 4703–4708.—All that went through witness's hands was in gold. When paying the tradesmen's bills after the election, then cheques were given, 4709.—Never heard it reported that any one person received a considerable sum at that election, 4710–4712.—Has no question that the whole of the money that was given at that election to pay bribes, for the purpose of purchasing votes, was expended by them in making those purchases, 4713–4715.—Is not sure whether any of the money stuck by the way—would not charge anyone with that, 4716.—Where large sums are going dare say the person entrusted would have a commission; but never heard of such—they would not claim it but take it, 4717–4720.—Tolls! Does not know of misappropriation, it was all misappropriation, and in a very bad way, 4721, 4722.—Witness's own remuneration at each election was the friendship of the gentlemen he served, 4723.—Can say most conscientiously that he never had a penny. Has been money out of pocket by time and services at all the elections. Never had a present of any description; but have made friendships which witness trusts will last during life, 4724.—Witness did not consider he was incurring great risk for nothing; was acting under those whom he thought knew better about those doings than he did, 4726.—Those men who received money from witness might consider they were doing the same, 4727.—Mr. Walker the solicitor only received money from witness in the payment of bills or those sort of things. Neither present, commission, money to be expended, nor anything to remunerate voters, 4728–4732.—All witness paid Mr. Holland, was, he thinks, a small bill that he brought in for 6*l.*, or 4*l.*, or 5*l.* It might have been for voters, or expenses of election. Recollects the circumstance now it is mentioned, but forgets the conversation, 4733–4736.—The bill was destroyed with the others to prevent questions thereafter. They all passed from witness's hands. Had no authority to examine any of them, 4741–4745.—Will not be certain whether Mr. Holland's bill was among those that went to Mr. Kingsford's—most assuredly he had a bill, 4746–4748.—It might be a bribe; but will not swear to that—whether the bill was for any particular name mentioned therein, or for money expended—did not pay any particular attention to it, 4749, 4750.—The committee rooms were held at witness's warehouse in 1841, 4752.—Mr. Kingsford put down 20*l.* for the use of the rooms for about three weeks, 4753.—There was no charge for coals, 4755.—The question was put to Mr. Smythe and he denied it, 4757.—Remembers no payment to Mr. Wightwick the solicitor, 4759.

POUT, Mr. JOHN. (*Third Examination.*)—Does not mean to deny that he gave James Bligh 20*l.*, though he has no recollection of doing so, 9892–9904.—Did not say that he had received a cheque from Mr. Core Kingsford for 100*l.*, only that he had offered him one, 50*l.* of which was to go to Mr. Collard, which witness refused, with whom he had no money transactions, 9905–9924.—Has had no communication with any of the Josslyns, except the one who is a guardian of the poor, and then only officially as guardian, 9925–9936.—Does not know a person of the name of Hadley, or

POUT, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

his brother, 9937, 9938.—Was not spoken to with reference to the defence to be made of the seat by the sitting member till he was in London, when he made such remarks to Mr. Kingsford as were necessary to guide him as a professional man in the preparation of the briefs, 9940–9944.—Witness's accounts in 1847 were sent up to Mr. Gridley; and those of 1852 to the finance committee, composed of Mr. Kingsford, Mr. William Delmar, and Doctor Lochee, and the 20*l.* would either appear in it or be short, or be put down with the others, "Bligh, so much money," else he should have been out of pocket, 9947–9959.—All the business of the committee in 1852 was managed by Dr. Lochee, 9971.—The sum of 300*l.* witness received from Mr. Gipps to pay over to Mr. Kingsford, is part of the money Dr. Lochee had for colour tickets, and is sure there was no other sum that Mr. Gipps left except that, 9972–9996.—Sent in an account of all the sums of money received before the election, and all those expended, to the finance committee, in which would appear the sums paid each person separately; but these accounts were made up by Mr. Taylor, who will know more about them than witness, 9997–10,000.—These accounts were destroyed by witness, after the Parliamentary committee was struck, by a written order from Mr. Kingsford, 10,001–10,011.—When he put down the names of the persons to whom he paid money, he did not put down anything to show for what purposes the money was paid, or the names of the persons they were to bribe, 10,012–10,014.—Had no conversation with either Mr. Kingsford, Dr. Lochee, or Mr. Delmar, with reference to the sums paid to Kelson and Munn, 10,015–10,018.—Did not give the money to Smith for the payment of colour tickets, 10,019.—The whole amount witness paid at the election, which was included in the accounts destroyed, was between 1,700*l.* and 1,800*l.*, 10,020–10,023.—That sum included tradesmen's bills, those sums Kelson and the other parties had, colour tickets, Mr. Smith's bills for the colours, and the 420*l.* odd paid to Dr. Lochee, 10,024–10,031.—No more was spent in direct bribery than witness has stated, and the tradesmen's bills and the sheriff's fee will make up the amount; but cannot recollect the small accounts, though he will be ready with all he can remember by to-morrow, 10,032–10,037.—These accounts were not entered in a book, and Mr. Taylor can tell more about them than witness, 10,038–10,043.—Cannot see what clearer answer he can give about Mr. Filmer, as he knows nothing about Filmer's engagement, and never saw him, or had conversation with him, 10,044–10,051.—Will bring the green book, and send for Mr. Taylor to help him to make the account out, 10,053.

POUT, Mr. JOHN. (*Fourth Examination.*)—On inquiring at the London and County Bank found that the name of John Brown should be John Thomas, but believes that it was Mr. Gridley who introduced witness at the bank, 10,106–10,108.—With reference to the 20*l.* note, made a mistake about the bank, which was the London and County, 10,109.—Does not recollect sending a letter to Mr. Gridley after the election, in which was enclosed one to Mr. Vance, but sent the accounts up to him by Mr. Smithson, not the counterfoils for the cheques, 10,110–10,127.

POUT, Mr. JOHN. (*Fifth Examination.*)—Witness stated before, that he himself sent "all the papers, and everything," up to Mr. Gridley, and Smithson took them up, 10,134, 10,135.

POUT, Mr. JOHN. (*Sixth Examination.*)—Has heard Dr. Lochee's statement about not seeing the names in the account, but adheres to his former statement that the account witness sent in contains those names, with the sums of money attached, which he thinks Mr. Kingsford will corroborate, 10,251–10,253.

POUT, Mr. JOHN. (*Seventh Examination.*)—Has been looking over the accounts mentioned yesterday with Mr. Taylor, and they have been trying to make up an account similar to that sent in to Mr. Delmar, Mr. Kingsford, and Dr. Lochee, which account witness hands in, 12,500, 12,501.—The 450*l.* paid to Dr. Lochee was for colours, but does not know what another 25*l.* paid him was for, 12,502, 12,503.—The item of 30*l.* for Mr. Walker's preliminary expenses was for his and witness's expenses in going up to town to get a

POUT, Mr. JOHN—continued.

candidate, 11,504, 11,505.—The 40*l.* and 190*l.* to "Mr. Taylor, clerk," were, the first for salary, and the other what was paid in bills, 11,506.—"Mr. King, during canvass, 10*l.*," is put down in round numbers, for expenses, 12,507–12,509.—"Reader, 15*l.*," was for his salary in accompanying the canvassers, and showing them where the voters lived, 12,510, 12,511.—"Oakenfull, 20*l.*" witness has accounted for, and the 4*l.* 10*s.* was for his widow, who after his death was in great distress, and claimed it as due to her husband, 12,512–12,515.—"Vincent, 15*l.*" was for his salary, in addition to the 60*l.* witness has already accounted for, 12,516, 12,517.—"Pamphlet, 5*l.*" was given to him and his son for coming in from the country to vote; reasons there for, 12,518–12,525.—"Band, 90*l.*," and "Refreshments, Kelson, for the roughs," has been accounted for; Chipperfield was assistant to the roughs, but witness does not know exactly what he was, 12,526.—Sharpe, two bills, 8*l.* 10*s.*, was for preparing the committee room on the parade and Mr. Ward's room, 12,527.—Has not seen a bill that Mr. Collard sent in, of 81*l.*, 12,528.—Packman, 3*l.* 10*s.*, is for colour poles, bearers, and flags, 12,529–12,531.—Registration account 30*l.*, is the account allowed, 12,533.—Golden, 7*l.* 10*s.*, a bill for bows omitted in Taylor's account, 12,535.—Of Kelson, 170*l.*, the items were given in before, 12,536.—£5, Benjamin Johnson, is for what he said he was out of pocket; he is a miller, but witness cannot answer as to its being for Busher's expenses, 12,537–12,539.—Thomas F. Cozens, 7*l.* 10*s.*, is for a man named Burt, does not know if he is son of the old gentleman examined yesterday; paid the money to Cozens, 12,540–12,545.—The whole of the account amounts to 1,624*l.* 10*s.*, which is as near as they can make it to that presented to the finance committee, 12,546.—In the first account presented the names were put down "confidential, No. 1, Kelson, Admans, Vincent," and so on, but in the second account, to go to Dr. Lochee, the numbers were put without the names, and a remark was made at bottom, "the names will be furnished when required," 12,547. A sum, amounting to upwards of 500*l.*, was put as confidential, but thinks they really paid more, 15,548.—Witness is speaking of Thomas Taylor, 12,549.—In the same bill there is 450*l.* paid to Dr. Lochee, 12,550.—Sent in an account to Mr. Kingsford two or three days ago, received from Mr. Core Kingsford, with letter of Allen Engeham, which had been sent to witness as a curiosity; it is no account of witness's, and was never in his hands, 12,552–12,555.—The difference between 1,624*l.* and 1,700*l.* is made up of some small bills, which witness and Mr. Taylor cannot recollect, but they have endeavoured to put down everything as far as they could from memory, 12,556–12,558.—In the account sent in to the finance committee there was nothing but No. 1, so much money, but no names, 12,554–12,560.—Received no account from Mr. Collard, 12,561.—Thomas Taylor has had cash transactions with witness, does not recollect any question between Taylor and Mr. Kingsford about the former having expended 25*l.* 10*s.*, or any sum which he had not been repaid; and was not consulted about it by Mr. Kingsford or his clerk, 12,566–12,571.—Knows John Hatton, but paid nothing to him, or on his representation, during the election; 12,572–12,579.—Knows several Hadleys, but does not know that William Hadley, Duck Lane, received a bribe, 12,580–12,583.—Does not know Mrs. Irons, or of any case in which she was employed to bribe, 12,584, 12,585.—Hands in the book the Commissioners asked for, 12,586.—Does not know Harvey, of Lower Haredes, but believes he had to do with bringing up voters from there; gave no information to that effect to Mr. Kingsford, 12,587–12,593.—Recollects Stringer, a schoolfellow of witness's, living in the town; at election in 1847 he came in with a farmer from neighbourhood of Haredes, 12,594–12,596.—Account of 4*l.* or 5*l.* for mutton, beef, and groceries brought in by Haredes voters when examined; circumstances connected therewith, 12,597–12,600.—The book witness has given in contains a copy of poll book of general election of 1841, and goes to 1851; explanation of how made up, 12,601–12,610.

PRESENTS TO VOTERS. (See Gratuities to Voters).

PRETT, ALBERT. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—A freeman, and voted at last election for Johnstone and Gippes, and had 6*l.* 10*s.* from Kelson, 10,917–10,923.

PRICE, F. H. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—A householder and voted in 1847 for Mr. Smythe, 13,383–13,386.—Received not a farthing for vote, 13,387.—Bennett gave witness no money, 13,391.—Had no money on that election, 13,392.—F. H. Price is witness's name, and lives in White Horse Lane, 13,397.—Voted for Mr. Smythe, 13,394.—Always voted for the Tories, 13,398.

PRICE, F. H. (Examination resumed.)—Did not vote at last election, 13,402.—Voted at the election before, 13,404.—Did not vote in 1841, 13,405.—These are the only two elections that witness voted after then, 13,406.—Never bribed anybody; had no money to do that with, 13,408.—Canvassed with Harding in the election of 1847, 13,410–13,411.—Harding was bribing in the election of 1847, and witness was with him, 13,412–13,414.—Denies on oath that any money was received by witness or for witness on that election, 13,415–13,419.

PROCESSIONS :—

The processions muster very strong, generally 200 or 300 men, with the band and flags, *Cooper*, 777.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS :—

Freemen and householders of 10*l.* and upwards, have the right of voting, *Nutt*, 2.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN HART. (Analysis of his Evidence.) Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gippes. No money, 10,554–10,556.—In 1847, voted for Clinton and Vance, and he had 7*l.* for vote from Oakenfull, 10,557–10,563.

RATCLIFFE, EDWARD. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a householder, and voted at last election for Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly, 12,034–12,037.—Had nothing for vote, and knows nothing of Jennings Underdown, 12,038, 12,039.—In 1847 voted for Conyngham and Smythe, and had 3*l.* from Jennings Southee, in three payments, for expenses from Sheerness, but would not have voted unless he was to have it, 12,040–12,060.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COLOUR TICKETS.

The recommendations for colour tickets, always made by voters, and generally on behalf of some of their own family or friends, *Aris*, 78.—The recommendations sent to the committee, usually three or four days before the election, *ib.* 104.—The tickets are not issued until the recommendation has been sanctioned by the committee, 6819.—Would not issue any colour ticket without a recommendation sanctioned by the committee, 6820.—The applications are generally on behalf of non-electors, *ib.* 110.—Numerous recommendations for colour tickets, sent to the blue committee at the last election, but none were issued, 151.—Always burnt the recommendations after payment of the tickets, *Smith*, 6825–6852.—Did not keep any memorandum of the names of the voters recommending for colour tickets, *ib.* 6827.—Made a memorandum of the application at the time, but destroyed it with the recommendations, *ib.* 6826.—Have destroyed all these documents relating to both elections, 1852 and 1847, *ib.* 6829.

"REDS."

The designation commonly given to the Conservative party in Canterbury, *Aris*, 70. (See also Colours of Candidates).

REFRESHMENT TICKETS.

Tickets issued only to the persons who actually carry the colours, entitling them to 1*s.* a day for refreshments, *Collard*, 9200; *Smith*, 9205–9216.—Has no doubt that these tickets are circulated, and pass from hand to hand as money, *Collard*, 9358–9359.—The cost of refreshment tickets for the colourmen, in 1852, was 59*l.* 10*s.*, *Smith*, 6795.

REFRESHMENTS. (See Treating and Tavern Bills).

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS.

Produces a printed copy of the electors, freemen, and householders registered in the year ended 1st December, 1851, *Nutt*, 7.—(Delivered to the commissioners, and marked 1.)—Produces a revised list of registered freemen in the same period, *ib.* 8.—(Delivered to the commissioners, and marked 2.)

REGISTRATION EXPENSES.

Paid 16*l.* 9*s.* for registration fees, on account of the Liberal candidates at the general election of 1847, *Rutter*, 1530.—Has since spent 14*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* on the same account, *ib.* 1534.—The expenses attending the registration charged by the Conservative Club of Canterbury upon the Conservative candidates, *Walker*, 278.—The expenses of several years amounted to 120*l.*, of which Mr. Gipps paid 66*l.* and Mr. Vance 54*l.*, in 1847, *ib.* 8977.—Particulars of a claim of 100*l.* for attending to the registration for a series of years for the Conservative party, and eventually paid after the election of 1852, *Goodwin*, 5977–6024.—*Lochee*, 5594–5631.

RIBBONS, BOWS, AND FAVOURS.

The mercers' bills for ribbons for the Conservatives at the last election, amounted to 80*l.*, including 20*l.* paid for making them into favours, *Taylor*, 8614.—The ribbons were made into bows and favours mostly by the wives of the electors, *ib.* 8626.—From 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* paid for making them, *ib.* 8631.

ROALFE, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A voter of the Lower Hardres, and voted at last election for Gipps and Johnstone, and in 1847 for the Reds. Had a sovereign for two colour tickets, besides meat, bread, and refreshments, amounting to about 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.*, from Mr. Fulmer, each time, 11,813–11,828.

ROBERTS, JOHN HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a householder, and voted in 1847 for the Blues, and received 5*l.* from James Gruby; did not vote in 1852, 12,787–12,791.

ROBERTS, GEORGE. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A householder, but not a freeman, and voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, 13,711–13,713.—Paid Mr. Johnstone a bill of 13*l.* 4*s.*, and had 2*l.* of it back, 13,714.—Explains how, and expects the 2*l.* was for vote, 13,715–13,717.—Did not vote in 1847, 13,719.

"ROUGHs."

Paid about 10*l.* to the "roughs" in 1847 to protect the voters in going to the poll, *Kelson*, 6166.—Heard on the night previous to the election, that blues had engaged roughs to get up a row, and witness also engaged roughs to protect their voters, *ib.* 6167.—Witness's roughs had strict orders to cause no disturbance, and not to act in any way until their voters were interrupted in polling, *ib.* 6170.—The roughs, none of them voters, *ib.* 6168.—Paid money to some roughs to support and defend the colours of the Conservative candidates in 1847, *Vincent*, 6759.

ROMILLY, Colonel FREDERICK. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Was a candidate on the Liberal interest in the city of Canterbury in 1850 and 1852, 1767.—No local or family connexion with the city, 1768, 1769.—The vacancy was caused by Lord Albert Conyngham being created Lord Lonsborough, 1773.—The first time witness saw Alderman Brent there was some conversation upon the subject of expense, but cannot recollect at this moment that he mentioned any special sum as being the probable cost, 1776.—Made no payment to any one with reference to the election of 1850, 1777–1787.—Found no other candidate in the field when witness first came down, 1788.—Mr. Vance appeared in the field the Saturday before the election, 1799.—Witness came to Canterbury on the 25th of February, 1790.—On that Saturday, when Mr. Vance was in the field, remembers a discussion taking place with reference to the issuing of colour tickets; it was with Mr. Alderman Brent, and Mr. Paget was also present; entered into the nature of colour tickets, and what their meaning was, and upon ascertaining that they were payments made without any service being rendered for them, and that that had been the practice, gave strong injunctions that none should be issued, 1791.—No applications were sent in for colour tickets on that election, 1793.—Monday the 4th March was the day of nomination, 1794.—Previous to the nomination day Mr. Vance had withdrawn, 1795.—Recollects perfectly the circumstances under which that gentleman withdrew, 1796.—Had gone to bed at the Fountain, and was aroused by the porter, who came in and gave a note from Mr. Vance, which informed witness that he thought it right to give witness the earliest information of his having abandoned the contest, 1797.—Did not see Mr. Vance upon that occasion,

ROMILLY, Colonel FREDERICK—continued.

1798.—Had no communication with him on that Saturday, or any interview whatever during the time he was in the town as a candidate, 1799–1801.—Is not aware of anyone having had an interview with him on witness's behalf, 1802.—Knows of a party of the name of Pilcher who was the agent of Lady Conyngham, 1803.—Does not know if he had an interview, 1804.—No reason was assigned in Mr. Vance's note, but he issued an address next morning in which he stated a strong reason for withdrawing, 1805, 1806.—Which was, as witness understood it, that he thought that success was impossible without bribery, 1807.—Witness paid no expenses attending that election, 1809.—Cannot say how those expenses were met, 1810, 1811.—Alderman Brent managed the financial part of the election, 1812.—Does not know who paid to Alderman Brent the funds to carry it on, 1813.—Should suppose the money had come, from a private fund which it is notorious is at the disposal of parties for the purpose of meeting the expenses that they think will maintain their party, 1820.—Does not mean to say he has any reason for believing it came from the Reform Club, 1821.—It is common to most persons, that there is a private fund, 1822–1826.—The probable expense was talked about when Alderman Brent came to London, but does not remember that he ever said then that it would not exceed 450*l.*, 1827, 1828.—Does not think ever made the observation that witness would be able to find the money; had an impression that witness must be responsible, but no amount was mentioned, 1829–1831.—Never knew whether the expenses amounted to 200*l.* or 400*l.* or any intermediate sum, 1831–1836.—Witness spoke of a fund which is known to almost all the world who know much about politics; it is subscribed by private persons, and goes under certain directions to maintain such objects as that party thinks it desirable to keep together, 1837.—Informed no one that it was witness's intention to stand for Canterbury, so that the fund might be available, 1843.—No person had, as far as communication with witness went, anything to do with finding money for the election, 1847.—Has no knowledge of communication with other parties, 1848.—Was a subscriber in 1841 to a fund of a similar nature to that at the Reform Club, 1852.—That was a private fund of the Liberal party for objects in Ireland, managed by a committee, and had not the slightest relation to any fund that witness is supposing the existence of at present in England, except that it may be of a similar nature, 1853–1856.—Might be able to find the name of the secretary to the Irish fund by referring to old papers, if there was a person who acted as such, 1837.—Has no recollection of Mr. Brent saying he had received 450*l.*, and the expenses had been 240*l.*, or that he returned witness 210*l.*, 1861–1862.—Mr. Brent is the only person witness can refer Commissioners to for information regarding where the money came from, 1864.—Witness never offered himself as a candidate for any other place besides Canterbury, and had his expenses paid, 1866.—Did not think it odd under the circumstances that his expenses in this instance should be paid and no demand made. Should have been prepared to pay had such demand been made, 1867.—Had communications with witness's friends with reference to standing for Canterbury, but none of them intimated that the expenses would be defrayed, 1868–1869.—First thought the expenses would be defrayed out of the fund when no demand was made, after some time had elapsed, for the expenditure of the election, 1870, 1871.—With the exception of the conversation which took place with Alderman Brent upon the first occasion when witness saw him, has no recollection of any other on the subject of funds for Canterbury, 1876.—Has always supposed that they came from the fund to which previous reference was made, 1877.—Should certainly suppose that the Conservative party had a fund of the sort, 1879.—Witness merely knows of a fund by rumour, 1887.—Does not know where it exists, 1889.—Rumour supposes it at the disposal of certain persons connected with the party, 1890.—Does not know it is at the Reform Club, 1891.—Has never been told by any one that money was found for him, 1893.—Witness has often mentioned that he was returned to Parliament by the funds of a society, 1895.—In 1852 was again a candidate upon the Blue interest, but was unsuccessful, 1900–1902.—Knows of applications having been sent in to witness's committee in 1852 for colour tickets, but set his face against it, 1903–1905.—Mr. Brent undertook the payment of subscrip-

ROMILLY, Colonel FREDERICK—*continued.*

tions for witness in Canterbury after his election, and there was a running account between them with respect to those subscriptions. The whole amount witness paid to Mr. Brent in 1852, part of which may have been towards those running subscriptions, and part before the election, was 220*l.*, 1906.—Paid Mr. Brent by cheque 20*l.* on the 7th of February, 1852, for current expenses; on the 21st of June, 50*l.*; on the 9th of July, 50*l.*; and on the 12th of August, 100*l.* The canvass began in June, 1852, and the election took place in July, 1913.—Witness regrets he allowed the expenses of 1850 to be defrayed for him, and will never do so again, 1214.—Did not communicate that regret to those who defrayed the expenses of 1850, 1915.—It is to-day, for the first time, witness is informed that any money whatever was repaid to him or for him by Alderman Brent to anybody, 1916–1920.—No one ever told witness before to-day that money was repaid after election in 1850, 1921.—Is not surprised. Supposed money to have been paid before election in 1850 towards expenses; could not think an election could be carried on without money, 1922–1924.—This supposition first occurred to witness while canvass was going on, 1925–1928.—Witness had not paid anything, but meant to be responsible for the election, if called upon, 1929–1931.—Did not mean to pay anything himself before the election, although current expenses required to be met, conjecturing that the parties paying those expenses were provided from some source or other with funds, 1932–1934.—Was consulted as to expenditure by Mr. Brent, but not as to state of the accounts between those who expended and those from whence they received the funds, consequently had no means of knowing whether any sum of money was paid to prevent a contest, 1936–1939.—Assuming that Mr. Vance was induced to make his precipitate departure by the hope of receiving or by having received a certain sum from any person concerned in what may be called the Liberal interest in Canterbury, witness personally had no part in or knowledge of it, 1940.—Witness did not keep himself in ignorance as to the source from which expenses were paid in order that he might be able to say at this inquiry that he did not know, 1958.—It never occurred to him that this would be one of the first questions that would be put, 1950–1960.—No papers at home that will throw any light upon it, 1961.—Lord Londesborough did not have any communication with witness on the subject of expenses, 1962.—No one informed witness that funds would be found, 1963.—Knew in 1852 that somebody had paid the expenses of the election of 1850, 1964–1966.—Was pretty sure previously that they had not been paid by the inhabitants, 1967.—Conjectures that persons connected with the Liberal parties manage that fund, but has no knowledge on the subject, 1968.—The examination of Alderman Brent with reference to the receipt of the 450*l.* for the election of 1850, and the return of the difference between that and 210*l.*, was read to the witness. If Alderman Brent said he received the money from witness it is a mistake; there must be some misapprehension, 1973.—Is of opinion the facts wanted could be got better from Alderman Brent than from witness, because he received the money, 1974.—Does not remember having told Alderman Brent that witness was prepared to go to the extent suggested by him as the outside; may have said so, 1975–1976.—Does not dispute statement, 1977.—Believes the person who is supposed to have most connexion with such a fund is, when a party is in power, the political secretary of the Treasury; and when a party is not in power it is the person who acts in that capacity in the House of Commons, 1979.—At the period of witness's election in 1850, Mr. Tuffnell, 1980.—Mr. Hayter at the present period, 1981.—During the canvass it struck witness that money was necessary for carrying on the election in 1850, 1892.—Was not applied to for any money on that occasion, 1983.—Supposed at that time that funds had been advanced, and that witness should in all probability be called upon to reimburse some money, and was prepared to do so, 1984, 1985.—Is not a member of the Reform Club, 1990.—Did not know more than by rumour the names of any of those persons who are connected with the distribution of private fund, 1992.—Or the names of any persons into whose hands the money was supposed to be paid, or from whose hands the monies were supposed to be issued, 1993.—It was merely witness's impression, with respect to this general rumour, that

ROMILLY, Colonel FREDERICK—*continued.*

there were some gentlemen, either of the Reform Club or some other place, who had the distribution of this private fund for the political purposes of their party, 1994.—Witness has been a member of the Reform Club, but not at that time, 1995.—Witness gives an emphatic denial on his part to the statement of Mr. George Cooper that the impression on the committee was of himself and other persons that Sir William Somerville and Colonel Romilly's object for not having recourse to corrupt practices in 1852 arose from their thinking it the best policy, and that they should be ultimately successful by not taking that course, 1998.

ROYCE, HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A shoemaker, and a freeman, and voted in 1847 for Lord Albert Conyngham and Mr. Smythe; on nomination day Mr. Cobb sent for witness, and promised 5*l.* if he would vote Smythe, and after polling a person came after witness with a paper parcel, which contained 5*l.*, 11,146–11,163.—Did not vote at last election; canvassed by both parties; Blinks wanted witness to vote Red, but declined, 11,160–11,166.

RUTTER, JONATHAN FOULKE JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—A Liberal in politics, and has always been so, 1519–1521.—Kept the Blue accounts in 1847; never kept the accounts of the other side, 1522, 1523.—Does not recollect whether there were two elections in 1847, but kept the accounts of one, 1524, 1525.—The candidates were Conyngham, Smythe, Vance and Clinton; the two former the Liberal candidates, 1526, 1527.—Received 1,800*l.*; 900*l.* from each of the Liberal candidates, 1530.—This was all spent, expect 16*l.* 9*s.* for registration fees, and a balance of 14*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, since spent in registration, 1530–1534.—Gave Mr. Smythe and Lord Albert copies of the same account, 1535.—The sum of 463*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* entered in witness's red book, was for treating and bribery, and everything else, 1537.—This money paid through agents, who bribed the individual voters, 1541.—These agents gave witness receipts for the money paid them for this service, 1541.—Has no voucher for the 150*l.* paid Goodwin, 1542.—Witness paid this money to Goodwin by order of the committee, 1544–1547.—Goodwin gave a list of thirty-two or thirty-three voters, and he was to get them in the best way he could, 1548.—The distribution of this money was left entirely to Goodwin, 1549.—Cullen was another agent for bribing voters; he had 15*l.* or 20*l.* for this purpose at first, and other sums afterwards, 1553.—Cullen's account would be part bribery, and part treating and tavern expenses, 1553.—Does not know where Cullen is; he is not living in Canterbury, 1554–1556.—Jacobs was paid 50*l.* for the same purpose; he also has left the city, 1558.—Believes he is in Yarmouth, 1564.—Cobb had 35*l.*; he left within the last two or three months, 1560.—Never bribed any man directly; paid the money to agents to bribe the voters, 1568, 1569.—William Beer, jun., received 5*l.* for vote, 1570–1573.—Roberts was paid 5*l.*, either for vote, or expenses of bringing in out-voters, 1576.—Delo has been an active agent for the Blue party for many years, and was entrusted with several small sums to pay bills, 1577, 1578.—Does not think Delo paid Beer the 5*l.*, 1579.—Out of the 1,800*l.* received from the two candidates, at least 1,600*l.* was spent upon the election, 1584.—The tavern bills were about 150*l.*, 1584.—Knows Southee, a sub-agent with Goodwin, 1585.—Thinks these two had the 150*l.* to distribute, 1586.—Particulars of the sums paid to witness's account, on account of the election of 1847, 1590.—Pilcher was paymaster at the election in February 1847, 1593.—He certainly paid the colourmen's tickets, 1594.—Does not think there was any bribery at the February election, 1596.—The bribery at this election confined to the colour tickets, 1597.—Colour tickets were issued and paid for, although there was no polling, 1598, 1599.—Was concerned for Mr. Smythe in 1852; no colour tickets were issued, and no money spent of any amount on his account, 1602–1604.—Had nothing to do with the election of 1850, 1605.—Was privately engaged in getting up the books at the election in February 1841, 1607.—Mr. Plummer paid the colour tickets in 1841, 1608.—They were issued and paid on the same system as on other occasions, 1609.—Knows nothing of any direct money payments except at the general election in 1847, 1612, 1613.—Further evidence explanatory of certain payments on account of this

RUTTER, JONATHAN FOULKE JOHN—*continued.*

election, 1614-1617.—The payments for the Delos were for services rendered and not for their votes, 1615.—The 2*l.* to Richard Beard was for charity, 1617.—Believes all the vouchers and papers handed in relate to the election of 1847, 1621.—The petition of Martin was endorsed by Mr. Brent "to be paid three guineas," and was laid before committee and decided upon in regular way, 1623-1626.—The general financial business of the election of 1847 was transacted by the committee, meeting at witness's house, and all accounts were submitted to them; also the colourmen's tickets, done up in fifties, one or two of which were opened and counted, 1629-1636.—James Fedarb, a voter in the Blue interest, and generally acting as messenger, 1637-1639.—He was paid 1*l.* for extra services by order of the committee, 1640.—Evidence respecting the payment for messengers, 1642-1645.—Many persons retained and paid at elections as messengers whose services are not required, 1645.—Evidence respecting the payment for hire of committee room, 1646-1648.—48*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* paid on the account of this election: believes it is for bribery, 1649.—The payment of 6*l.* to J. White is presumed to be for his vote, 1651, 1652.—There are two John Whites; should not have paid it to the Tory White if he had known it, 1656, 1657.—Paid Charles White 6*l.* on account of his vote, 1661.—Further evidence relative to money paid to the Whites, supposed in all cases to have been paid for their votes, 1662-1670.—Supposes also that the money paid to Beer was as a bribe for his vote, 1671.—6*l.* for Day, also a bribe, 1672.—From the names of the voters only being rendered, and no services described, thinks all the payments above mentioned must have been bribes for the votes, 1673-1676.—John Admans could not have received a bribe; Thomas voted for Liberals, but whether he is the person who received 5*l.* cannot tell, 1677, 1678.—G. Davey was the agent, and he lives in Canterbury, 1679-1684.—Mr. Brent inspected the accounts and ordered payment; the endorsement on back is his, 1685-1687.—Paid 5*l.* to Mrs. Stone, on 7th August, 1847, by order of R. Pilcher; her husband was to be considered on the charitable list, and her sons were to have colour tickets, 1688-1690.—James Busher 4*l.*; Cart, Smeed, expenses, and J. H. Leguire, London, 1*l.* 10*s.*, making a total of 7*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; has no doubt the above was paid; it is endorsed J. B., and paid C. Leguire; supposes the handwriting to be Leguire's, 1691, 1692.—Leguire lived at Northgate at that time, but he has left Canterbury, 1693.—The accounts of Lord Albert and Mr. Smythe were kept jointly; what was done for one was done for the other, 1694, 1695.—They did not interfere in the financial business, 1697.—Should think they must have known about the bribery, 1699.—They paid the money for it at the time it was going on, 1701, 1702.—Mr. Smythe, at all events, was consulted, 1703.—Did not hear Lord Albert Conyngham, but heard Mr. Smythe say, "We must have the election," 1705.—Knows nothing about the election of 1850; was merely a member of the committee, and had no payments to make, 1706-1712.—Witness handed in the poll book of 1847; the ticks against the names indicate that they will take money: thinks the ticks were made a little after 1847: never had a poll book with the prices down against the men, 1713-1723.—Mr. George Cooper was a member of the committee in 1847. Thomas Bower, who was made a messenger for three days for Clinton and Vance, was paid 4*l.*, 1724-1727.—Mr. Cooper will explain as to "Thomas Jeans, his pal, 2*l.* 10*s.*," 1728.—The letter T against the names of several, is a private memorandum of witness's own: T means "Tory," 1729-1731.—It means Tories and Blues too if it has a cross, 1732.—They were likely men to take colourmen's tickets or money: witness cannot see any difference between giving ten colourmen's tickets, or a 5*l.* note, 1733.—Mr. Pilcher hoped witness would accept a present of a piece of plate, as Mr. Cooper had had it; 20*l.*, or something of that sort, 1734.—Produced a letter from Lord Conyngham, pressing his acceptance of a small memento of their triumph; declined to receive anything; never had any pay at all, 1737.

RUTTER, JONATHAN JOHN. (*Second Examination.*)—

Did not give Field 5*l.* Never gave a pound to any one, not to the parties themselves, 5795.—His name is rendered in witness's account, of which an account was previously given, 5796.—Witness was in committee room when somebody came and got 5*l.* for James Field; suppose they came and said, "James Field has voted,

RUTTER, JONATHAN JOHN—*continued.*

and I want 5*l.* for him." It must have been put down in a little book and rendered to committee, but cannot find it now, 5799.—There is no other James Field to whom the entry could refer, as he is the voter, 5800-5802.—Thinks it was a bribe to the party who took the money, and he had it for the purpose of a bribe, 5803.—That was on the morning of the election, 5804.

RUTTER, JONATHAN JOHN. (*Third Examination.*)—

Knows that, J. and W. Austen, brothers, 2*l.*, appears in his list, but does not know what it was for, and thinks he stated to the commissioners before that he could not recollect who came for it, 12,450-12,451.—Stated before that there was a voucher, and must now state there has been one found out since, who says he has not had any money, 12,452-12,453.—Does not know that Austen was a mistake, as somebody must have come for the money, 12,454.—Would rather not mention anybody as the person who says he had no money, but let it come before the commissioners in the proper way, 12,455.

SABINE, ALFRED. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—

All his lifetime a Blue, 3119.—Had the command of the colours in 1852, 3120, 3122.—Kept them in his house for twenty years, 3123.—Always did so, 3124.—Never paid any colour tickets except in 1847; had to get thirty men as colourmen for one day, and paid them 5*s.* a day, 3125-3127.—Orders as to colourmen in 1852, their number, and payment, 3128-3134.—Knows Mr. Cooper the stonemason, 3135.—He paid colourmen, 3137.—There was pretty near one hundred who were all paid, 3139, 3140.—Precautions as to colours, and the preservation of peace, 3142-3146.—There were messengers employed in 1852, but witness had nothing whatever to do with them, and never recommended any, 3147-3152.—Not so many flags in 1852 as at former elections, 3153.—In 1847 had about twenty flags of his own, 3154.—Witness paid 20*l.* and Mr. Brent hired them for 2*l.* and 1*l.* for the poles. Gave his son the money for the poles for Wilson, being a bill of 4*l.* 5*s.*; they were Wilson's poles, 3155.—Sure that was not in 1850, 3156.—A large stock of flags in former elections, but numbers stolen. The broken poles used for broom handles, &c., 3157-3160.—Had no applications from voters for colour tickets, 3162.—Heard none say they wanted money, 3164.—Some colourmen were employed to carry the flags, others to protect them, 3165.—About forty flags in 1852, 3166.—Twenty men generally went in front to protect the whole, 3167, 3168.—Some flags want about five lads to carry them, 3169.—There must usually be two men to one pole, 3170.—In 1852, the hundred colourmen consisted of about twenty men who went in front to protect, and eighty men employed in carrying the flags, 3171-3173.—Cannot say all were in attendance, but when paying them witness took notice thereof. Nevertheless, all who were put down were paid whether in attendance or not, 3174-3177.—In 1850 the same system as had always been before, 3178.—About a hundred men attached to the colours who received payment, 3179.—A good many did no work, 3180.—Mr. Cooper had the account and the list, and he paid them. Witness had no list whatever except the one Mr. Cooper gave him, and signed no account, 3182, 3183. (*Here a paper was handed to witness.*) This is the time Mr. Brent gave the order to hire thirty men at 5*s.* a day, 3184-3195.—The only time witness set the colourmen down, or had any order for it, and these thirty were the only colourmen witness had in 1850, 3186-3191.—There were eighty colourmen in 1852, 3199.—Hardly an election that some polls were not broken, but not last time, as there was no beer to drink, 3200.—Adheres to all said about 1852, 3202.

SAUNDERS, MAURICE. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—

Removing officer to the Incorporation of Canterbury, 3204.—Has been a Liberal and free trader since 1847, 3205, 3206.—A Red before that, 3207.—Came over to the Liberal side with Mr. Smythe, and was employed by him as canvassing clerk in 1847, 3208-3211.—He had no committee at the time, 3214.—Lord Albert Conyngham's friends, Alderman Brent and others, might act for Mr. Smythe, but they never canvassed with witness and Mr. Smythe, 3215.—Witness canvassed for Mr. Smythe, and Mr. Smythe canvassed for Lord Albert Conyngham as well—canvassed for both, 3216, 3217.—Was always out. It was witness's

SAUNDERS, MAURICE—*continued.*

duty to be out when Mr. Smythe was, 3218.—Might have canvassed in his absence if a voter was met, 3219.—In 1847 had money of Mr. Rutter, 3220–3222.—It was no great deal, but can give an account of its expenditure. It was given direct from Mr. Rutter to witness, and the men were sent to witness, 3223.—It was direct bribery, 3225.—Was employed for bribery purposes on the day of election, 3226.—Can give within one or two a list of all the persons bribed by witness, 3227. (*A paper was here handed to the witness.*)—This is a list prepared from recollection this morning, 3228–3230.—Never had anything to do with bribery direct or indirect except in June, 1847, when William Beer jun., had 5*l.*, James Philpot 3*l.*, James Dyason, 2*l.*, and James Wood, from Maidstone, 3*l.* One or two more, but cannot recollect. The money was given by Mr. Rutter, with instructions. Mr. Beer was a young man of weak intellect, and that was an inducement held out by his uncle, who came with him, that he should receive it. He is since dead, 3233.—Paid about 8*l.* or 10*l.* more to about as many again, 3236, 3237.—The persons whose names are in list are all freemen. William Beer and James Dyason are dead, 3238, 3239.—Beer was a householder as well, 3240.—Dyason lived at Whitstable at that time, 3241.—Philpot is a 10*l.* householder; he is here, 3243–3245.—James Wood who came from Maidstone was not a 10*l.* householder; he was a freeman on the register, and had not been away sufficiently long to be struck off, 3246, 3257.—Remembers Roberts, a 10*l.* householder, who lived at Northgate, and was at one time waggoner to Mr. Rools, 3248–3254.—Heard applications made to Mr. Smythe for money for direct bribery during canvass, 3257.—The constituency at that time was about 1,600, and for colour tickets and direct bribery witness thinks there might be about a couple of hundred applications, 3261.—Considers a colour ticket a direct bribe, 3262.—The general way of applying was, "I am very badly off, and want something," 3263.—Not many such applications addressed to witness, 3264–3266.—In 1852 was canvassing clerk to Sir W. Somerville and Colonel Romilly, 3271.—Does not recollect a money application, but had several for colour tickets at that time, 3272.—Recollects one man in particular who applied for three colour tickets to Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville. The Colonel walked away from him directly, and so did Sir William, 3273.—Does not know an instance in which an application was made for a colour ticket and entertained; they were told there would be no such thing issued, 3274.—The applications were reserved and filed, 3276.—Not for further consideration, but all were rejected, 3277–3278.—Witness kept the canvass during the day; it was copied at night into another book, 3279.—Can throw no light on where the canvassing books are of 1850, 3282.—Took no part either way in that election, 3284, 3285.—Was not then canvassed by Colonel Romilly, thinks Mr. Vance called, but did not promise him, 3286–3288.—If witness had gone to the poll would have voted for Colonel Romilly, considering him Mr. Smythe's friend, and not only that, but a free-trader, 3289–3290.—Took a part in Mr. Smythe's first election in 1841. Made the street lists and canvassed with him, and also in the second election in 1841, 3291–3295.—No bribery at that time; nothing material more than is common in canvassing as it used to be in the old system of colour tickets, 3296–3297.—There is a poorer class of freemen than 10*l.* householders, 3298.—Of the 10*l.* householders the proportion of indigent persons is considerably smaller than that of the proportion of indigent freemen, 3299.—There are 946 freemen and 928 householders, many of these are both householders and freemen, 3300.

SAUNDERS, MAURICE. (*Second Examination.*)—There might be about one third of those on the list of householders who pay from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per week; they consist chiefly of working mechanics, 3303–3305.—The lower class of freemen are common labourers, 3306.—There are between 200 and 300 indigent freemen, 3308.—The indigent householders considerably less than half their own number. Found very few applications from the householders on the last election in the canvass, 3309–3313.—In witness's capacity as removing officer found that the indigent are considerable among the freemen, even to the extent stated, and the householders not exceeding, 3314–3316.—Witness thinks he had 18*l.* from Mr. Rutter in 1847

SAUNDERS, MAURICE—*continued.*

for the purpose of buying votes, and that he returned 2*l.* of it, 3317–3320.—Save the parties whose names are given in the sums affixed to each respectively for their votes, and they received the sums in consideration of giving their votes; it was perfectly understood it was bribery, 3321–3323.—James Wood is still in Maidstone, a carpenter, at 15, Wheeler Street, 3324, 3325.

SAUNDERS, MAURICE. (*Third Examination.*)—Has been connected in municipal matters for six or seven years with Mr. Goodwin, who had a demand against the Conservative party, dated from 1841–1845, or rather nearly up to 1850, and for which something of a compensation was made, 6362–6374.—His claim was for 78*l.*, but by whom or how paid, or whether he received the whole, witness cannot say, as he has not been on friendly terms with Mr. Goodwin since 1850, 6375–6386.—With respect to former evidence explained that the Roberts he should have named was James Roberts, and that John Lavender Greeby, who voted for Conyngham and Smythe in 1847, received 5*l.* through his father, but does not know of his voting in 1841, 6387–6396.—Knows Bartholomew Bernard, an ex-supervisor, who voted for the two Conservatives after promising Romilly and Somerville, and signing the requisition to Mr. Smythe, but cannot say that he received anything for going against his promise, 6397–6405.—Knows Abraham Abrahams, who voted for Conyngham and Smythe in 1847, and thinks him above taking anything for his vote, 6406–6409.

SAUNDERS, MAURICE. (*Fourth Examination.*)—Previously gave information as to parties whom witness applied to in 1847 on Blue side—gave in a list, and amended it afterwards, 10,387–10,389.—Gave James Gruby 10*l.* for his son, J. L. Gruby, and John or James Henry Roberts, for their votes, 10,391–10,396.—Hancock had 3*l.* for his vote about a week after the election, 10,397–10,400.—John Cherrison's wife had 3*l.* for six colour tickets, (two apiece for two of her sons, and two for her husband) they were all three voters. That was by order of committee—was directed to do it by Mr. Rutter, 10,401–10,405.

SAUNDERS, MAURICE. (*Fifth Examination.*)—At election of 1847, was a canvassing clerk for Mr. Smythe, and paid large sums of money for votes, 13,085–13,087.—Did not make any bargain with voters except James Wood, who had 3*l.*, which witness considered was for travelling expenses and loss of time, 13,088, 13,089.—Some men paid on morning of election, but witness knew nothing of the bargain or contract which was made with them, 13,090.—A person called Cullen was always understood to have been intrusted with money to bribe voters, and several persons complained that they had been promised sums of money by him, which he had never paid, 13,091–13,094.—The payments made to voters by witness after election, were by direction of committee, and does not know if the four or five men he paid on the day of election, had voted or not before being paid, 13,095.—Paid Wood 3*l.* for travelling expenses; Edward Beer had 5*l.*; made no bargain with either of them, 13,096–13,100.—In these transactions acted as canvassing clerk, not committee clerk, 13,101, 13,102.

SAUNDERS, MAURICE. (*Sixth Examination.*)—Has lived in Canterbury for forty years. The city is not co-extensive with the parliamentary borough, 14,823–14,825.—What parliamentary borough consists of, 14,826–14,830.—Population of the fourteen parishes of the city nearly 16,000 in 1851, 14,831, 14,832.—The population of the six parishes which are wholly within the borough, and the portions of those three parishes that form a part of the parliamentary borough, not enabled to state. According to an estimate formed by witness there are 729 voters on the list of the fourteen parishes, that is, about 21½ per cent. of the population that are voters, and 184 voters on the register for the other nine parishes, bringing the population to about 3,000, which would make the parliamentary borough amount to about 19,000. Witness handed in a list of the number of voters in the parishes within the city at the time of the election in 1852, and also a list of the voters in the nine out parishes, 14,835.—A part of Longport is within the city, and a part not; it is called the Borough of Longport, 14,836.—Longport the name of a district within the parish of St. Paul's. There are two ratings; for the county and the city, signed by the

SAUNDERS, MAURICE—*continued*.

magistrates of the county, and signed by the magistrates of the city, 14,837.—The 10^l. householders resident in the district of Longport are entitled to vote for the city of Canterbury, 14,838.—The greater part of the clergymen that are resident in the cathedral, in the Ville of Christchurch, are voters, 14,839.—At the elections for Canterbury of late years, the clergymen have generally voted, 14,841, 14,842.—But never saw any of them take an active part in the elections, 14,843.—A great many of the 277 freemen upon the leasehold list are the principal tradesmen in the town—freemen and householders as well, 14,849.—None of those on householders' list are in the indigent classes of freemen, 14,850–14,852.—Nearly 300 of those 950 freemen who appear on the register in election of 1852 are indigent freemen, 14,853.—946 is the exact number of freemen upon the register in 1852; which includes the 277 freemen alluded to before. Of the remainder, that is to say 669 pure freemen, half or nearly half are of the indigent classes, 14,854–14,856.—Explanation of "indigent," 14,859, 14,860.—Has been removing officer for the last six years, 14,861.—Very few of the 946 freemen are likely to be in the receipt of relief; they will suffer a great deal before they will look for it, in consequence of their losing their vote if they have it, 14,862.—In Canterbury there are a great many charities; gifts which are bestowed at certain seasons of the year, 14,863.—There are a few men who have borne a good character and are in low circumstances, and there are gentlemen who pay some little attention to those sort of men, 14,864.—The borough of Longport is on the Deal road, 14,867.—The Lower Hardres is a sort of by-road that leads on the right of the old Dover road to Hythe, 14,868.—277 of the 946 freemen that appear on the register of 1852 were householders as well as freemen, 14,869.

SAUNDERS, MAURICE. (*Seventh Examination*).—Cannot state the population of that part of borough of Longport which is included in the county of Kent, and not in the city of Canterbury, 15,063.—Do not know exact limits, 15,064.—There may be from 20 to 35 houses from hovels upwards; some very respectable houses in the borough in that district, 15,065, 15,066.

SCOONES, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—The letter handed to witness is directed by him and in his handwriting, 435.—Witness acted on his own responsibility in writing that letter, 436.—Mr. James there addressed supposed to be James Kelson, who had been connected with election matters, 437, 438.—Manages the election business of the office under Mr. Core Kingsford, 441.—Does not recollect who told witness that Kelson was at Hull, or that a letter addressed to him as Mr. James, at the office, would find him, 446–450.—Believed that James and Kelson were the same person, 452.—Had seen Kelson three or four weeks before he went away, 455.—Knew that he had been served with the Speaker's warrant, 458.—Did not know that Kelson was going to leave Canterbury, 461.—Witness was employed in his office in investigating the allegations against the sitting members, 466.—Did not advise Kelson not to appear before the committee, 472.—Never heard that he had left Canterbury until after close of election inquiry, 475.—It was not notorious that Kelson was gone to Hull under the name of James, 479.—When he wrote the letter to Kelson at Hull, he had other information independent of common rumour, 482.—Cannot say who gave that information, 483, 484.—Had no communication with Kelson after his return to Canterbury, 485.—Wrote to him at Hull to inform him that the inquiry had ended, and that he might return, 487.—As managing clerk to Messrs. Kingsford, in the matter of the election inquiry, witness considered it his duty to act as he did, 491.—Acted entirely on his own responsibility in this matter, 491.—Did not send any other communication of a similar nature to other parties at the same time, 495, 496.—Upon his oath, he had no intimation from Kelson as to where he was to be found, 497.—Believes that Kelson's address was sent to witness in writing, 500–503.—Cannot tell who delivered this document, 501.—Knows John White, who left Canterbury to avoid appearing before the election committee, 597.—Saw him about three weeks before the inquiry commenced, 508.—Knows Thomas Brown, who also left Canterbury for the same purpose, 510–512.—Saw Brown about ten days before the commencement of the inquiry, 513.—Did not know where Brown was

SCOONES, THOMAS—*continued*.

when the committee was sitting, 515.—Had no correspondence either with White or Brown, 516, 517.—Does not know in whose handwriting Kelson's address was, 518.

SEATH, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Lives at Stelling Minnis, seven miles from Canterbury, 12,341–12,342.—Voted in 1847 for Lord Albert Conyngham and Smythe, 12,343–12,344.—Was obliged to have a carriage to go to poll in being very unwell, and had a sovereign for expenses; but no bargain for vote, 12,345–12,348.

SELECT COMMITTEE OF HOUSE OF COMMONS ON CANTERBURY ELECTION OF 1852.

Was personally employed in getting up evidence in defence of the sitting members, *Kingsford*, 5514.—Took the evidence of witnesses through his clerks, *ib.* 5517.—Has these papers now by him, *ib.* 5518.—Thinks it would not be fair to those parties to produce them, *ib.* 5519.—Objects to produce the briefs, *ib.* 5521–5566.—Mr. Kingsford was prepared to deliver up the papers called for by the commissioners, but wished it to be understood that he did so under protest, *ib.* 5697.—Delivers in the papers connected with the defence before the select Committee of the House of Commons, *Kingsford*, 7704.

SELL, RICHARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a freeman, and voted for Conyngham and Smythe in 1847, for which his children had two colourmen's tickets, but he had nothing else, 11,531–11,536.—In 1852 voted for Johnstone and Gipps, but had nothing at all from Admans, 11,546–11,551.—Had a sovereign, and nothing more, from young Mr. Jacobs, on the day of election, but does not know whether it was on the terms of his vote, or as a present owing to his being laid up, 11,537–11,559.

SHEATHER, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, and received 5^l. for his vote from Mr. Jacobs, 11,486–11,490.

SHERIFF'S EXPENSES:—

The moiety of the sheriff's expenses generally amounted to 100^l., *Brent*, 999.—There are seven polling places, the money is paid to the under-sheriff, *ib.* 1001.—Objected to the account of the sheriff's bill, thinks it was three times above what it ought to have been, *Plummer*, 2100.—In 1850, when there were preparations for a contest, but no contest, the sheriff's expenses amounted to 56^l. 14s. 5d., *Brent*, 1134.—Has always objected to the amount charged as Sheriff's expenses, *Plummer*, 2101.

SIMS, JOSEPH. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Voted for Conyngham and Smythe in 1847, and had 3^l. for his vote from Mr. Jacobs, 11,501–11,505.

SMITH, GEORGE FREDERICK. (*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a coachmaker, freeman, and householder, 6765–6767.—Took part in elections in 1841, 6773.—At first election in that year distributed and paid for colour tickets, 6774–6779.—Distributed between 1,200^l. and 1,600^l. in colour tickets, but cannot say what they were apiece, and has not the accounts, 6780–6784.—At the general election in same year was similarly engaged, and expended 700^l., 800^l., or 900^l., 6785–6787.—In 1847 expended about the same sum, 6788–6791.—In 1852 paid 365^l. 10s. in colour tickets, and 59^l. 10s. for refreshment tickets, and received 420^l. in cash from Dr. Lochee, leaving 5^l. due, 6792–6799. Refreshment tickets are always given to those who bring the colours home and behave well, one ticket on the nomination day and one on the polling, 6800–6805.—A colour ticket and refreshment ticket were handed in, the latter not having been paid, which witness knows from the seal not having been torn off, as in the case of another produced, 6806–6812.—Cannot remember whether he received the money spent in colour tickets in 1847 from Mr. Walker or Mr. Pout, and has no accounts of that election, 6813–6818.—Applications were not made to witness for tickets, but recommendations were sent to the committee rooms, and then witness issued the tickets, 6819, 6820.—Issued all tickets previous to the election, and all recommendations were destroyed, 6821–6825.—Kept a little memorandum of the names of the parties to whom they were given, which was burnt with the tickets, soon after the

SMITH, GEORGE FREDERICK—continued.

election, as was the case in 1852, 6826-6830.—Pursued same system in 1841, 6831-6833.—Had nothing to do with direct bribery at any of these elections, 6834-6836.—Had frequent conversations with the candidates at last election, 6837, 6838.—Has been a member of committee at all the elections mentioned, except for the county, 6839.—The list handed to witness appears to be a correct one of the persons who received colour tickets, 6840-6848.—The names are those of persons recommended, 6849-6851.—Burnt all colour tickets which were paid, 6852-6855.—Always asked a person to whom he gave a colour ticket if he was a voter, and if so, did not give one, but does not know the Christian names of those who received them, 6856, 6857.—The sons of voters usually came for the tickets, 6858.—Witness always has the colours in his possession, for the use of which money is not given, 6866-6871.—These colours used to be valued to the candidates, but of late have not, 6872.—The value of colours may be 1,000*l.*, 6873-6879.—The colours in witness's possession consist partly of new colours supplied at last election, and partly of those used at former elections, but nothing was paid for them, either at last election, or in 1847, or 1841, though they were valued to Mr. Lushington, and witness thinks to Bradshaw and Gipps, but cannot state the sum, 6880-6895.—The sum paid by Gipps and Johnstone is entered in witness's ledger, but cannot recollect the amount, 6896-6901.—Mr. Smythe paid 133*l.* 19*s.* at the second election in 1841, and Gipps and Johnstone may have paid 113*l.*, 6902-6910.—£1,000, which Mr. Smythe states he paid for a new set of colours, would purchase all those in witness's possession, 6911-6914.—Mr. Smythe's colours were never used for any one else, and were claimed by him, 6915, 6916.—Any alterations which have to be made in the colours are charged to the candidate, 6915-6919.—Supplies the colour tickets at county elections, committee determining the number, which may be about 500 or 600, 6920-6932.—Does not know to what extent Gipps and Johnstone's committee were prepared to go in the issue of tickets, but thinks they would not stop at any number, 6933-6935.—Had no conversation with the candidates about colour tickets, and was not aware that Mr. Lushington had stopped their issue, 6936-6950.—Is not aware of them being issued at an uncontested election, except to a few who carried colours, 6951-6955.—They are intended to secure votes, and have been issued on both sides in city and county, 6956, 6957.—No conversation with Gipps and Johnstone about the tickets, and was not aware the other side was not going to issue them, 6958-6960.—Several traps were laid to get possession of tickets issued by witness, but nothing was done by him in secret, 6961-6964.—Does not know Bartholomew Barnard, and would not recollect the names of those who received tickets six or seven months afterwards, 6965-6968.—No tickets were issued for more than two days in 1852, or for more than 5*s.* a day, and witness denies that one for 15*s.* was given, 6969-6975.—Never gave a coloured county ticket to secure a city vote, 6976-6978.—Has never paid more than 10*s.* for a ticket, 6979-6984.—At the 1852 election paid hundreds where before had paid thousands, 6985-6987.—Paid between 700*l.* and 900*l.* in 1847 for colour tickets for the city, 6988.—Less money was spent in 1852 than in 1847 in colour tickets, which was all the bribery of which witness was aware, 6989-6996.—Has a ledger in which the account of the colours is kept, and can bring it, 6997-7003.—At the county election in 1852 the three candidates had each committees, 7004-7014.—Furnished colourmen for Sir Brook Bridges, who was looked on as the most Conservative candidate, 7015-7019.—Many of the colourmen were persons who had voted for the Conservative side at the city election, 7020-7031.—Was not a member of Sir Brook Bridges' committee, but paid the colour tickets, for which Mr. Kingsford gave the money, 7032-7037.—Is not aware whether the same thing is done by the Whigs in the county, and thinks nothing would be gained in the way of purity of election by transferring the colourmen from the city to the county, 7038, 7039.

SMITH, GEORGE FREDERICK. (Second Examination.)—Paid the money for the refreshment tickets to the different tradespeople as the tickets came in afterwards, 9205, 9206.—The ticket holder obtained his refreshment ticket when the flags were brought in of an evening, and the witness punched a hole in the colour ticket, 9207-

SMITH, GEORGE FREDERICK—continued.

9209.—Knows nothing about the messengers or who had charge of them, 9210-9213.—The refreshment tickets were shilling tickets, and knows nothing of the 1*s.* 6*d.* tickets spoken to in the House of Commons, 9214, 9215.—The refreshment money was intended as a bonus to the person who did the duty and carried the colour, 9216.

SMITH, WILLIAM. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—A householder, and voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, and had nothing for vote, 12,177-12,180.—Voted in 1847 for Smythe and Conyngham, and had 3*l.* from Goodwin, 12,181-12,185.—Was a 10*l.* householder then, and a watchmaker by trade, 12,186-12,188.

SMITHSON, HENRY. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, 14,730, 14,731.—Nothing for vote, but had four colour tickets for boys—2*l.* altogether, 14,732-14,734.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, 14,736.—Four colour tickets for the boys as at the last election, 14,737.—None of the money found its way to witness, 14,740.—The boys were about fifteen or sixteen years old in 1847, 14,743.

SMYTHE, The Honourable GEORGE PERCY SYDNEY. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—First came forward as a candidate for the borough of Canterbury in 1840, 2366.—Canvassed in 1840; it may have been February 1841; a by election, and was successful, 2367-2369.—The general election occurred in June of the same year; was then also successful, 2370-2372.—Cannot quite admit that witness appeared as a Conservative on both occasions; neither did he appear as a Red, a Pink, or a decided Blue, 2373-2376.—Was supported by a great majority of the Blue party, 2377.—Was not a candidate at the general election in 1852. Had resigned before the poll took place, 2379.—Some of witness's friends polled for him in spite of his wish to the contrary, 2380.—The election in 1841 cost witness between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.*, 2381, 2382.—Had no agents, and cannot tell who had the distribution of the money; does not recollect who he passed it over to, 2383-2385.—Knows the money went out of pocket, 2386.—The general election of 1841 cost witness precisely 1,000*l.*, 2387.—Thinks the election of 1847 cost 900*l.*, 2389.—And the election of 1852 was nominal, 2390.—Had no agents at any of the elections, 2391.—In 1847 paid the 900*l.* to Mr. Rutter, 2393.—Did not see Mr. Rutter's accounts before the election or in detail at all. Refutes part of Alderman Brent's evidence as to witness having audited the accounts of the election of 1847, 2394.—Was not aware personally of the practices that were being had recourse to, such being carefully concealed from witness, 2395-2398.—By the advice of Mr. Lushington the documents relating to the election of 1841 were burnt. Never saw them, but has a sort of vague idea that the colourmen's tickets alone for the single election were about 2,000*l.*, 2399-2401.—Witness's opponent was Mr. Heniker Wilson. His expenditure was about 4,000*l.*, 2402-2406.—In 1847 was aware illegal practices were going on, although to a smaller extent, 2407.—Handed Mr. Rutter the 900*l.* without reference to its being expended in legitimate expenses or not, 2408.—He had it to spend in any manner he chose, provided the election was safe, 2409.—Mr. Bradshaw was witness's colleague in the second election in 1841, 2410, 2411.—Spent 1,000*l.* each, 2412.—The single election cost between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.*, 2413.—The second election 2,000*l.*, 2414.—The burning of the accounts strictly refers to the first election; they were burnt about three weeks after witness's return. Cannot say who burnt them, but it was done by the advice of the Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington, the solicitor whom witness met at Mr. Kingford's, formerly governor of Madras, and the previous sitting member, 2415-2419.—The peril involved in them to many persons was the reason Mr. Lushington gave for burning them, 2420, 2421.—The names figuring in those accounts, in connexion with bribery, would be about sixty, 2422, 2423.—In connexion with the colour-ticket system, innumerable, 2000*l.*, 2424, 2425.—It is a moot point, whether, having once paid for the colours, witness was at liberty to keep them till next election. In the election of 1847 wanted the flags and colours back, but they refused to give them up, and did not press it, 2426, 2427.—Thinks it very likely that, having done duty for witness, they did duty also for his opponents, 2428, 2429.—In 1847 witness's colours were pink, 2431.

SMYTHE, the Hon. GEORGE PERCY SYDNEY—*continued*.

—The committee wore both blue and pink. Lord Albert's was blue, and the same people acted for both, 2432-2434.—Refutes Alderman Brent's statement as to the sub-committee accounting to witness direct, as representing both himself and Lord Albert Conyngham, 2435.—The bribery accounts were not submitted to witness; never saw them at all, 2436, 2437.—Those inferior agents, called by Mr. Brent the under-current, are not the persons who checked them, 2438.—Witness paid the money irrespective of the expenditure being legitimately or illegitimately incurred, 2439.—At the by-election of 1850 Alderman Neame, on behalf of Colonel Romilly's friends, applied to witness for his interest and support, which he gave, and also wrote to Alderman Neame, who was chairman of the meeting, begging him to read the letter to the meeting, which was composed of the united parties, Pink and Blue, calling on witness's friends to support Colonel Romilly, 2440-2444.—Supposed a certain amount of gratitude existed for the payments made by witness in 1841 and 1847, 2445-2447.—Statement of witness's position in reference to the different parties, and cause of his withdrawal: all his influence and interest were flung into the hands of the Red candidates, 2470.—Did not announce himself a candidate with the deliberate intention of not going to the poll. Wished one of the candidates to withdraw, and go to the poll, 2471.—Had the expectation up to the eleventh hour that witness would be one of the coalition candidates, 2472.—With reference to the state of the constituency, can hardly judge whether the balance of corruption tended more to the side of the freemen or the householders. Quite clear there was more expenditure on the Red side than the Blue, in the by election of 1841. On the Blue side money is more dexterously managed, 2476.—Upon witness's last canvass, found that public morals were much the same as on first canvass, 2477.—Canvassed Reds and Blues indiscriminately, 2478.—Witness does not think he canvassed above half the constituency. People are always backward in promising. Thinks that a significant fact. Does not think it peculiar to Canterbury more than any other borough, 2479-2483.—In the event of a coalition having taken place, as far as direct bribery was concerned, witness should certainly have opposed it. Not prepared to state what he would have done with reference to colour tickets, 2484.—The respectable portion of the constituency would not be influenced by either direct bribery or colour tickets, 2487, 2488.—With no restrictions as to their issue, one-eighth of voters on each side might be secured by colour tickets, 2489.—Taking the election of 1841 should say there were three thousand colour men, representing fifteen hundred voters, 2491.—That is not a fair picture of the present state of the constituency, 2492.—On the Red side witness paid for colour tickets 1*l*., and heard that they were 1*s*. on the other side, 2495.—Is not aware of the numbers being increased or the prices raised, 2496.—Can throw no light on the list of thirty voters; witness only knows he paid the money, 2497, 2498.—Has known Goodwin and Southee during the principal part of the time witness has been a candidate for the honours of Canterbury, 2499-2501.—Knows Southee to have been a very active and zealous canvasser, 2502.—Does not know, of witness's own knowledge, that either have been employed as bribers, 2503, 2504.—In the single election of 1841, Mr. Crossdale was chairman of Conservative Club. No one exclusively had the management of the election, 2507.—Is under impression that witness paid money to Mr. Crossdale. Cannot recollect exact amount, but it was nothing large, 2508-2510.—Does not recollect any other person to whom witness paid money, 2511.—The sum of 6,000*l*. or 7,000*l*. was paid in different instalments, part previous and part after election; should think about 2,000*l*. before election, and the rest for bills and expenses after, 2512-2515.—Recollects 1000*l*. in sovereigns being taken to Mr. Thomas King's house, brought by witness from his father in London, 2516-2519.—Knows John Pout. He took an active part in the single election of 1841, 2520, 2521.—No sums paid to him from witness, 2522.—Conservative Club kept witness's accounts of single election. Mr. King was not connected with the keeping of them, nor Mr. Pout, 2523-2525.—Knew of the 1000*l*. being forwarded to Mr. King, but it did not come through witness, 2526-2527.—There was a committee in 1841; what was called a committee of the Conservative Club, 2529.—That

SMYTHE, the Hon. GEORGE PERCY SYDNEY—*continued*.

committee sat at Mr. Pout's house, 2531.—Could not particularise any other persons besides Mr. King and Mr. Pout, who took an active part in this Conservative Club; they were all very active, 2532.—Knows Mr. Lushington and John Vincent; paid neither any money in election of 1841, 2533-2535.—Does not recollect Mr. Pout having made a charge of 80*l*. for coals to witness personally; has heard the story, 2536-2538.—In those documents which were burnt by advice of Mr. Lushington the sixty persons who figured in connexion with bribery were givers of bribes, 2539.—Witness's impression is that the 3,000*l*. paid after election was in hard cash, 2540.—The 1,000*l*. paid to Mr. King previous to election was certainly paid in sovereigns, 2544.—Out of the 7,000*l*. witness counts a petition with which he was menaced, and which was compromised against the petition for St. Alban's, 2545.—Does not know who acted upon that occasion. Thinks it must have been done by the whips of the party, 2547-2549.—Here witness requested to be allowed to refer to the evidence of Alderman Brent on Saturday in two points where his name was mentioned as to buying votes in 1841 and auditing the accounts, on both of which he explains and contradicts Alderman Brent's statement, 2550-2554.

SMYTHE, The Honourable GEORGE PERCY SYDNEY.

(*Second Examination*.)—Remembers perfectly the case of Goodwin and the penalties; often saw Goodwin on the subject, and knew he had applied to Lord Londesborough, 15,028.—Thinks it was after the election. Witness's coalition with Lord Albert Conyngham was settled long before he could have seen Goodwin; settled a month before the canvass began, 15,029.—Circumstances connected with Goodwin's application, and witness's opinion thereon, 15,030-15,038.—Never actually came into immediate communication with lower classes upon subject of bribery, 15,039.—It seems to witness that a great deal of money has stuck by the way, and not reached the poorer classes, 15,040.—Had some suspicion of the sort in 1841, but not in 1847, 15,041-15,044.—Heard such complaints from lower classes during canvass, stating the money had not reached them, that witness naturally surmised that very much of it had been embezzled, 15,045.—Rumour pointed out many people, but had no means of knowing, 15,046.—The persons whose names were designated of course denied the charge, 15,047.—The names were so numerous it would be impossible to mention all, 15,048.—Not aware of any particular instance, 15,051.—Supposing there were no indigent voters, bribery and corruption would not thereby disappear, 15,052.—Remembers writing Alderman Brent, in December 1847, in answer to letter respecting Goodwin, stating that Lord Albert Conyngham and witness had both applied on Goodwin's behalf; but no prospect of success, 15,054-15,057.—The application was made to Board of Inland Revenue, not to Secretary of Treasury, 10,058-10,062.

SNELLER, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence*.)—A town

councillor and on the register for twenty years, 7040-7042.—Always blue, 7045.—Took no part in the election of 1847, but confirms Mr. Jacobs' evidence, 7046-7050.—Told Jacobs there was a man whom he could get, but did not go to him himself, 7051-7055.—Thought the man would take a bribe because he was very poor, and knew that the other side had been after him, 7056, 7057.—Knows of no other transactions and has taken no great part in electioneering, 7058-7060.—Voted for Col. Romilly in the single-handed election in 1850, but took no other part, 7061-7063.—Colonel Romilly's side were ready for the contest, and the same practices would have been resorted to as in 1847, if Mr. Vance had gone to the poll, 7064-7071.

SOMERVILLE, Sir WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence*.)

—Was only once a candidate for this city, when, with Colonel Romilly, he was unsuccessful, 10,054, 10,056.—Was aware before coming down that a custom existed of giving colour tickets, but was determined to have no resort to illegal practices, and intimated his determination to his friends and supporters, 10,057-10,068.—The sum he expended was 220*l*., which includes everything; and thought that if neither party resorted to illegal practices he would be returned, but knew if the other party resorted to them he should not, 10,069-10,072.—Cannot say when he first heard that the colour ticket system was likely to be resorted to,

SOMERVILLE, Sir WILLIAM—continued.

but both he and Colonel Romilly, from the very first, said they intended to stand the election without resorting to illegal practices, 10,073, 10,076.—A great many applications were made, but the answer was that none would be given, 10,077–10,080.

SOMERFORD, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, and voted in 1847 for the Blues, 13,830–13,832.—No money for vote, 13,833.—As messenger for one day, received 1*l.*, 13,835.—No colour tickets, 13,837.—Voted last election for Somerville and Romilly, 13,841.

SOUTHEE, Mr. EDWARD SPEAR. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A parchment-maker, 2275.—Has lived in Canterbury fifty years at any rate, 2276.—Been a voter for thirty years, 2277.—Is a freeman and a householder as well, 2278.—Votes as a freeman, 2279.—Previous to 1847 was of the Red party, 2280.—In 1847 voted and acted for the Blues in company with Goodwin, 2281–2284.—Had no money given for the purpose of buying votes, 2285.—Is not aware that witness gave any himself, 2286.—Has often given voters small amounts out of his own pocket without any consideration, 2287.—Does not recollect of having made any bargains at all, 2289.—Was aware Mr. Goodwin was using his utmost endeavours to gain the election; that he had a certain amount of money handed to him for that purpose: believes a list was given him of thirty voters, more or less; at any rate he polled thirty of the men, and according to the arrangement made there was paid to him 150*l.*, 2290–2292.—Saw the list, but cannot say whether thirty or forty names, 2293.—Does not recollect the names of any on the list; after electioneering matters are over, very soon forgets them, 2294.—Edwin Hayward was desirous of voting for Johnson and Gipps in 1852, but wanted a little done for him in the shape of colourmen's tickets or something else. Introduced him to Mr. Kelson; heard him bargain about the purchase of his vote, but did not hear the exact sum, 2299.—Witness was a Blue, but circumstances so turned he voted for the Reds against the Blues in opposition to his own principles, 2298.—In 1847, when acting for the Blues, assisted friend Goodwin in getting voters up to pass their votes, 2302, 2303.—Was aware Goodwin had a very large sum of money for the purpose of purchasing votes, but was not acquainted with the precise sum, 2304, 2305.—Witness's assistance was given to his friend Goodwin for the purpose of securing the votes, for which Goodwin received a very large sum, 2306.—A part and parcel of witness's duty was to get those parties to poll as soon as possible after the small contract was made, 2307.—Witness cannot say that he knew particularly the amounts, but believes there was a variety of amounts paid to voters, 2308.—Was with friend Goodwin at the time the bargains were made, 2309.—There was no particular price; some one amount, some another; although the stipulated amount was 5*l.* per head, still one man might have 6*l.* or 7*l.*, while another did not cost 3*l.* or 4*l.*; there was no profit at all about it, 2310.—Does not recollect one man bargaining for a 10*l.* note, 2311.—The brothers Jennings received something like 6*l.* each, possibly more, 2313–2316.—Witness thinks he was present when the bargain was made: they were to have the amount as soon as they voted, 2317, 2318.—The offer came from the voter, 2320.—“I will come up if you give me so much,” 2321.—That is the usual way in which parties who sell their votes deal with them, 2322.—Goodwin stands well with the voters generally, particularly the working class, 2324.—Not as a known briber; he is an old resident of Canterbury, and has always been a man to assist persons in cases of distress or difficulty, 2325, 2326.—On the occasion of 1847, when Goodwin got the 150*l.* to secure those thirty voters, believes it was the first time he had been employed on such an errand, 2329.—A solitary instance in the case of witness. Has been aware of the system, but took no active part, as regards corrupt practices, 2331.—Has canvassed with the Reds as well as the Blues, 2333.—Believes the practice has been carried on equally with one party as the other, but never was in the secret of what the Reds were doing, 2335.—Knew direct money bribery was going on with them, but never had any hand in it, 2336.—Possibly might have been with parties who had, 2338.—Witness now calls himself a Free-Trader, 2341.—Belongs to a small party called the Independent party in Canterbury, the Pinks. The Hon. Mr. Smythe has been witness's friend since he came to Canterbury,

SOUTHEE, Mr. EDWARD SPEAR—continued.

2342.—Witness cannot charge his memory with any knowledge of money bribery on the part of the Reds, 2343.—Certainly the case of Mr. Kelson and Edwin Hayward was rather an oversight, when witness stated he had nothing to do with it, 2344.—Edwin Hayward came to witness an entire stranger. Never solicited or knew him in his life before or since, except on one occasion; said he wanted something done for him in the shape of colourmen's tickets, and witness saw Mr. Kelson, and they went and made their bargain, 2345.—It was understood Mr. Kelson was a man attending to those matters, 2346.—Witness cannot say he knew it. Mr. Kelson was an old citizen, and in cities like Canterbury generally knew the parties actively engaged in these matters, 2347.—Had no connexion with Mr. Kelson before 1847, in electioneering matters, 2349.—There was a man of the name of Fisk lived in Westgate some few years back. Knew him at the election of 1847, 2350, 2351. Lived in witness's neighbourhood, but never paid him any money, and knows nothing about him, 2352.—Witness cannot charge his memory with any knowledge of any money bribery in the city of Canterbury, with the exception of what was stated as to assisting friend Goodwin, and being present when Hayward wished to see Kelson, 2353.—Is not the person known as the freeman living at Herne Bay. May be a relation, but does not know him, 2355–2357.—Does not know whether Mr. Sladder is in England, 2358.—Does not know if Cavell is alive, or anything about him, 2364.

SOUTHEE, EDWARD. (*Second examination.*)—Since his examination on Monday, has ascertained that William Wane, of Northgate, William Wilding in Pond Lane, Westgate, and William Gould, De Lasoux Square, received a portion of the money Mr. Goodwin had, but though there were others, cannot charge his memory with them, 6500–6509.—Wane received 3*l.* or 3*l.* 10*s.*, 6510.—The list shown witness was drawn up last night, Goodwin being present, but no other names were mentioned, 6511–6517.—At the election of 1847 canvassed with Mr. Goodwin, but received no money, 6518–6521.—Paid no money to voters, but spent about 20*l.* of his own money in treating and general expenses, as at previous elections, which has never been repaid or applied for, 6522–6536.—In 1841, when Mr. Smythe and Mr. Heniker were candidates, spent 20*l.* or 30*l.*, or more, for the reimbursement of which he never applied, but was repaid about 11*l.* for another account, 6537–6545.—At the general election in 1841, when witness supported Mr. Smythe and Mr. Bradshaw, spent again between 20*l.* and 30*l.*, but neither for the 40*l.* or 60*l.* in 1841, or the 20*l.* in 1847, had he ever applied for or received repayment, with the exception of the small sum before mentioned, which he received from Mr. Pout, 6546–6555.—Is in the wool and skin trade, and employs on an average thirty hands, 6558–6562.—At the election of 1852 voted for Gipps and Johnstone, and spent not less than 20*l.*, for which had never applied to be repaid, 6563–6566.—Had previously supported Mr. Smythe, voted for him and Conyngham in 1847, and continued his friend in 1852, 6567–6569.—Was canvassed by all the candidates, and told Gipps and Johnstone he could not promise them, 6570–6574.—Gave the same answer to Somerville and Romilly, 6575.—Three voters, named Robert Powell, James Callow, and John Bailey, were then in his employment, but never asked them for their votes, 6577–6583.—Had three or four voters in his employment in 1847, to whom he acted in the same manner, 6584–6587.—In 1847 never received money from Mr. Pilcher or Mr. Rutter, nor any other person, 6593–6595.—Took an active part at that election in canvassing, 6596.—Recollects calling upon Halsey, a freeman, and working plumber and glazier, to whom not a word was said about money, as he was not a man likely to receive a bribe, 6607–6621.—Cannot recollect any other person called on, though he might after a time, as he did Halsey, 6622, 6623.—Did not understand the question as to calling privately upon persons to mean upon those likely to receive a bribe, and did not mention Halsey to put the Commissioner on a wrong scent, 6624–6628.—Except the last three names given, had not called on any one privately, and Mr. Goodwin had accompanied him then, 6629–6632.—Knows that having admitted he was with Mr. Goodwin when he paid money for votes he is liable to a criminal indictment, and that the Commissioners can grant a certificate to indemnify those witnesses who answer to their satisfaction from the

SOUTHEE, EDWARD—continued.

consequences of their evidence, and is therefore anxious to tell the truth, but cannot give any further information with respect to either the elections of 1847 or 1852, 6633–6638.—Saw Mr. Smythe frequently in 1847, but had no conversations with him about purchasing votes, 6639–6642.—Had no interview with Lord Albert Conyngham in 1847, 6643.—Had never applied for, or been reimbursed the money he had spent at any one election, 6644.

SOUTHEE, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Heard what Mr. Kelson said about Mr. Hayward, and remembers taking him to Mr. Kelson, that he might get something for his vote, but left them together to make the best bargain they could with each other, 7072–7074.—Does not know whether Mr. Blinks got part of the money, 7075.—No knowledge of Hayward getting anything, or being told to keep out of the way, 7077, 7078.

SOUTHEE, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, and resides at Hearne Bay, 14,350, 14,351.—Voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, 14,352, 14,353.—Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Gipps, with other gentlemen, canvassed witness, 14,354.—Conversation with them respecting vote and outstanding bill at Mr. Vance's election, which Mr. Vincent promised to procure payment of. Had no money for vote; neither was bill paid, 14,356–14,375.—Voted for Clinton and Vance at election of 1847, 14,376, 14,377.—No money for vote; got two colour tickets which witness had to pay for; cause of dispute with committee, 14,378, 14,379.—Was promised nothing in particular for being a messenger; expected 6s. a day for three days, 14,383–14,385.—Colour tickets were given to Long and John Simmons, 14,386.—Long was a distant relation, 14,387.—Never owed either any money, 14,388.—Gave no recommendations, 14,389.—Numbers 88 and 89 were refused payment, and having employed them, the men looked to witness for the money, 14,391, 14,392.—Did not ask anything for self, 14,393.—Expected actual expenses from Mr. Johnstone's committee, 2l. 12s. thinks it was, 14,394–14,398.—Received 10s. from Mr. Taylor on polling day for expenses going round canvassing, 14,399–14,401.—Did not ask for colour tickets, 14,402.—Was not a messenger, 14,403.

SOUTHEE, JENNINGS UNDERDOWN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Gave Edward Ratcliffe 3l. for loss in voting for Conyngham and Smythe, out of 17l. received from Mr. Goodwin, and kept the balance for own expenses, 9758–9787.

STONE, WILLIAM EDWIN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A householder and voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, 13,420–13,422.—No money at all for vote or anything else till after the election, when witness had 2l. for being a messenger, 13,423–13,427.—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, 13,428–13,429.—Had nothing then, 13,430.

STONE, WILLIAM EDWIN. (*Examination resumed.*)—Denies Mr. Bennett's statement as to 4l.; he never was in witness's house, and never paid him anything. Mr. Friend went after 4l. for witness but did not return with it, 13,434.

STREDWICK, HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman, and voted at last election for the two Tories. Nothing for vote, 11,978–11,981.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe. Pearson Dray gave witness 6l. for his vote, 11,982–11,985.

STYLES, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, and had a vote in 1852, 11,888, 11,889.—Has no sons who are freemen, 11,890.—Crockford is witness's brother-in-law; Thomas Styles, junior, is a nephew; John George Styles, senior, a brother; John George Styles, junior, a nephew; George Henry Styles and William Styles, brothers, 11,891–11,897.—Seven in all: four brothers, a brother-in-law, and two nephews and self, make eight 11,898–11,902.—Had another brother, but he is dead, 11,903.—All had votes as freemen in 1852, 11,916.—Witness received 80l. from Thomas Munns for the votes of the eight in favour of Johnstone and Gipps, 11,918–11,921.—All the Styles's and Crockford voted in 1847, and witness received 90l. for their votes from Thomas Munns, 11,922–11,926.—The additional 10l. that year was for Edmund Styles, who was then alive, 11,927–11,929.

STYLES, GEORGE HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a brother of Thomas Styles, and has heard all his evidence, which is correct, 11,938–11,940.—Witness had his share, 11,941.—In 1841 witness did not receive 100l. when Smythe and Wilson stood; his brother Thomas did, 11,944.—At Smythe's election witness had 12l., and also each of the family, 11,947–11,949.—There were nine of them; witness's brother, Thomas Styles, had the 108l. to divide, 11,950–11,952.

STYLES, THOMAS. (*Examination resumed.*)—Did not have the money in 1841, 11,953.—His brother George Henry is forgetful; he is off his head at times; he did have it, 11,954.—Had 10l. apiece, and two colour tickets. These were paid a month or two after the election. All voted for Smythe, 11,955, 11,956.—At the general election of 1841 all voted for Smythe and Bradshaw and had 10l. apiece. Witness did not then take the money, 11,957–11,961.

SUB-AGENTS. (*See Agents.*)

"SWISS."

A term used to designate those electors, between 200 and 300 in number, who can be bought by either party, Cooper, 1482–1483.—Thinks the majority of them are freemen, *ib.* 1505.

TAMPERING WITH VOTERS:—

Has been tempted and offered money for his vote, Field, 5727.—Thinks he was trifled with in 1847, but did not take the bribe, *ib.* 5738–5741.—Many persons have tried to bribe him, but cannot mention their names, *ib.* 5740.—Was offered 5l. by Mr. Vincent to vote for Gipps and Johnstone at the last election; refused it and voted for Romilly and Somerville, Austen, 12,314–12,319.—Was canvassed by Thomas Friend at the election of 1852, and was promised compensation if he voted; did not vote, Harvey, 13,806–13,807.—Was offered and refused 5l. for his vote, Parsons, 13,970.—Is not a man who takes bribes, but times are altered, and would take the money if offered again, *ib.* 13,971–13,979.—Promised Richard Nye 5l. for his vote; did not pay Nye any money, nor does he know whether he was paid by any one else, Laming, 13,994.—Voted for Conyngham and Smythe, and received 5l. from Mr. Laming, Nye, 13,998–14,006.—Was offered 5l. by Blinks to vote for Johnstone and Gipps and refused it, Carpenter, 14,042.—Was offered 5l. and a bottle of wine by Mr. Sharp, of the Castle, to vote for Mr. Wilson in 1841; wanted the money but could not get it until he had voted, and was sure he should not get it then as he intended to vote for the opposite party, Parsons, 14,101–14,108.—Has been offered money to refrain from voting, when it was found that money could not purchase his vote, Friend, 7414.

TAVERN BILLS:—

The expenses of the Liberal candidates for tavern bills and treating at the election of 1852, amounted to 272l. 13s. 6d., Brent, 996.—At the election of 1835, it was 168l. 18s. 8d., Pilcher, 3058.—37l. 10s. paid by the blue committee in 1852, for tavern expenses incurred in 1847, by Goodwin and others, as members of the pinks or Mr. Smythe's party, at that election, Goodwin, 6034.—Payment of this account refused by the blue committee of 1847, *ib.* 6039.—Causes of the refusal and subsequent payment of this account, 6046–6095.—Paid 50l. for publicans' bills, treating, &c., for the Conservative candidates at the election of 1852, Taylor, 8611, 8612.—The payments for publicans' bills by the Conservatives in 1847, amounted to between 200l. and 300l., Pout, 4311 (*see also Treating*).

TAYLOR, HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Has been an auctioneer's clerk, 3667.—Transacts business for several auctioneers in Canterbury, 3668.—Remembers the elections of 1847, 1850, and 1852; was then on his own hands, 3669–3674.—Has been a freeman about thirty years, and voted for Canterbury, 3675–3677.—Took part in the elections of 1850 and 1852, 3678–3684.—Knows nothing of the election of 1847. Has been always a Liberal, and voted then for the Blues, 3685–3688.—Was employed as clerk to the committee of Colonel Romilly in 1850, and Colonel Romilly and Sir William Somerville in 1852, 3689, 3690.—Never received anything for vote, 3691.—Was engaged as committee clerk by Mr. Aris in both 1850 and 1852, 3692, 3693.—Might receive applications for colour tickets in 1850; the practice was uni-

TAYLOR, HENRY—*continued.*

versal, 3694, 3695.—Never received applications for relief or pecuniary assistance; that was out of witness's department altogether; that would come in the chairman's, Mr. Alderman Brent, 3696-3698.—Did not canvass in 1850; witness's business was in the committee, merely copying, for instance, the alphabetical lists, and also for the inspector's books, 3699-3703.—Was not employed as an accountant, was merely clerk to the committee, 3704-3707.—Knows Mr. Pilcher very well, 3708.—Does not recollect that anything took place in 1852 between them on the subject of messenger's or colour tickets, 3709-10.—Sent no one to Sir William Somerville, 3711.—Received a number of applications for colour tickets in 1852, illegal, and no recommendation could be taken notice of, 3712, 3713.—Witness was directed so by Mr. Aris, Mr. Alderman Brent, and several of committee, 3714.—Have heard Sir W. Somerville mention in the room to be very cautious; sent no one to him on the subject, 3715-3719.

TAYLOR, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a turnkey in the county gaol at present, and was employed at the last election by the committee on the Red side, 8534-8538.—Received about 330*l.* or 340*l.* from Dr. Lochee; and 40*l.* or 50*l.* from Mr. Pout, in all about 400*l.*, in round numbers, 8539-8543.—Should think it was all expended, witness only getting a penny out of the payment of the bills, except a gratuity of 40*l.*, independent of the 400*l.*, for his services for seven, eight, or nine weeks, 8544-8547.—Sent receipts of the bills paid to Dr. Lochee, who may have them now, but had no directions how the money was to be expended, 8448, 8449.—Had no authority to buy votes, but did so, and gave Edward Browne 5*l.*, and received a stamped promissory note for the money, which was now expected to be returned, and afterwards gave him 1*l.* as a loan, which he has not repaid, 8550-8552.—The money was given in consideration of Browne's vote, and was paid to witness by the Conservative agent, 8553-8555.—During the canvass gave George Parsons a half sovereign, as he was not very well off, but there was no promise of his vote given by him, though the subject of a promise and a vote were spoken of before witness slipped the half sovereign into Parsons' hand, who did not put it back, 8556-8563.—John Southee, who lives at Herne Bay, had also 10*s.* or 15*s.*, which is all the direct bribery witness can charge himself with, 8564, 8565.—Paid the messengers, fifty or sixty in all, from 16*s.* to a guinea each, who were nearly all voters, and very few of whom really did any work, but were expected to vote on their side, and would have received nothing if it had been thought they would have gone against them, 8566-8573.—List of 42, handed in and marked No. 33, is witness's list, of whom nearly all are voters, 8574-8576.—Ticks off those who were employed in actual work, the others being only nominal messengers, 8577, 8578.—William Andrews might have gone with a message or two, but Pierce Andrews, James Bailey, and Stephen Back did no work, 8579-8582.—Does not think that John Blogg did any work, but cannot be certain as there were one or two Bloggs, and is not sure of their christian names, 8583-8585.—Does not remember that William Waters Blogg did any work, 8586.—It is perfectly understood that persons applied for messengers' places who were not expected to do any work, and the only difference between a messenger's ticket and a colour ticket may be that the one is given to the individual while the other goes into the family, 8587-8590.—Thomas Burt did some work, but neither Henry Cherrison nor Frederick Christie did, 8591-8593.—Thomas Jarman was occasionally employed a very little, but does not remember Thomas Jarman the younger at all there, 8594, 8595.—Stephen Lancefield did work occasionally, but Edward and William Lemar did not, 8596-8599.—G. F. Palmer might occasionally, but not William Palmer, elder and younger, 8600-8602.—William Pierce was very ready to go, but being always drunk, no use could be made of him, and both William Pickering and Thomas Sheather did nothing, 8603-8605.—Edward Warman did some work, and Edward and William Andrews were occasionally employed, 8606-8608.—The 70*l.* against poll clerks were for ordinary poll clerks, check clerks, and score clerks, 8609, 8610.—The 50*l.* for publicans' bills was for treating, and they were discharged without any specific order, but does not think more was expended because the candidates were successful, 8611-8613.—Ribbons, and making them into bows, 60*l.*, 80*l.*, were bills sent in by silk mercers, and

TAYLOR, THOMAS—*continued.*

when receipted returned to Dr. Lochee, 8614, 8615.—Paid to Mr. Payne, Mr. Mose, and Miss Bellingham 40*l.* or 50*l.*, but does not remember paying a bill to Mr. Wootton, 8617, 8618.—The incidental expenses are put at 12*l.*, and consist of carriage hire, treating and expenses of that kind, but not of bribes, 8619-8622.—The ribbons were bought at the mercers' shops, were usually made up by voters' wives, though Miss Bellingham made a quantity, and were paid for according to the manner in which they were made up, and not with reference to the way the man voted, 8623-8628.—As much as half a crown was given for the very best bows, when the maker found the ribbon, but the general charge for making up was from 12*s.* to 18*s.* a dozen, 8629-8632.—Heard what Mr. Ashenden said about William Pickering, but only knows that Pickering came from the committee room saying he had promised his vote, and that witness was to put him on the list of messengers, but does not remember that he had any money, 8640-8644.—Was not charged with the distribution of colour tickets, or the receipt of the recommendations, and it is decidedly false to say witness was, as his duty was confined to messengers' places, 8645-8648.—Witness has held his present appointment since November, but it was confirmed to him in April by the magistrates in session, after being recommended by the visiting justices, 8649-8658.—Is aware that the Red interest is more powerful than the Blue among the county magistrates, but did not, with his knowledge, receive the appointment for services rendered to the cause at the last election, 8659-8664.—Miss Bellingham, who made up a great many of the bows at a shilling each, has a father and brother who always vote on the Conservative side, 8665.—Suspects that Mr. Parsons, who got the half sovereign, was working at the time for Blinks, and has no knowledge of his having received more since, 8666-8669.

TAYLOR, THOMAS. (*Examination resumed.*)—Has added some eight or nine names to list since last week:—Oakenfull, Richard Cox, Edward Horton, Joseph Worthy, William P. Carter, George Johnson, Charles H. Brown, Edward Street, and John Holtum are the names of messengers. Witness had nothing whatever to do with the colours, 11,008-11,019.—Nothing to do with the employment of Mr. Filmer for the purpose of getting up the Hardres voters, and was not aware at the time that he was employed, 11,020, 11,021.

TAYLOR, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, and voted last year for Johnstone and Gipps, 10,743-10,745.—Was upon the messengers' list for fifteen days, and received 4*l.* 10*s.* from Kelson, 10,766.

TAYLOR, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman; voted in 1847 for Smythe and Conyngham, and received 6*l.* for his vote from Mr. Henry Ward, to whom witness had stated he would not vote unless he were paid for it, 12,869-12,874.—Voted for Gipps and Johnstone at last election, and had 4*l.* 10*s.* for his vote, 12,876-12,878.—Received it at about half past eleven in the morning at his house, from a person in disguise, and has no suspicion who it was, 12,879-12,889.

TERRY, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, and voted last year for Johnstone and Gipps, 14,009-14,011.—Had two colour tickets, 14,012, 14,013.—Not employed as a messenger, 14,014.—Voted in 1847 for Conyngham and Smythe, 14,015.—Was in the employment of Mr. Sharpe then, and voted blue because master did so, 14,021-14,023.—Master voted red in 1852, and consequently witness did so also, 14,024-14,025.

THATCHER, GEORGE. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Being a voter in 1847, attended at the committee room of Conyngham and Smythe as a messenger, and received 1*l.* 5*s.* for his services for three days, but voted gratuitously, 11,441-11,450.

THOMPSON, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman and voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, 13,459-13,461.—Had 5*l.* for voting from Mr. Bennett, 13,462-13,464.—Voted last year for Butler Johnstone and Gipps, 13,465-13,466.—No money, no colour tickets, and was not a messenger, 13,467-13,469.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF VOTERS:—

Received 1*l.* from Kelson for travelling expenses of twelve miles, Boorman, 10,741.—Received 4*l.* for

TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF VOTERS—continued.

travelling expenses from London, and hire of a person two days to look after the hoy, *Digby*, 11,877.—Received 5*l.* for travelling expenses from London; was absent three days, *Jennings*, 11,866.—Was paid 3*l.* expenses from Sheerness, *Ratcliffe*, 12,042.—Was taken up to vote from Sulling Minis, and being very ill at the time, had a carriage, and was paid afterwards by Mr. Pilcher a sovereign towards the expenses, *Seath*, 12,347.—Received 1*l.* from Mr. Jacobs to pay expenses ten miles from the country, *Cozens*, 12,427.—Got 1*l.* in 1847, in payment of his expenses at a previous election, *Barber*, 12,499.—Paid Wood 1*l.* towards his expenses from Maidstone, *Bailey*, 12,677.—Witness got 3*l.* for his expenses in looking after Wood, fetching him from Maidstone and taking him back again, *ib.* 12,702.—Received 3*l.* for his expenses from Maidstone, *ib.* 12,746.—Was paid 1*l.* for travelling expenses from Herne Bay and back; was away two days, *Mills*, 13,571.—Received 6*s.* for travelling expenses of four miles and back, *Casey*, 14,192. Received 25*l.* from Mr. Pout to pay the travelling expenses of the electors at the last election, and paid it away in the committee room to such as were entitled to receive it, *Lochee*, 10,136, 10,137.—Paid something less than 20*l.* for travelling expenses, *ib.* 10,139.—62*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* paid for travelling expenses of voters by the Liberal party at the general election of 1847, *Brent*, 1051.

TREATING :—

Paid Stone 4*l.* to give away beer with at the beer shop, *Bennett*, 13,431.—Denies that he received any money from Mr. Bennett, *Stone*, 13,434.—Mr. Friend applied to Mr. Bennett for 4*l.* for witness, but he never got it, *ib.* 14,434.—Paid 5*s.* for a bottle of brandy to give a voter witness was bringing from Maidstone, *Wood*, 12,749.—Sometimes when witness has met with a voter, whom he thought likely to vote for the red party, he has treated him to a glass of grog, or something of that sort, *Taylor*, 8620. (See also Tavern Bills).

TRUSTEES OF MUNICIPAL CHARITIES :—

The trustees were appointed by the Lord Chancellor, in 1835, and there has been no change, *Brent*, 1384.—They were then equally divided in politics, but by deaths there are now three Conservatives to five Liberals, *ib.* 1387.—Testimony in favour of the trustees, and that they are not biassed in the execution of their duties by their politics, *ib.* 1389.

UNDER SHERIFF :—

The under sheriff receives the sheriff's expense at the election, *Brent*, 1002.

UNPAID AGENTS. (See Agents).

VANCE, JOHN, Esq., M.P. (Analysis of his Evidence).—Is the sitting member for the city of Dublin: contested the city of Canterbury in 1847, and came down in 1850, but did not go to the poll, 11,244–11,246.—In 1847 Lord Thomas Clinton was the other candidate on the Conservative side, and the arrangement between them was that Lord Thomas Clinton was to advance 1,000*l.*, and witness to the extent of 2,000*l.*, if so much was required, 11,247–11,250.—About the whole of the 2,000*l.* was expended, but witness cannot say how it was paid, or by whom; Mr. Crosdill, who afterwards ran away, had the power to draw, 11,251–11,260.—Never received any accounts of the expenditure; may have seen them at Mr. Gridley's office, but did not inspect them, 11,261–11,265.—Believes that Gridley had control over the money and took a great part of it to himself, and that part of it was spent for illegal purposes, 11,266–11,269.—Being a novice in electioneering matters, supplied that amount in consequence of Gridley's statement that it would be required, but without knowing for what objects, 11,270, 11,278.—Pointed out the danger and crime of bribery, and warned his supporters not to give money improperly, 11,279.—In 1850 came down with the intention of contesting the city with Colonel Romilly, but retired without having a canvass, to save his pocket, and was not induced to do so by promise of money from any party, 11,281–11,305.—Heard that the money furnished by Lord Thomas Clinton came from some fund, though he does not know that it came from Major Beresford; but witness got no contribution from that fund, and paid about 2,000*l.* himself, in addition to the 1,000*l.* Lord Thomas Clinton was to contribute, 10,306–10,310.

VINCENT, JOHN. (Analysis of his Evidence).—Is a tinker, layer and licensed victualler, and keeps the Bricklayers Arms, Orchard-place, St. Dunstan's, 6701–6703.—Has been a voter since 1841, and taken an active part on the Conservative side, 6704.—Was a canvasser in 1841, 6709.—Knew Pout in 1847, but was not aware he distributed bribes, 6710–6714.—Was brought in communication with him in 1852 when assisting in the canvass, and received 60*l.* from him, 6715–6722.—Of this, 15*l.* was for his own services, and the rest was spent on the purchase of votes, 6723.—Had no arrangement with Pout about promising money, and knew only from rumours he was the party who would pay for such purposes, 6724–6730.—The list he hands in contains all he can recollect having paid money to, 6732.—Paid Thomas Finn, a coal carrier, at Wincheap, and George Broadbridge, of Ruttington Lane, 5*l.* each, after they had voted, and before witness had drawn the money from Pout, 6733–6741.—Paid John Goodwin, living at Eight Bells in St. Dunstan's, 5*l.* for his vote, 6742–6745.—Paid James Woollet, Ivy Lane, and George Woollet either 5*l.* or 4*l.* 10*s.* for their votes, 6746–6750.—Paid George or Thomas Ells, Ivy Lane, 5*l.* or 4*l.* 10*s.*, and Thomas James 5*l.*; charged 15*l.* for canvassing and 5*l.* for expenses, for parties to defend and support the colours, &c., leaving himself nothing in pocket, 6756–6761.—Has no recollection of giving bribes to any other voters but kept memorandum, 6762, 6763.—Did not expend, in employing roughs, all the 10*l.* stated in list, 6764.

VOTERS :—

Freemen and householders, under the Reform Act, have the right of voting, *Nutt*, 1.—1,581 voters were registered in 1852, viz., 946 freemen and 635 householders, *Aris*, 3301.—There were 1,500 absolute voters on the register in 1847, *Brent*, 998.—Almost all the poor have votes, *ib.* 1193.

WAIND, WILLIAM. (Analysis of his Evidence).—A marine store dealer and householder; voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, and had 3*l.* 10*s.* for Friend, 10,885–10,890.—Voted in 1847 for Lord Albert Conyngham; forgets whether he also voted for Smythe. Had 3*l.* from Edward Southee, 10,891–10,897.

WALKER, MR. ROBERT. (Analysis of his Evidence).—Has been a solicitor for upwards of twenty years in Canterbury, and a voter as a householder since 1835, 8838–8843.—Has not taken part in all the elections since, but did in Mr. Lushington's, in 1837, Mr. Bradshaw's, Bradshaw and Smythe's, and Bradshaw and Gipps's, in 1841, 8844–8848.—Applied to Mr. Gridley after the election of 1847, by Mr. Pout's direction, for money to pay some outstanding bills, 8849–8854.—Was under-sheriff at the time, and did not take any part during the election, 8855, 8856.—Took no part in the election in 1850, or in that of 1852, except with respect to the petition for this inquiry, 8857–8863.—The only part witness took in Mr. Lushington's election was as a committee man; not employed as solicitor or agent, and nothing to do with financial business, 8864–8866.—Canvassed occasionally with Mr. Lushington, 8867.—Many colour tickets were issued, but knows nothing of bribery, 8870.—Was not concerned for Mr. Smythe in 1841, except as a committee man, and did not act as his money agent, or receive a farthing of money from him, 8878–8880.—Received a parcel from Mr. King, with directions to give it to Mr. Crosdail, then deputy chairman, 8881–8884.—No money of Mr. Smythe's came into witness's hands, neither did he expend any monies of his own, or of anybody's, at that election, and made no charge against anybody, for disbursements at, during, or prior to election, 8885–8887.—Contradicts Mr. Smythe's evidence relative to witness having money, 8888–8893.—Never received any pecuniary advantage from connexion with Red party, 8894–8896.—Does not say no money passed through witness's hands, but not on his account, 8897–8898.—Contradicts Mr. Smythe's statement in toto as regards 1841, beyond what he has already stated as having received from Mr. King, 8899, 8900.—In 1847, at the second election, Mr. Gipps paid 815*l.* to witness's credit at the Union Bank, Princes Street, who had been his bankers in London 12 or 13 years, but were not in 1841, 8901–8909.—His bankers then were Hammond and Company, in Canterbury, who have been his bankers for upwards of 20 years, and are still, 8910–8915. Banks also with the Union Bank, and with the branch bank in Canterbury of the London

WALKER, Mr. ROBERT—*continued.*

and County Bank since 1842 or 1843, 8916-8920.—The money paid in by Mr. Gipps was for the purpose of contesting his then election, but witness was only concerned in that election as a committee man, 8921-8925.—Is aware that if his services were gratuitous he must account to the last farthing for the money received from Mr. Gipps, without making any deduction in that respect, and is still prepared to state so, 8926, 8927.—Of that sum thinks he paid Mr. Pout 50*l.*, Mr. Turmaine, the present town councillor, 50*l.*, and 40*l.* to the chairman, Mr. George Crosdail, 8928, 8929.—Paid 66*l.* to the London and County Bank, from whom the committee determined to borrow 120*l.*, to enable a committee of a club called the Conservative (of which all the gentlemen of Mr. Gipps' committee had been members,) to liquidate some outstanding liabilities, 8931.—Paid 15*l.* to Mr. Smithson, an active man on the committee, of which something like 5*l.* or 6*l.* was to defray expenses of journey to town, 8931-8935.—When it was found Mr. Gipps could not win, he retired, and after Mr. Pout had collected and settled the accounts, witness paid over 500*l.* to Mr. Gipps, 8935-8937.—Received 815*l.* altogether, and there was a little balance, 8938.—Is speaking from memory, and can supply no items, except the money given to the chairman and Mr. Pout, for which witness has vouchers, 8942, 8943.—Is speaking of 1850, but as Mr. Gipps did not stand in that year, it must have been in 1847, at a bye election, 8944-8947.—Not a farthing of the money went to, or was retained by witness, and made nothing by the transaction with the London and County Bank, 8948-8952.—Took no part in the general election in 1847, or in the committee, 8953-8957.—When witness said he contradicted Mr. Smythe flatly, he meant if Mr. Smythe said he received any money, 8958-8964.—Did not act either as solicitor or committee man for Lord Thomas Clinton, and received no money from him till Mr. Grindley paid the 550*l.* to witness's London bankers, 8965-8967.—Of that money gave Mr. Pout 450*l.*, the chairman had 50*l.*, and paid 54*l.* as the balance of the 120*l.* due to the London and County Bank, 8968, 8969.—Cannot tell why he paid 66*l.* upon the 120*l.* first, but thought there would be some interest, and the residue was not paid until after by Lord Thomas Clinton, 8970, 8971.—There was no bargain that the Conservative candidate should pay half of that sum at the next election; but as the expenses incurred by the Conservative club were for the Conservative party it was thought that by the next two candidates, whoever they were, they should be paid, as they had the benefit of all the registration and the exertions of the Conservative committee, 8972, 8973.—The Conservative club committee was managed by 25 or 30 persons, and Mr. Pout, the treasurer, would be liable for payment of the accounts, which consisted of a printer's bill for 27*l.* or 28*l.*, and the arrears of salary to a person employed to collect information, 8974-8977.—Witness had not a farthing of the money remitted by Lord Thomas Clinton to him, 8978.—Made no charge for the application to Mr. Grindley, but was a volunteer in the transaction, 8979-8982.—Had nothing to do with the election in 1852, either directly or indirectly, except voting, 8983-8987.—After the election was employed by Dr. Lochee, Mr. Holtum, and Mr. King, to get up evidence, and instructed Mr. Ballantine, 8988-8991.—Had no other instructions than the list which witness handed in to the Commissioners, the first day, which was also his retainer, 8992-8997.—Appeared for a number of gentlemen, and among others Mr. Scoones, Mr. Kingsford's managing clerk, but not for Mr. Kingsford, 9000-9002.—Engaged Mr. Thomas Friend to get up the evidence; also Reader as well, who is not the canvassing clerk, but a runner of Pout's, 9007-9011.—Has no doubt the money will be paid Friend, and he stated falsely that he had no reason to expect remuneration, 9012-9015.—With reference to Mr. Crosdail, can state that the allegation against that gentleman of having gone away with several hundred pounds in his pocket, is perfectly correct, 9017-9019.

WARD, Mr. HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence*)—Is proprietor of the "Kentish Gazette," a newspaper in the Conservative interest; witness superintends and manages the entire paper, 8194-8197.—During the last election the meetings of the Conservative party were usually held in witness's house, 8198, 8199.—Was a voter, and took a warm interest in the Conservative party, 8200,

WARD, Mr. HENRY—*continued.*

8201.—Had no money through his hands, but mentioned to a gentleman on the committee that Mr. Bligh required money for electioneering purposes, and was the means of its being conveyed to him, 8202.—The gentleman to whom witness mentioned this was Mr. Thomas White Collard, and in witness's presence the money was sealed up and given to Mr. Ashenden, 8203-8205.—It was sealed up by Mr. Collard, and was, witness thinks, in Bank of England notes, to the amount of 30*l.*, which was the sum Mr. Bligh stated he wanted, and which Collard said he put into the envelope, 8205-8216.—The envelope passed into the hands of Mr. Ashenden, whom witness accompanied to Mr. Bligh's house, where it was dropped into an open window, 8217, 8227.—Apprehends Mr. Bligh was not far off when it fell, 8228.—Fancied that some individual was to be bribed by it, as many persons made out cases of great distress, though in this instance nothing of that kind was professed, 8229-8233.—Had a communication from White, who was disgusted at conduct of Blues, and wished to negotiate for eight or ten voters whom he could command from that party, which proposal mentioned in the committee, but with which witness would have nothing else to do, and did not mention to Mr. Pout, 8234-8242.—At the election of 1849 voted against Clinton and Vance, though always professing Conservative principles; but considered that as Mr. Smythe had been returned in 1841 by a large majority, it was right to support him the last time he offered till he had an opportunity of explaining his parliamentary conduct, 8244.—Did not vote for Lord Albert Conyngham, and never gave a vote to the Blues, and determined the moment Mr. Smythe joined his lordship that the account was balanced, and that he should in future vote, as he had always done, for the Conservatives, 8245, 8246.—Paid no money after the election, or during polling, but while the committee sat at his house gave them some refreshments out of his own pocket, for which got reimbursed, 8247-8250.—Did not pay as much as 5*l.* to anybody for election purposes, except to Mr. Pout, and that was guaranteed by Mr. Collard, though where it came from is not aware, 8251-8255.

WARD, Mr. HENRY. (*Examination resumed.*)—Wishes to know if the question about the money that passed through witness's hands was meant to apply to this last election of 1852; and if so, to explain that in that transaction had nothing to do with money, which was only inclosed in his presence, and is not aware of a single individual to whom money was paid, 8482-8484.—A circumstance took place, but does not know whether at Mr. Smythe's first or second election, or at that with Mr. Bradshaw, when Blackman, a baker, now dead, received a certain sum of money under the colourable pretext of selling his horse and cart, 8485-8494.—At same election Henry Royce wanted 10*l.*, which was given by the committee to witness, and by him sent by other hands to Royce; but just previous to the election Royce told witness that he was sorry he could not support his party, which convinced him that it was only a trap to catch him in direct bribery, 8495-8497.—As Mr. Pout paid the money, the transaction could not have taken place in 1847, but most likely either at the election of 1841 or the first election in which Mr. Smythe came forward, 8498-8504.—Cannot recollect any similar transaction, 8505.—Had a certain sum of money from Mr. Pout, which might be 30*l.*, 40*l.*, 50*l.*, or 60*l.*, and was less than 100*l.* but much more than 30*l.*, for which gave a debtor and creditor account, and returned the balance to Pout, but cannot recollect paying any part of it except to the two mentioned, 8507-8513.—Out of that amount might have paid money to voters who voted on Conservative side, 8514.—The reason Royce gave for voting for the other party was that they promised him 15*l.*, and he brought the 10*l.* back to witness, who returned it to Pout, 8515.—Took precautions not to be detected in the cases of Blackman and Royce, but did not understand the window dropping business at all, 8516, 8517.—Blackman was paid the money as a purchase of some of his traps, and Royce's money was forwarded either by post, or envelope, or given to somebody without his knowing it came through witness, 8518-8520.—Knows a person called Mutton and Thomas Taylor, and remembers going to see the latter with some of the committee about his vote, but had no communication with Mutton, because his politics are directly opposite, and knows nothing about giving him 5*l.* for transmis-

WARD, MR. HENRY—*continued.*

sion to a voter of the name of Taylor, 8521-8527.—Cannot recollect whether it was in 1847 that he applied to Thomas Taylor about his vote, or who the members of the committee were who accompanied him, 8529.—Did not canvass with any of Lord Albert and Mr. Smythe's committee in 1847, and it must have been prior to that he called on Thomas Taylor, 8531, 8532.—Stood aloof from the Conservative party in 1847, and gave a plumper for Mr. Smythe because he had not had an opportunity of clearing his conduct, 8533.

WARD, MR. HENRY. (*Examination resumed.*)—Has heard what Mutton said, and remembers going to canvass Taylor, but not for Lord Albert Conyngham, 8681. Remembers that Taylor would not promise his vote unless something were to be paid, does not know whether 5*l.* or 10*l.*, and might have said, "Oh, if you vote, it will be all right," 8682, 8683.—Did not communicate with Mr. Rutter, who is quite of the opposite party; and cannot understand how Mr. Mutton consented to go with witness, knowing him to be of different politics, to canvass his brother-in-law, 8684, 8685.—Never consented to go with any one to canvass for Lord Albert Conyngham, and thinks Mr. Mutton must have made a mistake as to election, but does not deny that it might have been when Mr. Smythe coalesced with Lord Albert, 8686-8688.—(*Mr. Mutton was here recalled, and declared it must have taken place on the election of Conyngham and Smythe, 8689, 8690.*)—Was only desirous of seating Mr. Smythe, did not care who was returned with him, 8691.—Said previously that he did not remember going with Mr. Mutton to Mr. Taylor, because it was not probable he should go with a man of such decidedly different politics, but now seeing Mutton in the box remembers he did, 8692, 8693.

WARD, MR. HENRY. (*Second examination.*)—Heard what Bligh has said, who never represented to witness that he had received 15*l.*, 9413, 9414.—Understood that Mr. Collard put 30*l.* in notes into the envelope, which was sealed and given to Mr. Ashenden, 9415, 9419.—Had no Canterbury bank notes in his pocket at the time, and must have been uncommon quick to have changed a 10*l.* and a 20*l.* into a 10*l.* and a 5*l.*, 9420, 9421.

WARD, MR. HENRY (*Second Examination resumed.*)—Stated the outside note, the one next the envelope, was a bank of England note, but does not know whether there were two notes or four; Mr. Collard sealed up the envelope himself with red wax, 9459-9462.

WARD, MR. HENRY. (*Third examination.*)—Remembers the last time he was examined, witness said he had a communication with Mr. Bligh about some money for the purposes of the election. Bligh never said 15*l.* was the sum required; but elicited from him that the maximum wanted was 30*l.*, and witness informed Mr. White Collard of it, 10,320-10,323.—Mr. Collard showed witness some notes, does not know the amount, but he saw witness put them in an envelope and seal it with red wax; then he called Ashenden, and witness and he went down the street, and Ashenden dropped the envelope into the window of Mr. Bligh, 10,324-10,346.—Was in Mr. Core Kingsford's office, and made some communication to him, which he took down in writing; but did not see it, and does not know what was put down, 10,352-10,354.—(*A brief was here handed to witness, which he read aloud, and the statement therein was exactly contrary to what witness had just stated.*) According to this Mr. Bligh must have told witness 15*l.*, and witness told Mr. Collard what Bligh told him, 10,356, 10,357.—Mr. Collard says 30*l.*, so Bligh must have alluded to 15*l.* for a specific purpose, 10,358.—30*l.* was the sum impressed upon witness's memory after his conversation as likely to be required by Bligh; was not made acquainted with the parties he intended to bribe; he showed witness he would want a considerable sum more for the purposes of the election, 10,359-10,366.—Mr. Bligh might then have told witness distinctly that 15*l.* was immediately required, 10,368.—Might have forgotten that circumstance when statement was made to Mr. Kingsford as read from brief, 10,377.—Told Mr. Collard 30*l.*, but Bligh might state 15*l.* for some particular purpose, and witness might have told Mr. Kingsford that was immediately required, 10,383.—Ashenden was not out of witness's presence from the time he came in with Mr. Collard, and he was ignorant of amount, 10,385, 10,386.

WARD, MR. HENRY. (*Fourth Examination.*)—Has heard of a man of the name of Hills, engaged by the Commissioners; could throw light on a mysterious transaction between Mr. Collard and Mr. Bligh; witness has abstained from hearing anything he had to say, though he has seen him, 13,077-13,080.—Had heard reports from several parties, his own reporter among the rest, that this man had some information to give; witness does not know what, 13,080-13,084.

WARNER, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is not a freeman and had no money from Goodwin, 14,487-14,489.

WATTS, STEPHEN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a retired innkeeper and voter in the city of Canterbury, 3462, 3463.—Has been out of business for fourteen years, 3464.—A Blue, never was a Red, 3465, 3466. a freeman and householder, 3467.—Has sometimes taken an active interest in the Canterbury elections, in 1847, for instance, 3468, 3469.—Not much in 1850, but a little in 1852, 3470, 3471.—Has been a sub-committee man of the Liberals, 3472, 3473.—The duties were merely to look and see if a few of the lower orders of freemen could be got together to vote as early as possible on the polling day, 3476.—Never had but very little to do with money matters, 3477-3478.—In 1847 was employed by the Blue committee, Mr. Rutter, 3479-3481.—Was a committee man, but not for bribery purposes, 3482, 3483.—Paid Foreman for his services as a messenger; he was in want of money, and witness advanced him 15*s.* on I O U from Mr. Sladden, 3484-3486.—This was afterwards stopped from Foreman's pay, as witness communicated to committee that he had advanced him 15*s.*, 3487-3489.—Foreman was a voter, 3492.—Paid a Mr. Barber 1*l.* for travelling expenses; he then lived at Barham, not more than six miles from Canterbury, 3490-3493.—Barber is in town and can tell you, 3494.—Mr. Pilcher was with witness when he paid the money, and he told witness it was for travelling expenses, 3495-3498.—By Mr. Rutter's directions witness also paid a person of the name of Dawes his travelling expenses from Herne, 3499-3501.—Does not think there are any other names, 3502.—Denies having received 4*l.* 15*s.* from Mr. Rutter as one of the agents employed for bribery purposes. Never was paid as a bribery agent. The fact is witness had paid money, and afterwards Mr. Rutter called and repaid the money for which an account was given, 3503, 3504.—It was about 4*l.* 2*s.*, 3506.—£2 15*s.* is about the amount already accounted for, the rest was expended in the way of treating, 3507

WATSON, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman of Canterbury, voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, and had 6*l.* 10*s.* from Admans for vote. It was arranged for 7*l.*, but 10*s.* was taken off for Admans' trouble, 11,740-11,747.—Voted for Clinton and Vance in 1847, and had 3*l.* from Finch, publican, Wincheap Street, after election, 11,748-11,756.

WATSON EDWARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted at last election for Johnstone and Gipps, 14,647-14,649.—Witness is a freeman, and received two colour tickets for his vote, 14,650-14,653.—Mr. Blinks offered witness no money, 14,654, 14,655.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Smythe, 14,656, 14,657.—Had one colour ticket for that, but cannot say whether from Smythe or Clinton, 14,658, 14,659.

WEATHERLY, MATTHEW. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, and voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, 13,553-13,555.—Was a messenger then, and had 2*l.* for eight days from Mr. Trimmell, 13,556-13,558.—Had a pound afterwards from Mr. Bennett, 13,559-13,561.—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, had one colour ticket; was not a messenger, 13,562-13,566.

WEED, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, but did not vote at last election, 14,439, 14,440.—Voted in 1841 for Henniker Wilson, 14,441-14,443.—In 1847 voted for Clinton and Vance, 14,443.—Had 5*l.* after election from Thomas Friend, for being active and useful in election—getting freemen up and keeping them together, 14,444-14,448.

WHITE, CHARLES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman; voted in 1847 on Blue side, had 6*l.* for vote from Davey; does not live at Ashford; voted at last election for Blues; no more then, 12,717-12,726.

WHITE, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a brother of last witness; is a freeman, and voted blue in 1847, and had 5*l.* for his vote from Davey, 12,654–12,660.

WHITE, JOHN. (*Examination resumed.*)—Voted Blue at last election, but had no money; Davey paid witness the money in 1847, 12,662–12,668.

WHITE, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a baker, and lives in St. Gregory's, 12,635, 12,636.

WHITE, THOMAS. (*Examination resumed.*)—Is a freeman, voted Blue in 1847, and had 5*l.* for his vote from Mr. Davey; not 6*l.*, only 5*l.*, 12,638–12,646.

WHITE, THOMAS. (*Examination resumed.*)—Voted Blue at last election, but had nothing for his vote; is a brother of John White; the only money he ever had was the 5*l.* in 1847, and knows nothing at all about those bribed in 1852, 12,648–12,653.

WHITE, THOMAS, of Northgate. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Did not vote at last election, 14,404.—Voted in 1847 for Lord Conyngham and Mr. Smythe, and had 6*l.* from Mr. Davey for vote, 14,405–14,408.—Received no money at other elections. Has been a messenger, and a good many times in situations, 14,409.

WHITE, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted for Johnstone and Gipps at last election, and always voted for that side, except in Mr. Heniker Wilson's election, 9042–9048.—Received 15*l.* at last election from Mr. Bligh for his father, brother, and his own votes, 9049–9059.—Had borrowed 1*l.* from Mr. Bligh for expenses in bringing his brother from Ashford, which was deducted from the 15*l.*, and paid 4*l.* 10*s.* each to his father and brother, who made a false statement, when the one said he had 5*l.* and the other 3*l.*, 9060–9066.—Does not recollect his father and brother quarrelling with him about the amount, 9067, 9068.—They expressed their inclination to go the way he did, 9069, 9070.—Did not know what amount they were to get from Mr. Bligh till after polling, when Bligh told him there was a parcel for him at his house, which he went and received, 9071–9073.—It contained 14 sovereigns, which, with the 1*l.* previously borrowed from Bligh, made 15*l.*, 9074–9079.—Bligh did not promise 5*l.* a-piece, but witness expected to get something, and they voted upon that expectation, 9080–9082.—After the election, hearing there was a petition, did not wish to get Bligh in any trouble, and consulted with Mr. Thomas Friend, with whom witness went away, 9083–9088.—Witness lives at Bridge, three or four miles from Canterbury, on the Dover road, 9089–9091.—Was asked by Oakenfull, a turner, one of the Blues, three or four days before the nomination, if 5*l.* was of any use for us three, but would have nothing to do with him, 9092–9097.—Supposing witness had taken the 5*l.*, they were to have voted for the Blues, for Romilly and Somerville, but he refused it, 9098–9104.—Particulars of interview with Mr. Oakenfull, 9106–9110.—Was bribed before by Bligh in 1841, but had nothing to do with his father and brother, 9111–9115.—This was in 1847, and not in 1841, but cannot recollect whether that was the time when he voted for Reds, knows Mr. Wilson's was the first election, when he was bribed with 6*l.*, and did not deal for his father or brother's votes, 9116–9122.—At the general election after, voted for Bradshaw, but does not recollect whether he got any money, 9123–9128.—Went to Mr. White when he left Canterbury, with Friend, first to Faversham, then to Sheerness, and round by Chatham to London, 9129, 9130.—Went as far as Hull, but does not know that he is "Mr. James, of London, at Hull," and neither received nor expected letters, 9131–9134.—Friend paid everything while they were away, and got half-a-crown from him to keep his pocket, 9135–9139.—Has not seen the 10*l.*, which Friend says he gave witness, 9140.

WIGHTWICK, Mr. T. N. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A partner in the firm of Kingsford and Co. since 1845, 7755, 7756.—Was not actively engaged in election of 1847; and cannot say whether money passed through their firm, though it might have been so, 7757–7759.—Was a member of the committee in 1852; but, with that exception, had nothing whatever to do with it—except making a payment to Dr. Lochee on one occasion, which is one of the three payments in the account, 7760–7763.—No personal transactions with any voter and Mr. Pout, or any of sub-agents, 7764–7767.—Has heard of such people as Stringer and Fillmer living in Canterbury, but no knowledge of them, 7768, 7769.

WILDING, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted at last election in favour of the Red. Had nothing for vote. Is a householder, but not a freeman, 11,969–11,972.—Voted in 1847 in favour of the Blues, and had 3*l.* for vote from Edward Southee, 11,973–11,977.

WILKINSON, GEORGE. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a freeman; voted in 1847 for the Blue party, had 3*l.* for his vote from Mr. Smith, 12,852–12,861.—Did not vote at last election, or at last three or four; does not think he did in 1841; and did not receive money on any other occasions for voting, 12,863–12,865.

WILKINSON, THOMAS. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A householder, and voted last year for Johnstone and Gipps, and received 7*l.* from Kelson, 10,792–10,798.

WILCOCKS, Mr. EDWARD. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a millwright, a publican, and keeps the Weavers' Arms, 8696–8698.—Has been a Liberal all his life, is on the register both as a freeman and a householder, and has held the franchise since 1828 or 1829, 8699–8703.—Has not taken any particular part in any election, 8704, 8705.—The only part he took at last election was to speak to a niece of the name of Wood about her two brothers, and afterwards to a sister-in-law, Mrs. Watkins, on the same subject, when he promised, if there were any colourmen's tickets given on their side, to get them for them, but no sum of money was mentioned, 8706–8722.—Never canvassed James Busher, a freeman, 8723.—Thinks he voted for Conyngham and Smythe in 1847, but never asked him to vote for Romilly and Somerville at last election, and turned him out somewhere in July, about a fortnight or three weeks before the election, 8725–8729.—Saw him riding in Mr. Johnson's waggon about that time, though witness did not know whether he was in Johnson's employment, or was living with him, 8730–8739.—Does not believe Busher voted, but cannot tell why not, 8740, 8741.

WILLEY, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, and voted last year for Johnstone and Gipps, receiving 5*l.* from Thomas Friend, 10,962–10,967.

WILSON, STEPHEN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a householder; had no money for the vote at last election, but was a colourman on the side of Johnstone and Gipps, 12,326–12,333.—Took three of the Whites up to vote at the last election, 12,334–12,335.—Not Sayer and Bean, 12,336.—Does not know John Keel, 12,337.

WILKS, ABRAHAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, 13,916.—Voted at the last election for Gipps and Johnstone, 13,917.—They came round canvassing, but witness did not promise, 13,918.—Did not know Mr. Blinks, and had no conversation with him, 13,919, 13,920.—Nothing for vote; no colour tickets, and was not a messenger. Got no money at all, 13,912–13,924.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, 13,925, 13,926.—Door-keeper at the committee four days, and booth messenger one day at 4*s.*, for five days 1*l.*, 13,929, 13,930.

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WOOD, WILLIAM. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—At last election voted, as a freeman, for Johnstone and Gipps, and had 5*l.* from James Kelson for vote, 10,677–10,682. —Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, and had 6*l.* from Henry Allwright for that, 10,683–10,687.

WOOD, JOHN. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, and had 5*l.* from Kelson for vote, 10,594–10,598. —Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, and had 6*l.* for vote from Henry Allwright, a man who is now in Australia, 10,599–10,604.

WOOD, JOHN. (*Examination resumed.*)—Has been examined before, 13,507.—Denies having received anything from Mr. Bennett for vote in 1847, 13,608.—Voted for Clinton and Vance, 13,510.—Had 6*l.* from Aldridge, who is gone to New Zealand, 13,512.—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, 13,516.—Had 5*l.* from Mr. Kelson for vote, 13,519. [Edward Bennett. Gave John Wood ten sovereigns for his vote after the election in 1847, 13,520–13,523.]

WOOD, JOHN. (*Examination resumed.*)—Did not see Mr. Edwards in 1847; was away from Canterbury, 13,524.—Never received money from him, 13,525.

WOOD, JOHN. (*Examination resumed.*)—Forwarded a document to Mr. Money, explanatory of the circumstances under which that 15*l.* appeared in Mr. Kingsford's account. Thinks it will in a great degree explain how that appears, as it operates on witness's character and credit. Should like, if justified in asking it, that it may be introduced as evidence. Witness has thought the matter over, and written that document, which he thinks will explain and exonerate him, 13,182.

WOOD, CHARLES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Voted in 1852 for Johnstone and Gipps, and had 5*l.* from Kelson for vote, 10,605–10,609.—Did not vote in 1847, 10,610.

WOOD, HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, and voted last year for Johnstone and Gipps, but had no money, 10,810–10,813.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, and had 5*l.* from Kelson, 10,814–10,820.

WOOD, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, was in Maidstone in 1847, when Edward Bailey brought him over and gave him a pound before leaving to pay his expenses, 12,726–12,742.—After getting this money, received 3*l.* for voting on Blue side, 12,743–12,747.—At Faversham paid 5*s.* for brandy to treat Bailey and Parker, 12,748–12,755.—After spending this money, did not tell Mr. Bailey he considered himself at liberty to vote for Blue side, 12,756.—Received the 3*l.* from Blue side for his expenses, but would not have voted on that side if he had not had it, 12,758–12,761.—Did not vote in 1852, 12,762.

WOOD, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman and voted at last election for Gipps and Johnstone, 14,449–14,451.—Nothing for vote; no colour tickets, but gave two recommendations, one to Frederick Tapwell and the other to George Lee, 14,452–14,454.—They received the money themselves, witness had none of it, 14,455–14,458.—Voted in 1847 for Vance and Clinton, 14,459, 14,460.—Received 5*l.* then from Thomas Cousins, jun., 14,461, 14,462.

WOOLLETT, JAMES. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A freeman, and voted last year for Johnstone and Gipps, 13,701–13,703.—Had 5*l.* from John Vincent, 13,706.—Voted in 1847 for Clinton and Vance, 13,708.

WRAIGHT, HENRY. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Had no vote last election, 14,295, 14,296.—Voted for Smythe and Conyngham in 1847; was then a messenger; did no work, and received 1*l.*, 14,297–14,303.—Received money at the previous election, 14,304.

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